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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Old Rings Out, New Rings In

America, Eager, Faces Change

Washington Sees Trade Revise

Church Council Makes a Plea

Many Cities Will Raze Slums

London Bans 'Pretty-Pretty'

THE United States undertakes, more earnestly than ever in its history perhaps, to ring out the old, ring in the new with the passing of a year. In the wake of 1932 flares a record of insufficiency, suffering and singular perplexities. If there is still no reason to regard lack as more than temporary or unemployment as incurable, undoubtedly the accustomed remedies have shown that they no longer work. The old is more than old; it is definitely inefficient, outlawed. The new is still intangible, glimpsed merely, and without rules. America, along with other nations, girds itself to grapple with the unfamiliar. But in the loins of the United States are the tried elements of determination, expectancy, youth. Always it has conquered its dark adversary—It means, very fully, to make conquest again.

* * *

¶ American popular opinion shows in many ways how fully it regards the old as ending and the new as about to begin. It devours endless columns and books about Technocracy. Yet Technocracy is a still vague and unproven thing that begins with the premise that the old machinery of labor and prices must be completely scrapped. Business leaders talk hopefully. L. F. Loree, railroad president, says the low point has been reached; Gerard Swope, president of General Electric, says the trend is upward. James D. Mooney, automobile leader, sees no savage threat in Technocracy's findings—He says the 1929 breakdown came inevitably through lack of understanding of economic law.

* * *

¶ Washington hopes the United States will embrace the new by leading the world back to trade sanity. It believes the nation's present opportunity to do this is outstanding. The method would be a network of treaties under which the United States would adjust its commercial relations with all the powers. Currency adjustments would have to come first, and then revisions of tariffs. In and outside the approaching world economic conference, the nation is regarded as the potential leader. In turning to revising of its economic policies, America could start the wheels of world industry—And the world, Washington believes, expects just this.

* * *

¶ The Federal Council of Churches begs its 22,000,000 members to turn their eyes away from the old. The Council, comprising 23 Protestant bodies, says selfishness has brought America and the world to the verge of disaster. It decries the old lust of possession, prestige and power. It sees feverish multitudes trying to restore by some device of magic the very conditions that have brought their misery. Materialism, alcohol and greed have their fighting defenders. But earnest men and women with vision clarified through suffering feel the future bound up in a new régime—They see old material things sloughing away, so that new spiritual things may sway the thoughts of men.

* * *

¶ The American city slum appears to be one of the old things that is on the way out. Standard homes are to replace these unwholesome spots. The cost will be enormous, but the funds are at hand. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has about $2,300,000,000 which it can lend to states for such purposes, and the legislatures of many states, meeting in January, are preparing to negotiate loans and put unemployed persons to work. Steel, glass, lumber and many construction industries will profit. Loans that will meet present needs and give future happiness—Who'll say these aren't sound loans?

* * *

¶ Canada looks back upon 1932 with pride. The nation retained world leadership in the export of wheat, printing paper, asbestos; was second in gold, platinum, cobalt; was third in wheat flour; fourth in automobiles and wood pulp; fifth in rubber tires. Canada winds up the year with a favorable trade balance of $50,000,000, contrasted with an unfavorable balance of $10,000,000 in 1931. There have been troubles, but they are being surmounted. Canada is a huge country, with only about 10,000,000 population—But the Canadians are an exceedingly hardy handful.

* * *

¶ London comes out of the old and plunges into the new with a film company run wholly by women. The Dowager Lady Raglan is president of the important Women's Picture Corporation, and its active management will be in the hands of Mrs. Sheldon Wilkinson, having wide and successful experience. Women committees will dictate the new "clean films" to be made. They say that, for one thing, they will reflect decent living as it is—The merely "pretty-pretty" heroine will just have to go.

Technocracy Found Valuable In Research, Not Application

Prevailing Opinion Thus Appears—Would Encourage Data-Gathering Activities and Leave Utilization to Others

What is a technocrat? Technocracy? What is it? What does it mean? What does it portend, if anything? Does it mark a new social and economic study or an era? That is what people are asking, and that is what, in a sense, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has set out to discover. This is the seventh of a series of articles along these lines.

Technocracy is valuable as a research organization, according to the prevailing opinion of a group of technologists, but interpretation and application of its findings should be left to those further removed from the detailed, mechanical atmosphere of such a survey.

At least if the attitudes of a limited number of technological school heads and other workers in this field could be expressed in one sentence it likely would be so worded. Differences of opinion are noted, of course, but the tenor of the statements is as above.

The appeal of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, where Technocracy has its headquarters, fits surprisingly well with the views here recorded, though he made no mention of Technocracy. Speaking at an alumni luncheon Thursday, he said, "Our first duty is to try to understand the economic revolution, and then try to deal with it constructively." He declared that an attitude of hope is the best remedy.

Disagreement with the conclusions drawn by the technocrats is general, but recognition of the usefulness of the facts learned and compiled by this now widely publicized group is evident.

Though not always specifically mentioned, the absence of consideration for the "human" element in Technocracy's theories for machine control, and "energy-unit" standards of value, is apparently regarded by these "critics" as a primary fault.

The following symposium, however, shows less of the extreme opinion which might be expected in connection with so controversial a subject. Most of those quoted are critical of the plan, and while a few are caustic, a tolerance and appreciation of effort is indicated. In most cases the criticism is based on the "fear" engendered by the "gloomy"

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TAMMANY HALL RESUMES REIGN OVER CITY HALL

Mayor O'Brien to Offer Compromise Type of Charter Revision

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—Tammany Hall after a lapse of three months again has full control of City Hall today with the swearing into office at noon of Mayor John P. O'Brien, whose formal induction will take place on Jan. 3, and the return to the presidency of the Board of Aldermen of Acting Mayor Joseph V. McKee, who is a Democrat, but not of Tammany extraction.

Elected to fill the unexpired year of the James J. Walker mayoralty, Mr. O'Brien has definite expectations of reëlection and is "going to try to make such a record that there will be a general acclaim for my election in 1933."

Like Mayor Walker, he has publicly stated his allegiance to the John F. Curry leadership of Tammany Hall, assuring his hearers that "there will be no such thing as the leader of the party coming to the Mayor and asking him to do anything that does not ring true to the highest ideals of the city."

To the forces seeking to break the power of Tammany, none of this indicates any sharp change from the Walker-Curry policy, which is widely blamed today for the city's financial difficulties.

The new Mayor has before him today the preliminary report of his committee on charter revision, which indicates that the organization's program will differ drastically in fundamentals from the changes suggested by Judge Samuel Seabury in his final report to legislative investigators, for whom he was chief counsel.

Tammany will seek to compromise with the comprehensive reforms which this body will urge upon the Legislature after its 18 months' scrutiny of New York City affairs. Proportional representation—the essential provision of the Seabury charter revision plan—is sharply frowned upon as, in effect, a negation of democracy, since, the O'Brien committee holds, it would enable a minority party to control a legislative body.

World Picks Up Old Problems Left in Wake of Versailles

Issues Thought Forgotten Still Demand Solution, Nations Find, as World Situation Draws Veil From Unsettled Issues—Stronger League Advocated

Europe's political outlook has not grown worse, but people have come to understand it better. The veil has been rent. Unsolved problems have been bared. How can they be solved so that the peace of Europe and the world may be assured? Where can efforts be applied for change and improvement? Mr. Huddleston, in a series of six articles, of which this is the second, deals with this question, and concludes that the surest road to settlement is by way of revision.

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The first point to be made—and it is of the utmost importance—is that there is nothing really new in the present European situation. I have already referred to the rending of a veil. Hitherto there has been a good deal of self-deception. It was thought that we could conveniently forget the Versailles Treaty and the other treaties which came out of the Paris deliberations of 1919, and make our arrangements, and establish peace, on the basis of the existing European statute.

But the Versailles Treaty and its fellows have always refused to be overlooked. We have tried to keep them out of sight, but they have acquired the awkward knack of reappearing at the most inconvenient moments. Yet, for a time, they could be glossed over, and it was thought that fair words would smooth the ugly facts.

Those who took the trouble to think about it in 1919—unfortunately a small minority—were then convinced that the treaties could not last. They contained the germs of future wars—though this does not mean that it is necessary to allow the germs to develop. In making this simple assertion I am not indulging in the facile utterances of retrospective wisdom. It was said at the time, and said in unmistakable language, by myself among others. The treaties which were the outcome of the war expressed the war mentality. Doubtless many of their provisions are sound enough; perhaps others can be defended as unavoidable expedients; but it remains true

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Bootlegging Rises In 'Controlled' Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Truro, N. S., Dec. 31

POLICE estimate that there are 1500 bootlegging establishments in Halifax, an increase of at least 800 over conditions as existing before liquor control was enacted. They have classified 1000 of them as "on their last legs."

The other places are finding the activities of the police decidedly embarrassing, and it is expected that a majority of the liquor act offenders will be routed out before spring. During the last six months police obtained more than 500 convictions.

College Press Told to Voice Free Opinions

Step Taken by Federation for General Board of Publications

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 31—Relegating national affairs to the background, the National Student Foundation of America, in convention here, passed a resolution yesterday recommending the establishment of a board of publications.

This board, which would be composed of both faculty and student representatives, would act only in an advisory capacity as regards the editorial policies of each student paper. It was also urged that each student periodical devote at least one of its columns to the expression of free student opinion in the form of open letters.

Though at a previous discussion payment of war debts had been recommended, the federation as a body refused to crystallize its opinion into the form of a resolution, preferring to wait until a student poll on the subject could be taken. Considerable debate ensued, following the introduction of a resolution favoring payment of the war debts, by Mr. Richard Cadwallader, delegate from Louisiana State University, the result being that delegates were instructed to organize open forums at their universities to discuss the subject and take a poll.

Acting upon the suggestion of Mr. William Corbus, Stanford University All-American football player, students in session last night voted that it was fitting to give football players scholarships and even to add room and board. Mr. Corbus figured "students who put as much time into athletics as most do deserve something." scholarships? Why not athletes?"

Mr. Orville Mohler, All-American back at the University of Southern California, who presided over the athletic discussion, compared the giving of scholarships to athletes with those given to musicians and artists. "Can we draw a line between an athlete and a musician or an artist?" he asked.

"The athletes who used to go to college merely to make money out of it are gone," he continued. "Men now go and use this ability to get an education, and I have found football men taking surprising subjects, many of them preparing themselves for professional life."

The athletic resolutions will be put before the entire body for final action.

R.F.C. OPENS WAY TO RAZE SLUM AREAS

Billions of Its Available Funds Can Be Used to Build Better Homes

SHOWN TO PROMISE ERA OF PROSPERITY

Many States Seeking Enabling Laws So Housing Corporations Can Borrow

Nation-wide preparation in state legislatures to take advantage of about $2,300,000,000 of now available Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds in order to substitute high-standard homes for slums, thereby pouring working capital into construction and related industries, is seen as a likely spearhead to pierce the gloom of the business slump.

A hundred "boweries" in cities from San Francisco to Boston are being focused more distinctly in the public consciousness as doomed areas. And as states hasten in increasing numbers to pass legislation requisite to obtain corporation loans to attack these slums, the viewpoint crystallizes that here is a project so related to prospering steel, glass, alloy and construction industries that social welfare and recovery could both be served by its initiation.

"If we could immediately start demolition of every dwelling unfit and unsafe for habitation and those so obsolete and shabby that they cannot become an asset to their owners, we would be on our way to recovery," according to Mr. John Ihlder, executive-secretary of the Boston and Pittsburgh Housing Associations." Housing above all other projects is sufficiently nation-wide in its scope and interrelated to other major industries to stimulate private enterprise and thus prime the pump of business and commerce."

Congress permits the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to lend money for housing on the following basis—"loans shall be made to corporations formed wholly for the purpose of providing housing for families of low incomes or for reconstruction of slum areas which are regulated by state or municipal law as to rents, charges, capital structure, rate of return, and areas and methods of operation, to aid in financing projects undertaken by such corporations which are self-liquidating in character."

Need Enabling Laws

Consequently, the immediate problem is seen to be the drafting of legislation to set up state or municipal control of private limited dividend corporations. Ohio already has adopted legislation to be effective next Tuesday; Illinois has a bill before its Legislature; Pennsylvania will present its statute in January; the District of Columbia has drafted its legislation and presented it to Congress; Missouri, Indiana and California are said to be contemplating such action; Texas, New York and Alabama have the essential law and Massachusetts is drafting its law to be presented at the coming session of its General Court.

Following its first, and so far sole, loan for large-scale housing to the Hillside Housing Corporation in New York, amounting to $3,957,000, thousands of inquiries have poured into the corporation offices and contemplated projects in Cincinnati and Cleveland and various surveys have been announced.

The opposition to government aid for slum clearance, expressed mostly by real estate groups is directed, according to Mr. Ihlder, against additional housing rather than at rehousing. Hence the view prevails in some quarters that federal loans for housing should be confined to slum clearance and rehousing projects rather than be employed in setting up quasi-public construction developments to compete with private capital.

The present contemplation of slum clearance as a possible source of economic relief has outlined a significant development in the housing field.

Sees Housing Revolution

"The light being thrown on the nation's housing problem has detected a possible revolution in housing methods and theories," Mr. Ihlder explains. "There are students of housing who believe the old slum areas should not be rebuilt, and they are seeking to impress upon the corporation that slum clearance and rehousing are two distinct projects."

Three factors against rebuilding present areas are presented. First, there is the cost of developed land, held so great that rents must be high or land occupancy intensive, in either case defeating the goal of slum rehabilitation. Secondly, a surplus of usable and accessible land has been established by the automobile, making expansive development more economical than crowding. And finally the retarded upswing of population increase removes the necessity for congestion.

"The problem has become one of putting one family where there were two before," Mr. Ihlder said.

A committee representing realty and civic groups in the large cities of the nation is reported to have been formed to go to Washington to elicit from the corporation recognition of the distinction between slum clearance and rehousing.

In partial contrast to Mr. Ihlder who declares slum rehabilitation possible only through development of new land, Mr. Wm. Stanley Parker, chairman of the Advisory Committee

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BANKS CHARGED WITH IMPEDING TRADE RECOVERY

Business Feels Crimp as Banks Fail to Give Adequate Credit

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—Failure of the banks generally to extend adequate credit accommodation to industry and trade as a whole has contributed to the slowing up of activities in those fields and raised the question of whether legitimate demands for credit have been met, according to a study by the National Industrial Conference Board, made at the invitation of members of the banking and industrial committee of the New York Federal Reserve District.

The report, made public today, is based on an analysis of confidential replies from about 3500 concerns.

"The explanation of this failure," the board said, "is to be found mainly in the significant changes in the rôle of banks in financing production and exchange in the seven-year period preceding economic recession, during which bank credit came more and more to be made available to business indirectly through security, fixed asset and consumer loans, rather than as direct commercial loans. It is also to be found in the structure of the banking system, with its thousands of independently operating banks, variously organized under national or state charters, with materially differing standards of bank practice, but all interdependent in the end.

"The effect of these conditions was to impart to a large section of business independence from banks as debtors, and to make banking stability hinge more largely on the stability of property and security values. When these values became unstable, banks as going institutions were rendered vulnerable to the caprices of public confidence.

"Efforts by banks to improve their positions by readjusting their assets when banking failures became numerous and public confidence wavered, led first to the restriction of credit advanced directly to business and later of credit advanced indirectly through their own investments, loans on securities, loans on real estate and loans to consumers. Credit restriction led to a further loss of confidence and set in motion a vicious sequence of financial catastrophe."

New Year's Day

Observance

All editions of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be omitted on Jan. 2.

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THINGS PRESENT

Along toward the end of the first contribution in Letters to the Monitor there is an interesting proposal for the use of an army. Editorial page.

The editorial "Much Ado About—What?" is presumably written in 2000 A. D.

The Educational page today is devoted largely to The Principia. But do not overlook the Parent column.

Art students will find much to marvel at in "A Portrait While You Wait" on the News of Art, Music, and the Theater page.

A hint of the old Aztec civilization is contained in "A Celebrated Aztec Garden" on the Home Forum page.

AND THINGS TO COME

Tuesday brings the regular Home Building and Gardens page and the Educational page. Look also for the regular Radio column.

Wednesday's paper will carry the first article in the "Your Turn to Make a Speech" series.

JAPANESE BUSY IN NORTH; JEHOL DRIVE DELAYED

No Troops Available for Push Over Border, Nanking Declares

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Dec. 31—Chinese officials at Nanking and Peiping deprecate alarmist reports printed in the Chinese press and cabled abroad regarding Japanese activities in Jehol.

Official reports indicate small likelihood of a large-scale Japanese drive into Jehol for some time. The Japanese have concentrated their principal forces in North Manchuria to clear volunteer remnants along the eastern line of the Chinese Eastern Railway, between Harbin and the Siberian border and have not increased forces along the Jehol border.

The Chinese believe that the Japanese probably will attempt later to bring Jehol within the Manchukuo fold, but there is no serious belief in responsible circles that the Japanese intend to include North China in such a campaign.

While the Chinese authorities intend to offer vigorous resistance if the Japanse and Manchukuo forces invade Jehol, they are not disposed to undertake measures offering a pretext for an expedition into North China. The Peiping and Tientsin area at present is entirely calm and undisturbed by alarmist press reports.

Bulgarian Women Win Step in Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria—A bill giving women the right to practice law in Bulgaria has been introduced into Parliament here, sponsored by Mr. Alexander Malinoff, Speaker of the National Assembly. The bill represents one of the most significant gains Bulgarian women have made in their struggle for equal civil rights.

The women still have a long way to go, for most Bulgarian men think that women's place is almost exclusively in the home; but there is an ever-growing association of women's clubs working to obtain for Bulgarian women the position enjoyed by their sisters in the western world. Economic conditions make this goal difficult because they accentuate the long-existing tendency to exclude women from public offices in favor of men. Nevertheless, more than half of the teachers in Bulgaria are women.

The author of this bill for admitting women to the bar states that the only countries in Europe in which they cannot be lawyers are Bulgaria, Albania and Yugoslavia.

Judge's 'Bureau' Helps Jobless

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO—A "job bureau" for unemployed persons brought into his court has been established by Municipal Judge Sylvian J. Lazarus who provides carfare to the men to whom citizens offer work.

The experiment, Judge Lazarus states, has already been successful in a number of cases. Most of these so-called "vagrants," he declared, are anxious to work.

Two months ago the judge started a courtroom fund to help worthy persons brought before him. Contributions have come from outside as well as from spectators, so that the fund has grown into $160. He explained that he was careful in selecting those to whom he gave aid, and in no instance would he provide money to prisoners charged with drunkenness.

Canada Retains World's Record In Wheat Export

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Dec. 31—Canada faces the new year with many achievements to be proud of. In 1932 Canada retained its leadership among world nations in the export of wheat, printing paper and asbestos; held second place in the production of gold, platinum and cobalt; third in the export of wheat flour; fourth in the export of automobiles and wood pulp; and fifth in the export of rubber tires.

The Dominion had a favorable balance of trade amounting to more than $50,000,000, as compared with an unfavorable balance the previous year of more than $10,000,000.

Gold production in Canada in 1932 is estimated at 3,055,168 fine ounces, valued at $65,000,000, as compared with 2,983,892 ounces in 1931.

Savings deposits in Canadian banks amounted to $1,370,600,000 at the end of October as compared with $1,360,000,000 at the end of December, 1931. Bank debits amounted to $2,466,314,000 in November, the highest for any month of the year.

A smaller seasonal decline in employment was registered at the beginning of December than in any of the last 11 years.

MORE LATITUDE FOR CANADIAN PRISON INMATES

Revised Regulations in Effect With Opening of the New Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Dec. 31—New Year's Day brings a new and brighter era to the inmates of Canadian penitentiaries.

As a result of a departmental investigation into recent riots at Portsmouth and St. Vincent de Paul, prison regulations have been amended which will permit more latitude for talking in a normal conversational tone during certain prescribed periods; stronger electric lights in dormitories and cells, so that inmates will find it easier to read; "military or short haireuts" following the "close cropping" of hair on incarceration; extended writing and visiting periods and other privileges.

Corporal punishment in future will be administered only after evidence has been taken on oath and the sentence confirmed by the superintendent of penitentiaries at Ottawa.

The warden is to see that all convicts employed in shops, clerical work, or confined work, shall receive not less than one-half hour exercise a day in winter and 40 minutes during the summer.

In order to afford greater facility for returning to work after leaving the institution "all recognized prisoners' welfare and aid associations, and also the Salvation Army, shall be permitted through specially designated persons to interview all prisoners one month prior to release."

The new regulations, which have been approved by Mr. Hugh Guthrie, the Minister of Justice, are understood to meet to a large extent the recent complaints of inmates.

CHILE IS FACING BUDGET DEFICIT OF $100,000,000

Finance Board Finds Immediate Problem Beyond Its Solution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The Finance Ministry's 1933 budget estimates reveal an income that will fluctuate between 520,000,000 ($65,000,000) and 540,000,000 pesos and expenditure totaling 1,321,000,000 pesos. Although departmental estimates were returned three times for drastic pruning, the new Finance Minister, Señor Gustavo Ross, faces a deficit of at least 800,000,000 pesos, without making any allowance for external debt payments.

A report on the national budgetary position was issued simultaneously by the public finance commission headed by Señor Arturo Prat. It analyzed revenue and expenditure prospects, passed scathing criticism on state taxation policy and indicated general lines of economy for the future. It was forced to confess, however, that the immediate problem of the 1933 deficit was beyond its solution. There is considerable public anxiety, therefore, regarding the views of the new minister, as it is felt that inflation, which so far has been more or less controlled, may soon get out of hand.

Trade Gains Slightly

Regarding receipts, the commission stated that, given only a slight increase in trade, these would amount to more than 540,000,000, but as collections were still on the downgrade, it was difficult to be more optimistic. Customs dues were calculated at 120,000,000 and inland revenue at about 200,000,000 the rest being accounted for by property and other direct and indirect taxes.

"Chile appears doomed to a low income for several years," the commission report stated. "Even in the relatively prosperous year of 1930 there were only about 1000 persons receiving income of 100,000 pesos or more per annum. Today that number has been reduced to less than a half. Income tax rates are already far too high to consider augmenting. There appears to be nothing to do but await action by international statesmen to ameliorate world conditions. Only then will trade improve and income be enhanced."

Education Leads

The preponderating items in the expenditure estimates were, in round figures: War Ministry, 108,000,000 pesos; Marine Ministry, 73,000,000 pesos; Aviation Department, 15,000,000 pesos; Carabineers, 92,000,000 pesos; Education Ministry, 136,000,000 pesos; Interior Ministry, 37,000,000 pesos; Justice Ministry, 26,000,000 pesos, and Production Ministry, 92,000,000 pesos. In addition 65,000,000 pesos are allotted for payment of interest on internal bonds.

Although it has been a matter for Chilean pride that education always accounts for the largest single item of state expenditure, it is pointed out that by far the largest amount actually is spent on the armed services. Taking soldiers, sailors, airmen and carabineers together and allowing a part of the expenditure for the Ministry of Interior to cover supplementary police activities, the total is more than $300,000,000, well over 50 per cent of the nation's income.

The commission did not mince matters about this heavy expenditure. It said that it was out of all proportion to the country's defensive requirements and must be reduced to reasonable figures.

RUSSIA STOPS PAPER IMPORTS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—The Commerce Department announced yesterday that Minister R. P. Skinner, at Riga, Latvia, had notified it that Soviet Russia has ceased to import paper despite the inability of local mills to meet the domestic demand. Mr. Skinner said Russia's progress in paper production has not come up to the Five-Year Plan quota and added that even if it should fulfill its production plans it could satisfy only 60 per cent of the domestic demand.

'Real Women' in 'Clean' Pictures Plan of Film Group Women Organize

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The first film company to be organized and run entirely by women has been formed here under the title of Women's Picture Corporation.

Up a flight of stone stairs in a tall building in Wardour Street, the new corporation has its offices—not very large or magnificent at the moment, because the whole undertaking is in its infancy, but situated in the very heart of the filmland of London, and giving promise of great things. The president is the Dowager Lady Raglan; the chairman, Mrs. Sheldon Wilkinson.

Mrs. Sheldon Wilkinson knows as much, probably, about the technical side of film work as anybody in London, having spent many years in the study of production from every angle, and having, during those years, invented and patented an electric recording machine which packs up into the compass of a suit case and is said to be the first "home-talkie."

As soon as the preliminary arrangements are sufficiently advanced, work will commence at "Sound City," the new studio at Shepperton; and, in the meantime, a large body of women who are interested in the new venture have constituted themselves a working committee for the purpose of inviting the coöperation of women who wish to take part in the production of "clean" films which will exemplify an accurate knowledge of women's social, political and economic history and development.

Mrs. Sheldon Wilkinson believes that something more akin to "actual life" is needed in the portrayal of woman as she is at the present time than the "pretty-pretty" of the usual picture. She thinks woman as she appeared during the period of romantic novel-writing, and as she still appears in too many films, is so far removed from modern actualities as to be unacceptable; she she should be discarded for the "real thing."

Mrs. Sheldon Wilkinson aims, beyond the establishment of the new corporation, to establish an international association of women who will coöperate in the production of films along the proposed lines. She intends, when membership of such an association justifies it, to open a club in London at which lectures and classes will be given on such subjects as the technicalities of the camera and of acoustics, film production, scenario writing, continuity writing, and of film acting itself.

Economy Demand Confronts Alaska

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska—Alaska's new Legislature, predominantly Democratic, will meet April 1 with demands of economy paramount. Although taxation in Alaska is not heavy, it has in many instances been found burdensome and in times like these the legislators realise that it is impractical to attempt any expensive projects.

The territorial group, however, faces the usual difficulty of reconciling the interests of the widely scattered districts that they represent. With more votes than two of the remaining three legislative divisions, the First Division still has only equal representation with the others.

New-Year Fêtes Await Sundown

Boston awaits sundown to throw its holiday noises, confetti, special revues and most elaborate menus into the celebration prefacing the entrance of 1933. Merrymakers are to have special consideration from the police, who announce they will concentrate on preventing burglaries, safe-cracking, pistol firing and drunken driving.

From 11 o'clock tonight until 4 or 5 o'clock tomorrow morning, and again tomorrow night, two-thirds of the police department will be on duty with special vigilance against criminal activities. Mr. Michael H Crowley, superintendent of police, has indicated intention to improve on the Christmas week-end record in prevention of thefts.

In addition to the midnight shows, the week-end will be celebrated by open houses, banquets and receptions, with the radio sending New-Year messages over the air. Special efforts are being made to bring entertainment to charitable institutions. Several churches will hold Watct Night services.

Machinery Washes For Danube Gold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—Because of the economic crisis and the present high price of gold, a small gold rush has broken out in the Danube basin, extending even to a part of the eastern Balkans. In the Hungarian Danube, washing for gold is carried on with fairly modern machinery, which obviates the necessity of washing by hand. The mechanical method is so cheap that it is claimed that it will pay for itself if only eight grains of gold per cubic yard are found.

In the Balkans, where washing is more primitive, wooden pans are generally used, but in some districts the washing is done through the wool of a sheepskin, which has led to the suggestion that this practice gave rise to the legend of the golden fleece.

THROWING 'ISMS' INTO ECONOMIC WORKS DEPLORED

Rorty Urges Getting Machine Into Motion and Changing It Later

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 31—Get the present economic machine into motion and remove its imperfections later, was the advice of Mr. Malcolm C. Rorty, former vice-president of the International Telephone & Telegraph Company, in opening last night's session of the American Statistical Association on remedies for unemployment.

Mr. Rorty said it was no time to wreck the machine with new "isms." Necessary improvements, if agreement can be reached as to what they should be, can be made later, he said.

Barter exchange systems, in which workers trade their time for food, clothing and fuel with no medium of exchange other than scrip or book credit, were advocated by Prof. J. Douglas Brown, Princeton University, as an immediate method for stimulating employment. He pointed out that such systems are already in operation in more than 20 states.

One effective extension of the system urged by Professor Brown was the placing of additional orders by chain stores and mail order houses for necessities, which would be paid for with consumption certificates, the certificates going to wages for the workers added to produce the goods.

Professor Brown said 81 barter exchanges have been established in Los Angeles County alone, that 100,000 persons previously unemployed are receiving self-help through bartering services in the Pacific Northwest, chiefly in Washington State, and that the Utah association has a daily turnover of more than $5000 in goods and services and has furnished 100,000 days of labor for its members. This association, he said, has grown until it has a "national" unit, three state units and 15 city units in Utah, Idaho and Arizona.

It was said that prominent economists are sponsoring a plan for federal assistance for the barter movement through loans by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to provide funds necessary in operation.

Prof. R. F. Kahn, Kings College, Cambridge, Eng., strongly favored a greatly expanded public works program as an immediate remedy for unemployment, borrowing to finance it rather than taxing. He listed its benefits as primary employment—those put to work directly; secondary employment—those put to work through the purchasing power of the first group and the savings in unemployment relief expenditures.

Prof. William Z. Ripley, Harvard University, was elected president of the American Economic Association for 1933 yesterday.

At the economic association's session on real estate speculation, Prof. Herbert D. Simpson, Northwestern University, urged the regulation of subdivision development as a check on one racket which contributed heavily toward the present economic recession.

Professor Simpson deplored the wide wastes of vacant land which surround the large cities where thousands have sunk their savings in lots for which there could possibly be no demand for several generations to come. He suggested the requirement of a certificate of convenience and necessity for each new subdivision development.

As further aids to improving the position of real estate speculation and checking its excesses, Professor Simpson advocated a system of mortgage banks under government control and supervision, a redistribution of tax to relieve real estate of its present disproportionate burden and a more intensive research and wider dissemination of the facts affecting urban growth.

Organ Buys Good Heifer And Piano a Flock of Hens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Alabama farmers are rsorting to the old system of barter, swapping eggs for soap or baking powder or a cow for a piano. They are being aided by the publication of a "want and exchange" bulletin issued by the State Department of Agriculture. At present more than 12,000 farmers and business men are using this free service.

Some of the "bargains" offered in the December issue are as follows: "A Jersey bull for a No. 1 Texas saddle; organ for a heifer; a peanut picker for shingles; kumquats for strained honey; touring car, no tag, for 50 white Leghorn hens; upright piano for hens and pullets; a .22 rifle for corn; young redbone hound for syrup and corn.

House Parties To Aid Politics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 31—"House parties" at which politicians of both the hardy field varities and the academy strains may gather berfeath quiet shelters, tell each other their secrets, exchange experiences and unite in a common endeavor to uplift government, will be quite the vogue in the United States during 1933.

Such was the decision reached at the twenty-eighth annual convention of the American Political Science Association, held in Detroit this week. Broader plans for the new year in the direction of a permanent relationship wherein political scientists and leading public officials may work habitually together, resulted from the successful experiments conducted by the association in 1932, according to Mr. Thomas H. Reed, professor of political science at the University of Michigan.

These experiments were in the form of "house parties" or conferences, held at widely scattered centers of learning, and attended by a limited number of invited guests, about equally divided between academic political scientists, public office-holders and influential citizens.

Technocracy Found Valuable In Research, Not Application

(Continued from Page 1)

predictions of the system. Many are half in agreement, particularly as to the facts found, while others take the defensive in its support.

Such a symposium shows but a cross section of scattered opinion but is held to indicate at least a trend of thought in this particular field.

Chicago Technologists Show General Respect For Technocracy's Work

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—As viewed by a prominent authority on social science, Technocracy has undertaken an important piece of work which should not be stopped, but is going about it in the wrong way, making overly hasty conclusions and telescoping into the next few years changes which cannot possibly come as quickly as they predict.

This authority is Prof. William Fielding Ogburn of the University of Chicago, recently elected vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and who is also director of research for the President's research committee on social trends, former president of the American Statistical Association and author of a number of sociological studies.

At the outset Professor Ogburn criticized the technocrats for not publishing their data in a technical journal and in the kind of terms which mean more to the sociologist before giving out their story in popular articles which catch the public fancy and arouse false hopes.

"I hate to see the distress of suffering humanity capitalized by wild statements predicting doom and catastrophe and by wild statements holding out extravagant hopes and promises, which to my mind is trading on the sufferings of humanity," he said. "When people get in distress in a crisis like the one at present they are like swimmers caught in a whirlpool, and that is the time you can sell them anything.

"The technocrats ought not to be stopped in their research but I don't see how they can get the evidence and data to substantiate what they claim, although, of course, they may have it.

"I don't like Utopian ideas," he said. "My viewpoint is a realistic one, and as I view Technocracy it has telescoped into a short time changes which may not take place for many years to come. Change is a process. Some things happen now, some things in five years, some in 10, some in a century, but these things that the technocrats talk about cannot all happen over night."

Declaring that the technocrats are doing a tremendously important piece of work which should accomplish valuable results, Dr. George Noble Carman, director of Lewis Institute here, says that any fear of bad effects from their report is simply a symptom of "the abnormal sensitiveness" abroad in this country. This sensitiveness, Dr. Carman says, is due to the apprehension that something is going to happen which will disturb the existing social order.

"I am very glad to see a body made up of men that the technocrat group is composed of, taking up a problem as important as this," Dr. Carman said, "and as far as the soundness of their work is concerned, I think we should be able to depend on that."

"If it is true that machinery has developed in such a way that we have reached the point where all of man's material wants can be satisfied and that this has gone on until it has produced unemployment and want side by side with overproduction," he said, "then it should be apparent that the trouble lies in man's stupidity at not knowing how to make proper use of all this machinery. These experts are trying to find out what the trouble is and I hope they will."

Technocracy, according to Mr. H. H. Hagen, principal of the Crane Technical High School here, is safe in some of its predictions. The machine is the cause of unemployment, he says, and as a result buying power is at a very low ebb, which in turn, produces overproduction or underconsumption.

"Wealth and labor," he declares, "must be distributed on an entirely different basis than at present. Technocracy places the burden of the proof upon capital. Capitalism must bring forth a definite remedy for the present condition, or labor will be compelled to aid in the control of all industry.

"Labor and capital must be more equitably distributed or political and social chaos will result in a comparatively short time. Capital has claimed far too large a share of the products of labor. It must be satisfied with a fair return on investments of money and a smaller share for administrative aid. Enormous salaries cannot be justified on the basis of equity. Labor must be given a much larger share of the industrial profits. If Technocracy is all 'hooey,' capital must prove that it is so."

Dean John C. Tenn of Armour Institute of Technology here said that while he was not prepared to give an opinion as to the probable effect, one way or the other, of the Technocracy report, he "agrees with the facts as they have been presented" in the report because he has respect for the ability of the men who have made the study, and the institution from which it was issued.

The report is too big a thing to pass a hasty verdict upon, Dean Tenn said, and physical scientists cannot come to conclusions on the probable influence of such a study without giving it very serious consideration.

Technocracy Declared Vague and Impractical

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

URBANA, Ill.—The economic predictions and proposals of the band of natural scientists and architects known as Technocracy which have attracted widespread attention recently, are termed "vague" and "impractical," and "a lot of technical sounding words" by two leaders in the fields of technology and economics.

The economist is Prof. Ernest L. Bogart, head of the department of economics of the University of Illinois and president of the American Economic Association during 1931. The technologist is Prof. Melvin L. Enger, head of the department of theoretical and applied mechanics. Both based their appraisal of Technocracy on the organization's own official statement of its aims and methods.

Professor Bogart criticized the vagueness and incompleteness of Technocracy's proposals. He said:

"They haven't thought things through. They haven't got any workable scheme as yet. Until the technocrats tell us how their 'new era' will be organized, who will be in control, what would be produced, and upon what terms the production would be distributed, their proposals can be of no real value.

"It is difficult to see how any system of distribution, except an arbitrary per capita one, could get away from the price system which they declare obsolete. I can see no arrangement by which they can provide for the accumulation of new capital to finance the machines of industry."

Professor Enger characterized the statement of Technocracy as "just a whole lot of words and generalities. They have a long way to go before they can have anything of value," he stated. "I don't see any definite program. They are trying to make their ideas sound impressive by dragging in technical words and phrases."

Technocracy's predictions are nothing new, according to Professor Enger.

"If Technocracy proposes no solution, but merely wishes to point out the problem raised by the introduction of technological advances," he said, "that was done 29 years ago by George S. Morison, then president of the American Society of Civil Engineers, in his book, 'The New Epoch.'"

Technocracy Approved For Crystallizing Data

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—However startling the claims of Technocracy, the Columbia University research group has done a splendid piece of work crystallizing material heretofore known only in a hazy way to technical authorities. This is the comment of Mr. Donald B. Prentice, president of Rose Polytechnic Institute here.

"The so-called Technocracy group includes a number of reliable engineers and research experts and is well sponsored," he points out. "Its findings therefore should be given thorough consideration and accepted at face value, at least in forming a preliminary judgment.

"While further study by independent engineers and economists may develop some errors in methods or conclusions, it is reasonable to assume that information published with the approval of Mr. Howard Scott and his associates has been carefully assembled and rigorously checked.

"Technocracy states in definite figures what many engineers and economists have known and discussed in a hazy way for years. In crystallizing this material, the group at Columbia has done a splendid piece of work.

"Their results emphasize strongly the difficulty, if not impossibility, of approaching the goal as long as the pattern of our civilization is so largely determined by the votes of people quite lacking in the training necessary to grasp the intricacies of the situation."

Mellon Research Heads Think Technocracy Errs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH — The economic picture painted by the New York group of technocrats who see the day when the machine will control the man was disputed here by two outstanding physical scientists, Dr. E. R. Weidlein, director of Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, and Mr. W. A. Hamor, assistant director.

"We shall have more power and more machinery, but we shall also gain new inventions," they declared. Both scouted Technocracy's theory, that the need for man-power is rapidly nearing an end, holding that "science is constantly devising new branches of manufacturing, absorbing new workers.

Dr. Weidlein and Mr. Hamor took industry to task, however, declaring that management too long has been increasing production rates without sufficient study of the problems in the domain of human relations.

They favored the rehabilitation of production methods, development of new products and new uses for old products as the means for overcoming the economic recession.

Washington Sees Need For Technocracy's Data

WASHINGTON — Technocracy is regarded here with interest but with considerable uncertainty, largely because of confusion over the meaning of the name. It is felt, however, that the new word has come to stay and that discussion of it is focusing random currents of mass emotion onto the necessity of concerted, constructive action.

Government officials deplore the alarmist style of the publicity connected with it, and point out alleged inaccuracies in the technical part of the work. From the point of view of theory, they say they find little new in the matter from that found in various radical economic schools, like Socialism and Communism. There was a disposition to consider, with an open mind, all new data submitted by Technocracy, but to condemn the extremes to which the leaders are alleged to have gone—for example the reported declaration by Mr. Howard Scott to the press Aug. 21 that "20,000,000 unemployed were bound to appear within two years."

The feeling here is that the Columbia group's statistical studies are important to business and worth continuing, but that the results should be interpreted by "responsible people," and freely published in official form for analysis and discussion by others. So far, it is asserted, the studies grouped under the impressive title "Energy Survey of North America" merely assemble a mass of interesting but scattered data, and raise a number of important questions which have been frequently asked before, but to which neither Technocracy nor anyone else has yet made satisfactory answer.

Motors Research Head Has No Fear of Machine

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Undercirculation, not overproduction is to blame for the economic slump, Mr. Charles Kettering, vice-president of the General Motors Corporation, told the American Association for the Advancement of Science here today. Mr. Kettering, who heads the General Motors Research Corporation, was one of several speakers in a symposium on employment stabilization in which Technocracy was discussed.

"We have reason not to be afraid of the machine," he said, "for there is always constructive change, the enemy of machines, making them change to fit new conditions."

Referring directly to Technocracy, he declared he wished he "had some of those fellows for my competitors."

"I'd like to take the automobile it is said they predict could be made now that would last 50 years," he continued. "Even if never used, this automobile would not be worth anything only to a junk man in 10 years, because of the change in men's tastes and ideas. This desire for change is an inherent quality in human nature, so that the present generation must not try to crystallize the needs of the future ones."

Other economists and industrialists present generally were aloof in their attitudes toward Technocracy. Several made critical references, declaring that misinterpretation of what the machine has done for mankind might lead to "wrong conclusions."

Hoover Nets Trio Of Big Sailfish

PALM BEACH, Fla., Dec. 31 (AP)—President Hoover today turned toward the open sea in a dawn-to-dusk fishing expedition with hope of duplicating or bettering his catch of three sailfish yesterday and planned a quiet New Year's Eve aboard ship tonight.

As a token of his own three catches, the President carried with him today an honorary membership in the Sailfish Club, presented to him last night by Mr. Wiley R. Reynolds of Jackson, Mich., president of the club.

In return, Mr. Hoover presented the club with the largest of his sailfish—a beauty 7 feet and 8 inches long—which the members decided to have mounted.

Dictionary at Last Admits Technocracy

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (AP) "Technocracy," announced Dr. Frank H. Vizetelly yesterday, has been admitted to the dictionary after a 14-year—that's right—probationary period. The lexicographer said it was coined and placed on file in 1919, but only recently gained popularity.

About 500 new words and terms added to the language in 1932 have been placed on probation, but Dr. Vizetelly estimated less than one-fourth of them ever would reach the dictionary. Natural scientists, especially chemists, led in coining them, with newspaper columnists running second.

SECOND REPUBLIC RENOUNCES TREATY

SAN SALVADOR, Dec. 31 (By U. P.)—El Salvador became the second Central American republic to denounce the Central American Treaty of 1923 which provides that none of those countries as well as the United States recognize any government to come into power by force of arms.

Costa Rica formally renounced the treaty on Dec. 24. The treaty, signed in 1923 at Washington, will automatically renew itself for another 10-year period next year unless one more Central American government rejects it.

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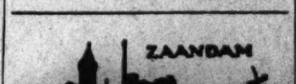

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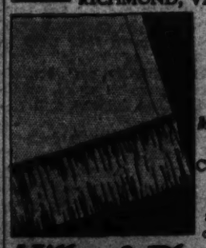

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STALIN CHARGES AMERICAN WITH 'TELLING TALES'

Soviet Leader Says Book by T. D. Campbell, Farm Expert, Errs in Fact

MOSCOW, Dec. 31 (AP)—Mr. Joseph V. Stalin, in a signed magazine article published yesterday, accused Mr. Thomas D. Campbell, Montana's reputed owner of the largest wheat farm in the world, of showing "a real American fancy" in a book he wrote about Russia.

Mr. Stalin, head of the Communist Party and "strong man" of Russia, said Mr. Campbell, who was special agricultural adviser to the Soviet Government, "invented" details of an interview he had with him in Moscow in 1929.

Mr. Stalin's attack on Mr. Campbell's book, entitled "Russia, Market or Menace," appeared in Bolshevik, the all-union Communist Party's official magazine. Appended to Mr. Stalin's article was a written record of the interview.

Its publication, the article said, "would be the most reliable means of establishing facts."

"Mr. Campbell, in his book, mentions the record of the interview with Stalin but he did not consider it necessary to publish it in his book," the article said. "Why? Is it not because publication of the record would destroy Campbell's whole plan concerning sensational tales built around the 'interview' with Stalin, which would be necessary to create advertising for Campbell's book in the eyes of American petty bourgeois?"

Sparing of Use of Word "I"

A feature of the article was that Mr. Stalin referred to himself in the "third person" except in only three instances where he used the word "I." His article was entitled "Mr. Campbell Tells Tales."

"A book in the English language written by a well-known agricultural man, Mr. Campbell, who has been in the U. S. S. R., under the title 'Russia, Market or Menace,' recently appeared in America," the article said.

"In this book Mr. Campbell exposes incidentally the 'interview' with Stalin which took place in Moscow in January, 1929. (Campbell, who was special investigator of Indian reservation farm lands in the United States during the World War, became adviser for Russia in the operation of 10,000,000 acres in that country in 1929.) The interview is remarkable in that each sentence is an invention or a sensational misrepresentation having the purpose to create advertising for the book and its author.

"In order to reveal those tales I consider it necessary to make a statement," the article continued.

Real American Fancy

"Mr. Campbell is obviously using his fancy when he says the conversation with Stalin, which started at 1 o'clock p. m., 'continued long after night into the dawn.' Indeed the conversation lasted no more than two hours. Mr. Campbell's fancy is a real American one.

"Mr. Campbell evidently fabricates when he affirmed that Stalin 'took my hand with his two hands and said, "We may become friends."'

"In reality nothing of the kind took place nor could have taken place. Mr. Campbell could not ignore that Stalin does not need 'friends' like Campbell.

"Mr. Campbell fabricates more and more when he ascribes to Stalin words like 'under Trotsky (exiled Russian Bolshevik) they really tried to extend Communism all over the world and this was the first reason for the rupture between Trotsky and himself (Stalin), that Trotsky trusted world Communism while he (Stalin) wanted to limit his activity in his own country.'

"This senseless fabrication which turns facts upside down can be believed only by deserters to the camps of Kautsky, Wells and Trotsky." (This reference apparently was to Carl Kautsky, the German Socialist, and H. G. Wells, the British novelist, who caused a sensation several years ago by praising Russian institutions.)

"In fact, the conversation with Campbell had no relation to the question of Trotsky, and Trotsky's name was not mentioned during all the conversation," the article went on.

Calls It Tale-Telling

"Mr. Campbell is inventing more and more. . . . Mr. Campbell, in his book, mentions the record of the interview with Stalin, but he did not consider it necessary to publish it in his book. . . . I think the best punishment for the tale-bearing Mr. Campbell will be to publish the text of the record of the conversation between Mr. Campbell and Stalin."

The article was signed "J. Stalin" and dated "Dec. 28."

In the published record of the interview Mr. Stalin was quoted as saying to Mr. Campbell:

"It is very clear to me that the United States, more than any other country, has reasons to provide business relations with the Soviet Union, not only because the United States is rich in technique and capital, but because in no other country would our business and people have enjoyed such a cordial reception and hospitality."

Mr. Stalin then went on into the question of propaganda, denying that the Soviet Government or any of its agents could undertake such work of "interference" with internal affairs of another country, adding the Soviet Government could not be held responsible for "legal activities" of the American Communist Party in that respect.

Left-Over Problems Studied by Nations

(Continued from Page 1)

that a number of the decisions were bound to keep Europe in a troubled state, and in the end must be reversed either by peaceful means or by war.

No Nation to Blame

No country is particularly to blame. There is nothing more regrettable than the habit of finding fault, for example, with France. France was only one of the parties to the treaties, and some of the most debatable decisions, both financial and military, were taken against the wishes of France. All that can be urged against France is that it was inclined to take the treaties more seriously than other nations which helped to frame them, and was alarmed at the destructive efforts that at once began.

The treaties, it should also be remembered, were intended to remove grievances and anomalies that existed before the war in Europe, and Mr. Lloyd George has ably and properly argued that they righted many wrongs. He has also argued that it was virtually impossible to draw frontiers that would not set up injustices of some sort. All kinds of historical, ethnological, economic, and defensive considerations, often contradictory, were involved. To throw stones at the peace-makers is a silly sport.

Yet the case against the treaties is overwhelming. Injustices were brought about—unavoidably it may be. The territorial dispositions favored friends and injured foes. In the scramble for land the verdict almost automatically went to the allies and against the "enemies." There was an extraordinary intensification of the sentiment of nationalism, which, manifesting itself in the economic domain, has been largely responsible for the industrial, trade, and currency difficulties of the post-war period. The Balkans, which used to be confined to the eastern corner of Europe, have been extended to the center of Europe; the Balkans have been brought to our door. Europe cannot live broken into fragments.

Value of Parleys Doubted

Moreover, the imposition of those fabulous liabilities known as reparations could only succeed in ruining large sections of Europe; and large sections of Europe cannot be ruined without bringing about the ruin of Europe as a whole. Besides, the subject of reparations necessitated a series of conferences in which national interests were opposed to national interests. There were interminable wrangles among the allies, and between the allies and Germany. Many people are beginning to think, what a few foresaw, that the system of frequent, noisy, and almost continuous conferences, which set nation against nation, have been one of the chief causes of European disorder. They have led to many more misunderstandings than understandings.

Though it may still sound heterodox, it is well to face the facts, and to suggest that the method of diplomacy by public conference has not produced the results that were expected of it. Obviously there is something wrong, either with the method or with our employment of it, if after more than a decade of perpetual public discussion, none of the real problems which were posed in 1919 have been solved. Indeed, they have become more acute than ever. If it is said that reparations were thus solved, it should be answered that reparations solved themselves by the sheer inability of the various countries (for Germany did not stand alone) to pay, and that none of the conferences on reparations took the right decision at the right time.

The Covenant of the League of Nations might have proved to be the saving section of the treaties. It may yet prove to be so. The conceptions of the League have varied. It has somewhat doubtful powers of revising the treaties, but it has been regarded as the guardian of the status quo. It is international in scope, but it has been the ground on which national egoisms have clashed. Certain countries still look on it as a super-state, though obviously it can only do the bidding of its members. They would furnish it with armies, though clearly those armies would revert in case of strife to their respective nations. After a dozen years, thought about the League remains to be clarified; and decisive tests are yet to be made.

So we must remember that there are no new factors to arouse alarm. Those factors which exist, existed in 1919. All that can be said is that, in so far as they are unfavorable, they have not been eliminated by years of effort; and we are therefore driven to ask ourselves whether the efforts have been insufficient or have been on the wrong lines. There is some promise in the knowledge that the veil which hid diplomatic realities has been rent.

MEXICO LOWERS COTTON DUTY

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 31 (By U. P.)—Authorization for the importation of 15,000,000 pounds of cotton at a special low tariff of 15 centavos (about 7 cents) a kilogram because of an inadequate local crop was granted by the Federal Government Dec. 29. The regular cotton tariff will again become effective July 1, 1933.

It's All In the Viewpoint

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

DEMOCRATS PLAN TO HURRY BILL FOR FARM RELIEF

Parity Plan to Displace Allotment Control of Farm Products

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31—Democratic House leaders today decided to push a farm relief bill, second item in President-Elect Roosevelt's legislative program for the short session of Congress, through early in the new year.

Action was taken immediately following passage of the $111,000,000 Agriculture Department appropriation bill yesterday without a record vote.

The plan of the farm relief measure is to report it to the House on Wednesday and pass it immediately under a special rule in deference to the desire of the incoming President to have as many as possible of the Democratic campaign pledges fulfilled before March 4 as possible.

A beer bill, first item in the Roosevelt program, has already been passed by the House and is now in committee stage in the Senate. Remaining items are revenue legislation to aid in balancing the budget and a resolution to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

The farm relief measure, although still incomplete, is expected to provide for the parity plan instead of the domestic allotment plan which it originally carried. An effort is also being made to restrict its application to wheat and cotton instead of wheat, cotton, hogs and tobacco as originally provided.

The parity plan has as its objective, reestablishment of the pre-war level of agricultural prices. It would be achieved by a flexible tax on processing of the commodities equivalent to the difference between the current domestic price and the pre-war price.

It differs from the domestic allotment plan in that the latter provides for a processing tax equivalent to the amount of the import duty on the commodity.

Powerful opposition to the measure in either parity or allotment form has been developed by the packing and milling interests, who threaten to transfer the tax to the producer, but determination of the Democratic leadership in the House to fulfill the President-Elect's wishes is considered certain to force its passage through the lower chamber.

Its fate in the Senate, however, remains much less definite and a veto by President Hoover is taken as a foregone conclusion.

The Agriculture Department appropriation bill, sent to the Senate today, provides for the expenditure of roughly $110,840,000 during the fiscal year 1934. This represents a decrease of $217,000,000 as compared to the appropriation for the current fiscal year.

R. F. C. Provides Way To Raze Slum Areas

(Continued from Page 1)

on Housing in Boston, entertains the possibility of the community offsetting the expense of developed land.

Declaring that the community had aided, abetted and profited from overcrowding of residential districts, he presented two possible ways of community aid. One would be tax exemption, with reimbursement possible through appreciation of adjoining property, the other municipal purchase of playground space in a new development. Support by the community of a portion of the land for a playground would reduce the cost of the developed land, he explained.

Necessity for maintaining low rentals, avoiding overcrowding and still paying for land, the value of which is written high, in addition to the reluctance of people to leave their tenement homes, present, according to some real estate men, difficult obstacles in the way of extended slum rehabilitation.

Economists see in rehabilitation, however, a project so valid socially and economically that difficulties should be over-ridden even if the old sites are abandoned or community aid enlisted.

Banks and Railroads Get, by Far, Largest Share of R.F.C. Loans

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 — Just over $1,500,000,000 in cash has thus far been lent by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, a year-end review of its manifold activities, published here yesterday, reveals. Borrowers have thus far paid back $283,000,000.

The statement of the corporation comes at a time when Congress is considering an investigation of its activities, and just prior to an expected shake-up within its personnel by the incoming Democratic Administration.

The corporation was organized Feb. 2, 1932, and present figures carry its activities in most cases through 10 months to the end of November. Originally, authorized to acquire resources of $2,000,000,000, its capital was increased to $3,800,000,000—the largest United States instrumentality of its kind ever established. Figures show that it actually acquired $1,300,000,000 in capital up to Nov. 30, consisting of $[illegible] of authorized capital stock and another $700,000,000 borrowed from the Treasury on notes at 3½ per cent interest.

The largest group of loans are those authorized for banks and railroads, and amounted to $1,340,162,760, on Nov. 30. The next item was approximately $76,000,000 disbursed to states and territories for relief purposes. This figure is carried up to Dec. 23. The corporation shows that relief loans have been heavy since Nov. 30, additional authorizations of about $17,000,000 having been authorized from Dec. 1 to 23.

Incidentally, it is against alleged hesitancy of the corporation in making such loans that congressional criticism has centered. The corporation significantly now emphasizes the increased rate of such loans.

A sum of about $64,000,000 was disbursed through the Secretary of Agriculture to farmers for crop production loans. The other three items listed are approximately $20,000,000, disbursed to farmers and stockmen by regional agricultural credit corporations; $1,281,000 to aid marketing of farm commodities, and an item of $360,000 to finance self-liquidating projects. The smallness of the latter item is another of the grounds of recent congressional criticism. Up to Dec. 23, the statement says, a total of $146,000,000 in securities in self-liquidating projects had been agreed upon for purchase, but only $400,000 had been purchased.

Banks have received more cash than any other class of borrowers, 5382 of them getting about $808,000,000, of which about $223,000,000 had been repaid.

The R. F. C. shows that applications for loans from financial institutions and railroads have steadily declined since April. No explanation is given. In some quarters it is attributed to the publicity feature instituted by Congress while others attribute it to reviving financial confidence. In April applications numbered 1527; in November the number was down to 576.

BIRD FOOD STATION OPENS IN BROOKLINE

The first of a number of bird feeding stations to be erected by the Brookline Bird Club was set up in the Arnold Arboretum today. The "station" is mounted on a six-foot post and was built under the supervision of Mr. Irving P. Gammon Jr., chairman of the club's sanctuary committee, and Mr. William Guild, a club director.

It is hoped by the sponsors of the station that it will attract three white crows which have been inhabiting the Arboretum recently.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Edward L. Babcock, Scarsdale, N. Y.
James S. House, Brookline, Mass.
Gertrude L. Harris, Utica, N. Y.
Bertha C. Gundelfinger, Sewickley, Penna.
Norma G. Vincent, Sewickley, Penna.
Carolyn Jenks, Wollaston, Mass.
Donald C. Beach, Wollaston, Mass.
Pannette S. Kahn, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Jennie Sheridan, New York, N. Y.
Miss Beatrice L. Frank, New York, N. Y.
Miss Carolyn Oberhuber, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Miss Elsie Oberhuber, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mrs. R. Kline Hillman, Seattle, Wash.
H. A. Burdwood, Beach Bluff, Mass.
Perry Knowles, Swampscott, Mass.
Charles Conder, Swampscott, Mass.
Gordon Blanchard, Swampscott, Mass.
Roger Miles, Swampscott, Mass.
Mrs. N. K. Brewer, Boston, Mass.
Elaine Lackey, Troy, New York.
Emily A. Cunningham, Marblehead, Mass.
Miss Ethel A. Morris, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. William A. Arnold, Willimantic, Conn.
Benjamin B. Moore, Terre Haute, Ind.
David M. Buck, Boston, Mass.
Miss Grace G. Filler, Ambler, Penna.

URGES COAL IMPORT INQUIRY

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31 (AP)—Attorney-General Mitchell ruled yesterday that the import tax on coal from Germany and Great Britain should be allowed to stand "so a judicial inquiry may be had on that basis."

Stars' Twinkle Still Mystery To Be Solved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 31—The answer to the old refrain, "Twinkle, twinkle little star, how I wonder what you are," is still in doubt, even after the topic has occupied the close attention of eminent natural scientists gathered here for the regular winter meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and come up for expert discussion.

Prof. Henry Norris Russell, world famous astronomer of Princeton University, in delivering the first Hector Maiben lecture yesterday, asserted, however, that he had proved beyond question that the stars are not expiring. He admitted, though, that the children's frequent query, "what keeps the stars shining?" is the most difficult problem in that field which astronomers face today.

New evidence furnished by recent discoveries in atomic physics supports the view that the synthesis of heavier elements out of lighter ones and hydrogen may actually occur inside the stars, liberating enormous amounts of heat which they are known to generate, Dr. Russell said. This process is more plausible than the theory that stars produce their heat by annihilation in their interiors of electrons and protons at a tremendous rate, which would result eventually in their burning out, Dr. Russell explained.

Another theory discredited by new research is that so-called dwarf stars are necessarily very old, he said. Instead of their small size being due to the fact that most of their mass had been burned away, it has now become evident that they are tremendously compact, some cubic inch, he declared.

"The hardest problem of all is the source of energy which keeps the stars shining," he declared. "The rate of loss of heat is almost incomprehensibly great.

"The only two processes so far suggested which would supply enough heat to last for geological time are the building up of other elements out of hydrogen, or the mutual annihilation of protons and electrons, with transformation of their whole mass into energy. The second process would liberate more than 100 times as much heat as the first; but present theories indicate that it would not happen except at temperatures of many billions of degrees.

"The observed relations—especially between luminosity and size for the brighter stars—indicate strongly that is not the fact and hence that the stars differ from one another in composition. As they may be composed of more than 200 different elements, counting isotopes, no two of which need behave in the same way as regards heat generation, this is not surprising."

Dr. Robert A. Millikan, president of the California Institute of Technology, and Dr. Arthur H. Compton of the University of Chicago, presented widely different views on the nature of cosmic rays.

Dr. Millikan held that the rays are photons, or "bullets of light," of extremely short wavelength. Dr. Compton's theory was that the rays are highly charged particles of electricity, or electrons.

WOMAN EXPERT ON PETROLEUM AREAS HONORED

Geological Society Elects Mrs. Edson of Tulsa to Fellowship

Distinction of being the first commercial woman geologist elected to fellowship in the American Geological Society, was granted to Mrs. Fannie C. Edson, expert petrologist and stratigrapher for a large oil company in Tulsa, Okla., at the final business meeting of the society late yesterday.

Mrs. Edson has described several new species of Foraminifera, microscopic one-celled organisms whose countless shells form beds of rock often several thousand feet thick. In her work with the oil company she is able to direct the drilling of wells in profitable areas by examining the tiny shells contained in specimens of drilled rock. Certain types are always found in connection with oil-bearing rock.

She is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, where she received her master's degree in geology, afterwards continuing graduate work at the University of Oklahoma and teaching at Stanford University, California.

Dr. Francis P. Shepard of the geology department at the University of Illinois, in a paper delivered before the society, revealed that a survey extending about 200 miles along the continental slope beyond Georges Bank reveals that in preglacial times New England was at least 1½ miles above its present level. This conclusion was reached after several immense submarine canyons whose bottoms contain silt, clay and ooze, were discovered. "These were clearly cut by rivers at a time when the continental shelf, now 600 feet below the surface, was at least a mile and a half higher," said Dr. Shepard.

"There are reasons to believe that they were submerged before glacial time and filled with sediment, partly glacially transported material, and that they have been reopened in post-glacial time by great landslides which extend the canyons farther into the continental shelf whenever there is an earthquake sufficiently strong to set fine sediment in motion."

Dr. Erling Dorf, Associate Professor of Geology at Princeton University, announced the discovery at Beartooth Butte, Wyo., of representative types of early land plants which are additionally important in connection with an extensive and beautifully preserved primitive fish fauna also found there.

Fern-like plants with large, forking, blade-shaped leaves believed to be exclusively North American, were described by Dr. David White of Washington, D. C. Among other papers presented were several by various authors to show that the New England coast is sinking at the rate of 12 to 15 inches each hundred years. It was announced that Chicago would be the place of next year's conference.

CITY OF BOSTON BORROWS

The First National Bank of Boston and the National Shawmut Bank have loaned $3,000,000 to the city of Boston at 3 per cent payable in equal amounts next July and September.

Dry Cleaning

FORMAL CLOTHES our specialty . . . handled skillfully . . . *SAFELY*

NEW ENGLAND LAUNDRIES, Inc.

See phone book for division nearest you

Furs Relined Repaired and Re-Dyed

W Davidson

Practical Furrier

Formerly with Martin Bates

Seal and Persian made over to latest fashions. Fur coats repaired and raw furs bought.

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Individual Storage Rooms, Huntington Ave. at Forsyth St. Modern Fireproof Construction

DAY AND NIGHT WATCHMEN

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WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS

3 PARK STREET
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Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance

Interest Begins JAN. 10

Join Our 1933 CHRISTMAS CLUB

Flowers

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We Guarantee Delivery in Perfect Condition

By WIRE *If Friends are Far Away*

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lend added smartness to your appearance in formal dress

PILGRIM LAUNDRY

65 ALLERTON ST., BOSTON

Jays Boston Temple Place Eleven

If you want to look on the brighter side—wear one of

OUR NEW

KNITTED FROCKS

You can feel very New Year-ish in a lime green, a geranium red, a coin gold, ciel blue or beige. The more thrilling colors will be worn here under dark coats. The delicate tints will go cruising or flock South.

You will be captivated with the collar of one frock, the sleeve of another, the lace mesh of a third, and so on until you find you can't *do* without a new one. There's excellent variety at $17.90, and other distinctive knits at slightly higher figures such as $19.90, $22.90, $25.90. The three-piece boucle suits form a nice showing at $29.90 and $34.90.

FOR CLEARANCE
A group of Franklin head-knit suits . . . . NOW 71.90
instead of 164.90

And there's a hat for every frock. Little knitted twine caps, lace berets or tailored felts —BRAND NEW MODELS—in our Casual Hats, Street Floor.

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Boston POULTRY SHOW
MECHANICS BLDG.
OPENS TOMORROW 2 P.M.
Pigeons, Turkeys, Rabbits, Poultry, Pheasants, Cavies, Duck Pond with Rare Fowl.
Daily Lectures and Demonstrations.
PERSONAL DIRECTION CHESTER I. CAMPBELL

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Announce for Tuesday

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EXAMPLES OF THE VALUES:

442 Yds. Pure dye Organzine silk taffeta rayure, two and three-tone striped effects. Usually 7.50, price 1.75

188 Yds. Early English hand printed linen, a bird design, flowers of high color. At least 18 to 25 color tones in this print Usually 9.00, price 1.50

100 Yds. Exquisite hand-loomed all silk Chippendale broche, 50 inches wide. Usually 14.50 yd., price 5.00

25 Yds. Magnificent "Brocade Regence," one of the finest silk tapestries in this sale. Usually 15.00, price 3.95

313 Yds. heavy French Striae velvet, beautiful range of colors. Usually 7.50, price 1.50

Choice "Liberty" Cretonnes

the first time we have been able to offer these exclusive cretonnes at the low price of 78c.

There are eight beautiful patterns. For example: Gorgeous colored tulips and canterbury bells on a wide variety of mellow-toned backgrounds. Great clusters of roses and a lattice border against a maize background. The jet background emphasizes the rich coloring of the English garden flowers. 78c

Usually 2.50

SEVENTH FLOOR

HELEN GRAWN NEW CHAMPION

Defeats Joanna Palfrey in U. S. Girls' Indoor Singles Tennis Final

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass., Dec. 31—Helen Lockwood Grawn of Grosse Pointe, Mich., playing in her first national tournament, today won the eleventh United States indoor tennis championship for junior girls at the Longwood Covered Courts, this morning, defeating the No. 1 seeded player, Joanna O. Palfrey of Brookline, Mass., in straight sets, 6—4, 6—4.

Miss Grawn, seeded No. 4, and holder of the Michigan state junior title, displayed her usual ability to come from behind, winning the first set after Miss Palfrey held a lead of 4—1 in games by taking five games in a row. In this set Miss Grawn made 13 nets, 14 outs and five placements, to Miss Palfrey's 14 nets, 12 outs and five placements. The point score:

FIRST SET

Helen L. Grawn.2 4 1 0 5 4 5 7 5 4—37—6
Joanna Palfrey. 4 1 4 4 7 1 3 3 3 1—33—4

In the second set, Miss Grawn won the first game, dropped the next two, and then showed a winning streak by taking four games in a row. At this point Miss Palfrey showed a bit of fiery play by winning two games, one of them going to deuce. In the last game, Miss Grawn, serving, made an out, and then Miss Palfrey bowed out of her last national girls' indoor singles championship try by making four errors in a row. Miss Grawn made four nets, 16 outs and six placements, in the second set, to Miss Palfrey's four nets, 19 outs and two placements. The point score:

SECOND SET

Helen L. Grawn .4 0 2 4 4 4 4 2 3 4—31—6
Joanna Palfrey. 1 4 4 0 1 1 2 4 5 1—23—4

The summary:

UNITED STATES GIRLS' INDOOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—Final Round
Helen Lockwood Grawn, Grosse Pointe, Mich., defeated Joanna O. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., 6—4, 6—4.

City College of N. Y. Wins Chess Title

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHESS LEAGUE

	Matches Won	Matches Lost	Games Won	Games Lost
City College	7	0	25½	2½
New York	6	1	20½	7½
Columbia	4½	2½	18½	9½
Brooklyn	4½	2½	19½	8½
Yeshiva	3	4	10½	17½
Pittsburgh	2	5	9	19
Brown	1	6	7½	20½
St. John's	0	7	1½	26½

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—College of the City of New York retained the Intercollegiate Chess League championship title and the Phillips Trophy at the Marshall Chess Club yesterday when it defeated New York University in the final round of the tournament 3½ points to ½ point. This gave City College a clean slate of seven matches won with 25½ points to 2½. New York was second with 6 matches won and 1 lost and 20½ points to 7½ points.

Walter Jacobs '34 of City College was the individual leader with 7 straight victories to his credit. Gabriel Hellman '35, Morton Hammermesh '36, both of City College, Harold D. Cutler '34, New York, and David Bernstein '35 of Columbia, were all tied for second place with 6½ points won and ½ point lost.

The league held its business meeting and Harold M. Phillips, City College graduate and donor of the trophy, was reëlected president. Harold D. Cutler '34, captain of the New York team and chairman of the meeting was elected vice-president and James H. Mathias Jr. '35, captain of the Columbia team, was named secretary. It was voted to affiliate as a chapter with the National Chess Federation and next year's championship will be held in this city the week between Christmas and New Year's. The summary:

Brds. COLUMBIA		YESHIVA	
1—L. G. Greene	1	P. Raymon	0
2—H. Lobel	1	I. Mowshowitz	0
3—D. Bernstein	1	H. A. Polacheck	0
4—P. Hugo	0	S. Tabak	0
Total	3	Total	0

Columbia played white on the odd-numbered boards.

N. Y. U.		C. C. N. Y.	
1—H. D. Cutler	½	N. Beckhardt	½
2—D. H. McClellan	0	G. Hellman	1
3—M. W. Herrick	0	W. Jacobs	1
4—E. B. Hodes	0	M. Hamermesh	1
Total	½	Total	3½

N. Y. U. played white on the odd-numbered boards.

PITTSBURGH		BROWN	
1—R. H. Ilsley	0	C. H. Page	1
2—B. L. Ilsley	1	J. Chase	0
3—W. Steiner	1	R. V. Ticknor	0
4—W. Phillips	1	E. Fleisig	0
Total	3	Total	1

Pittsburgh played white on the odd-numbered boards.

ST. JOHN'S		BROOKLYN	
1—J. P. Durand	0	C. Zimmerman	1
2—W. F. Simpson	0	P. Leinweber	1
3—S. Schmeiser	0	J. Volkman	1
4—H. White	½	H. Blesser	½
Total	½	Total	3½

St. John's played white on the odd-numbered boards.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Syracuse	11	3	4	54	36	25
London	10	5	3	38	16	25
Buffalo	7	2	8	32	26	16
Windsor	6	4	7	32	41	16
Detroit	6	1	10	28	34	13
Cleveland	2	3	13	39	70	7

RESULT DEC. 30

London 4, Cleveland 0.

LONDON BACK ON TOP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ont., Dec. 31—London Tecumsehs remained in second place in the International Hockey League this week just 24 hours. Last night they returned to share the top with Syracuse stars by scoring a decisive 4-to-0 victory over a rearranged team of Cleveland Indians. It was the sixth shutout of the season for Goaltender Herbert Stuart of London, who has been scored against only 16 times in 17 games. Gillis scored twice for London last night, Hicks once and Eric Pettinger once.

INDIANS RELEASE JAMIESON

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 31 (AP)—The Cleveland Indians unconditionally released Charley Jamieson yesterday—the last of the men who made up the pennant-winning Indians of 1920. The popular outfielder, who has been serving the major leagues for more than 17 years, and the Indians since 1919, found himself a free agent, all American League clubs having waived his services. Under baseball law, the 40-year-old veteran becomes a free agent.

KANSAS CITY LEAD HOLDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 31—A three-goal Kansas City rush at the start of the second period of an American Hockey Association game here last night proved too formidable a barrier to the Duluth Hornets. The first place Pla-Mors won 3 to 2 as they checked a desperate Hornet rally that almost tied the score.

UNITED STATES SPORTING CHAMPIONS FOR 1932

SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Archery

Men..........Russell Hoogerhyde, Pinehurst, N. C.
Team..Locksley Archers, Seattle, Wash.
Women..........Ilda Hanchette, Los Angeles, Calif.
Women's team
Los Angeles (Calif.) Archers
Intermediate, men.....Shirley Petersen, Salt Lake City
Intermediate, women.....Natalie Siefert, Los Angeles, Calif.
Boys......Richard Collins, Tulsa, Okla.

Athletics

A. A. U..........New York A. C.
A. A. U., indoor..........New York A. C.
A. A. U., women's
Employers' Casualty Company, Dallas
A. A. U., women's indoor
Meadowbrook Club
I. C. A. A. A. A.....Southern California
I. C. A. A. A. A., indoor..........New York
Western Conference..........Michigan
Western Conference, indoor.....Indiana
New England I. A. A.........Boston College
"Big Six" Conference..........Nebraska
"Big Six" Conference, indoor..Nebraska
Missouri Valley Conference
Oklahoma A. and M.
Pacific Coast Conference
University of Southern California
Rocky Mountain........Colorado Aggies
Southern Conference....Louisiana State
Southern Conference, indoor
North Carolina
National Collegiate..........Indiana
Southwest Conference..........Texas
National Interscholastic
Arkansas City, Kan.

A. A. U. INDIVIDUAL

100-meter dash..........Ralph Metcalfe, Marquette
200-meter dash..........Ralph Metcalfe, Marquette
400-meter dash..........William A. Carr, University of Pennsylvania
800-meter run..........E. B. Genung, State College of Washington
1500-meter run..N. Penrose Hallowell Jr., Harvard
5000-meter run..........Ralph A. Hill, Olympic Club
10,000-meter run..........T. C. Ottey, Michigan State College
3000-meter steeplechase
Joseph P. McCluskey, Fordham
110-meter high hurdles....J. A. C. Keller, Ohio State University
220-yard low hurdles.......G. J. Saling, University of Iowa
400-meter low hurdles..Joseph F. Healey, New York A. C.
10-mile run..........Paul Mundy, Nativity C. C., Philadelphia
15-mile run...Juan C. Zabala, Argentina
20-mile run..William Steiner, New York
Three-mile walk..........Harry Hinkle, Los Angeles A. C.
Seven-mile walk.......John Knackstedt, German-American A. C.
50,000-meter walk......Philip Jachelski, Baltimore
Running high jump
Cornelius C. Johnson, Los Angeles H. S.; George B. Spitz Jr., New York A. C.; Robert Van Osdel, University of Southern California.
Running broad jump.Edward L. Gordon, University of Iowa
Running hop, step and jump
Sidney Bowman, Louisiana State
Pole vault..........William N. Graber, University of Southern California
16-pound shotput..........Leo J. Sexton, New York A. C.
16-pound hammer throw
Frank N. Connor, New York A. C.
56-pound weight..........Leo J. Sexton, New York A. C.
Discus throw..........John F. Anderson, New York A. C.
Javelin throw.....Malcolm W. Metcalfe, Dartmouth
Decathlon..........James A. Bausch, Kansas City A. C.
Marathon...Clyde D. Martak, Baltimore

A. A. U., INDOOR, INDIVIDUAL

60-yard dash..........Emmett Toppino, Loyola University, New Orleans
300-yard dash.......Horace B. Whitney, Colgate University
600-yard run..........Alex S. Wilson, University of Notre Dame
1000-yard run..........Dale E. Letts, Illinois A. C.
One-mile run..........Gene Venzke, Pottstown, Penna.
Three-mile run........George Lermond, New York A. C.
70-yard-hurdles..........Percy M. Beard, New York A. C.
One-mile walk..........Michael Pecora, Brooklyn Central Y.
Two-mile steeplechase
Joseph P. McCluskey, Fordham Univ.
1⅛-mile medley relay
New York University (S. B. Shieffar, J. F. Healey, J. F. Maloney, F. T. Nordell)
Running high jump..George B. Spitz Jr., New York
Running broad jump
Everett Utterback, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Pole vault..........Fred H. Sturdy, Los Angeles A. C.
16-pound shotput......H. Herman Brix, Los Angeles A. C.
35-pound weight..........Leo J. Sexton, New York A. C.

A. A. U., WOMEN, INDIVIDUAL

50-meter dash..........Dorothy Nussbaum, St. Bernard
100-meter dash.Wilhelmina von Bremen, Western Women's Club
220-yard dash..........Olive Hasenfus, Boston S. A.
80-meter hurdles.....Mildred Didrikson, Dallas
440-yard relay....Illinois Women's A. C. (Evelyn Hall, Ethel Harrington, Mary Terwilliger, Annette Rogers)
Running high jump
Jean Shiley, Meadowbrook Club, and Running broad jump.Mildred Didrikson, Dallas
8-pound shotput......Mildred Didrikson, Dallas
Baseball throw.......Mildred Didrikson, Dallas
Discus throw...Ruth Osborn, Shelbyville
Throwing javelin.....Mildred Didrikson, Dallas

A. A. U., WOMEN, INDIVIDUAL, INDOOR

40-yard dash..........Mary L. Carew, Medford G. C.
200-yard dash..........Catherine Capp, Newark Women's A. C.
50-yard hurdles........Nellie K. Sharka, Newark Women's A. C.
Standing broad jump....Kay Ungenach, N. Y. and Queens Electrics
Running high jump..........Jean Shiley, Meadowbrook Club
8-pound shotput.......Rena MacDonald, Karhu A. C.
440-yard relay......Medford Girls' Club (M. L. Carew, Marie Wendt, Helen McCarthy, Catharine Carew)
Basketball throw....Carolyn Dieckman, South Paterson G. C.

Automobiles

Speedway championship......Bob Carey
500-mile sweepstakes.......Fred Frame, Los Angeles

Baseball

American..........New York
National..........Chicago
World Series......New York Americans
Pacific Coast League..........Portland
International League..........Newark
American Association..........Minneapolis
National League Batsman
Frank J. O'Doul, Brooklyn
American League Batsman
Dale Alexander, Detroit-Boston
National Baseball Federation
Fisher Foods, Cleveland
Eastern Intercollegiate..........Yale
Western Conference..........Indiana
"Big Six" Conference..........Missouri
Pacific Coast Conference (Northern)
Washington
Pacific Coast Conference (Southern)
Southern California
Rocky Mountain Conference......Denver
Southern Conference
Alabama Polytechnic Institute
Southwest Conference..........Texas

Basketball

A. A. U.........Henry Clothiers A. A., Wichita, Kan.
A. A. U., women's
Oklahoma Presbyterian College, Durant, Okla.
Eastern Intercollegiate..........Princeton
Leading individual scorer
David N. Jones, Columbia

Basketball—Continued

Western Conference..........Purdue
Leading individual scorer..J. R. Wooden, Purdue
Southern Conference..........Georgia
Southern I. A. A.....Mississippi College
Dixie Conference..........Chattanooga
"Big Six" Conference..........Kansas
Leading individual scorer
M. J. Cooper, Missouri, and T. M. O'Leary, Kansas
Rocky Mountain Conference...Wyoming
Leading individual scorer E. S. Romney, Brigham Young
Southwest Conference..........Baylor
Leading individual scorer
Adolph Dietzel, Texas Christian
Missouri Valley Conference.....Creighton
Leading individual scorer, W. T. Schmidt, Creighton
Pacific Coast Conference ....California
Leading individual scorer (northern division)..........H. S. Gordon, Washington State
Leading individual scorer (southern division)..........J. J. Nemer, Southern California
Y. M. C. A..........Youngstown, Ohio

Billiards

18.2 balkline, amateur
Percy N. Collins, Chicago
Eastern....Edgar T. Appleby, New York
Pacific coast..........M. C. Wallgren, Everett, Wash.
Pacific northwest..........Cecil Olaguer, Portland, Ore.
Pacific southwest..........D. H. Goslin, Los Angeles
Southern..........Robert S. Tate, Nashville, Tenn.
Southwestern........George Teagarten, Eureka, Kan.
Rocky Mountain......E. W. Chenowith, Salt Lake City, Utah
Western..........R. V. Fessenden, Madison, Wis.
Three-cushion, amateur
Robert B. Harper, Denver
Pacific northwest..Paul G. Lingenbrink, Seattle, Wash.
Pacific southwest..........Joseph Hall, San Francisco
Southern..Harry N. Purdy, Atlanta, Ga.
Southwestern..........A. N. Ciesi, Beaumont, Texas
Western..M. J. Shimon, Milwaukee, Wis.
Intercollegiate five-man team..Michigan
Western..........Michigan
Eastern..........Brown
18.2 balkline, professional
Jacob Schaefer, San Francisco
Three-cushion, professional
A. H. Kieckhefer, Chicago
Pocket, professional.E. Ralph Greenleaf, New York
Women's pocket billiards
Mrs. Gertrude B. McEvoy, New York

Bobsleigh Racing

United States two-man
Reto Capadrutt and Charles Jenny, Switzerland
United States four-man
Henry A. Homburger, Percy D. Bryant, F. Paul Stevens and Edmund C. Horton, United States

Bowling (A. B. C.)

Singles..........Otto A. Nitschke, Lakewood, Ohio
Doubles
Charles Daw and Frank Benkovic, Milwaukee
All-events..........Hugh S. Stewart, Fort Thomas, Ky.
Five-man team
Jefferson Clothiers, Dayton, Ohio (T. L. Zavakos, L. H. Gaylor, Harold Stewart, H. L. Sanders, H. G. Rosenkranz).

Women's I. B. C.

Women's singles..........Audrey McVay, Kansas City
Women's doubles
Mrs. Edith Kirg and Mrs. Margaret Frank, Chicago
Women's all-events
Mrs. Marie Warmbier, Chicago
Five-woman team..........Martin Breitts, St. Louis

National Duck Pin

Singles......William Arnold, Annapolis
Doubles..Chester Bild and Ed Blakeney, Washington
All-Events.....Charles Bauer, Baltimore
Women's Singles..........Helen Clements, Baltimore
Women's Doubles
Elva McCurdy and Polly Dozier, Richmond
Women's All-Events.Naomi Zimmerman, Baltimore

Canoeing

One-man singles...Harry T. Knight Jr., Washington C. C.
One-man doubles..........Ernest Riedel, Pendleton C. C.
Tandem singles....Harry T. Knight Jr., Washington C. C.
Tandem doubles
Fred Wilke and John Haas Jr., Cacawa C. C.
Four, singles..........Washington C. C.
Four, doubles..........Cacawa C. C. (Stanley Cimokowski, Frank Krick, John Haas Jr., Fred Wilke)
National, team..........Washington C. C.

Chess

H-Y-P-D League ....Harvard
Intercollegiate
College of the City of New York
Professional..........Frank J. Marshall, New York

Court Tennis

Singles..........William C. Wright Jr., Philadelphia
Doubles
Jay Gould and William C. Wright Jr., Philadelphia
Gold Racquet..........Frank R. Frazier, Boston A. A.

Cricket

U. S. Cricket Association
Paterson Cricket Club
Metropolitan District Cricket League
Westchester County Cricket Club

Cross-Country

A. A. U., senior....Joseph P. McCluskey, Fordham University
A. A. U., senior team
Millrose A. A., New York
Intercollegiate, individual
George H. Barker, N. Y. University
Intercollegiate, team ....Manhattan
N. E. Intercollegiate A. A.
Russell E. Jellison, Bates College
N. E. Intercollegiate A. A., team
New Hampshire
Western Conference, individual
Robert D. Woolsey, Illinois
Western Conference, team ....Indiana
Southern Conference, individual
Robert M. Bird and Jerry G. Bray, Duke
Southern Conference ....Duke
Southwest Conference, individual
Lorenz L. Blakeney, Texas
Southwest Conference ....Texas

Curling

Stockton Cup......Victoria Rink, Quebec
Clyde Park Cup.......Utica Curling Club
Gordon Medal.......Utica Curling Club
R. S. Emmet Medal..Utica Curling Club

Cycling

Professional sprint champion
Cecil Walker, Australia
Professional motor-paced champion
Alfred Letourner, France
Amateur sprint champion
Amos Hoffman, Newark, N. J.
Professional all-around champion
Cecil Walker, Australia

Fencing

Foils, individual..........Joseph L. Levis, Boston A. A.
Foils, team....The Fencers Club of N. Y.
Foils, junior
Ensign J. H. Howard, U. S. N.
Foils, junior team..........New York A. C. (Arthur I. Fregosi, Archibald H. Busby Jr., Frank Ingoglia)
Epée..........Leo Nunes, New York A. C.
Epée, team....The Fencers Club of N. Y. (Lieut. G. C. Calnan, Tracy W. Jaeckel, Gustave M. Heiss)
Epée, junior
Lieut. Gustave M. Heiss, U. S. A.
Epée, junior team
The Fencers Club of N. Y. (Denholm D. MacKie, Tracy W. Jaeckel, Lieut. Gustave M. Heiss)
Epée, outdoor...Lieut. Gustave M. Heiss, The Fencers Club of N. Y.
Saber..........John R. Huffman, New York A. C.
Saber, outdoor......Norman C. Armitage, The Fencers Club of N. Y.
Saber, team..........New York A. C. (John R. Huffman, Leo Nunes, Nikolas Muray)

Fencing—Continued

Saber, junior team..........New York A. C. (Vito La Rocca, Bernardo de la Guardia, Loralt Bers)
Three weapons..........John R. Huffman, New York A. C.
Three weapons, team
The Fencers Club of N. Y. (Hugo Alessandroni, Tracy W. Jaeckel, Norman C. Cohn)
Women's, foils..........Dorothy Locke, Salle de Armes Vince, N. Y.
Women's, junior foils...Muriel Guggolz, Salle de Armes Vince
Women's, team, foils
Salle de Armes Vince (Dorothy Locke, Dorothy Lloyd, Muriel Guggolz)
Intercollegiate, foils John F. Potter, Yale
Intercollegiate, team, foils
U. S. Military Academy
Intercollegiate, saber
Maurice E. Kaiser, U. S. M. A.
Intercollegiate, team, saber
U. S. Naval Academy
Intercollegiate, épée
Rockwood Chin, Yale
Intercollegiate, team, épée ....Yale
Intercollegiate, three-weapon ....Yale
Interscholastic, foils..William Devereaux, James Madison High School
Intercollegiate, women's, team
New York University (Dorothy Haffner, Frances Siegel, Marjorie Lancing)
Intercollegiate, women's, individual
Dorothy Haffner, New York University
Pacific Coast Conference ....Stanford
Western Conference, individual foils
R. J. Epstein, Illinois
Western Conference, épée
F. W. Reddish, Illinois
Western Conference, saber
E. J. Peralla, Illinois
Western Conference, team ......Illinois

Football

Eastern ....Colgate
Western Conference..........Michigan
"Big Six" Conference..........Nebraska
Missouri Valley......Oklahoma A. & M.
Pacific Coast Conference
Southern California
Southern Conference
Tennessee, Alabama P. I. and Louisiana State
Southwest Conference..Texas Christian
Rocky Mountain Conference......Utah
Tournament of Roses....Southern Calif.
East vs. West, all-stars..........East
National professional.....Chicago Bears

Golf

Open.......Eugene Sarazen, Great Neck
Amateur..........C. Ross Somerville, London, Ont.
Women's..........Virginia Van Wie, DeLand, Fla.
Professional..........Olin A. Dutra, Santa Monica, Calif.
Public links..........R. L. Miller, Jacksonville, Fla.
Harding Trophy..........Louisville, Ky.
Western Women's G. A.
Mrs. Opal S. Hill, Kansas City
Women's western open.......Jane Weiller, Chicago
Western open..........Walter C. Hagen
Western amateur..Gus Moreland, Dallas
Southern amateur.........Sam D. Perry, Birmingham
Southern women's...Mrs. Ben Fitzhugh, Vicksburg, Miss.
Women's eastern
Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr., Overbrook, Penna.
Griscom Cup..........New York
Leslie Cup..........Pennsylvania
Senior.....Findlay S. Douglas, New York
Senior women......Mrs. L. C. DuBois, Wee Burn Club, Noroton, Conn.
Intercollegiate, individual
John N. Fischer, Michigan
Intercollegiate, team ....Yale
Eastern Intercollegiate, team ......Yale
Western Conference, individual
John N. Fischer, Michigan
Western Conference ....Michigan
Pacific Coast Conference (Southern)
Stanford
Pacific Coast Conference, individual
Gail Stockton, Southern California
Rocky Mountain
Colorado School of Mines
Southern Conference........North Carolina
Southern Conference, individual
Jesse G. Rainwater Jr., Tulane
Southwest Conference ....Texas
Southwest Conference, individual
Walton O. Watts, Southern Methodist
"Big Six" Conference.........Joe E. Alter, Nebraska
"Big Six" Conference, team.......Nebraska
Eastern Interscholastic....Lawrenceville

Gymnastics

A. A. U., all-round..........Frank Haubold, Swiss Turn Verein, Union City, N. J.
Eastern intercollegiate, individual
Charles A. Curtze, U. S. Naval Academy
Eastern intercollegiate, team
U. S. Naval Academy
Western Conference, individual
E. C. Olson, Chicago
Western Conference, team ......Chicago

Handball

Four-wall, soft-ball singles
Angelo Trulio, New York A. C.
Four-wall, soft-ball doubles
Angelo Trulio and Maynard Laswell, New York A. C.
Four-wall, hard-ball singles
Edward Rogers, Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A.
Four-wall, hard-ball doubles
James Lantry and Edward Rogers, Brooklyn Central Y.
Y. M. C. A., singles
Samuel A. Atcheson, Memphis
Y. M. C. A., doubles
Samuel A. Atcheson and Walter R. Streuli, Memphis

Hockey

Eastern college ....Harvard
A. A. U..........Atlantic City Sea Gulls
Western Conference ....Minnesota
Pacific coast college.Southern California
American League ....Chicago
Leading scorer....E. R. Wiseman, Chicago
National League......New York Rangers
Leading scorer......R. Harvey Jackson, Toronto
International League ....Buffalo
Leading scorer........Carl V[illegible], Buffalo
Canadian-American League
Providence, R. I.
Leading scorer....J. Lloyd Klein, Boston
California ....Hollywood
Leading scorer..........Don Cummings, Los Angeles

Horseshoe Pitching

Men's, amateur....John Colao, Chicago
Men's, doubles
John Colao and Otto Pullner, Chicago

Lawn Bowling

National rink....William McPhail Rink, Buffalo
Metropolitan team ....Brooklyn

Ping Pong

National singles..........Coleman Clark, Interfraternity Club, Chicago
National doubles
G. T. Bacon Jr. and J. M. Jacobson, Westchester Ping-Pong Club.

Pony Polo

Open..........Templeton (M. G. Phipps, F. W. C. Guest, S. B. Iglehart, R. R. Guest)
Open, indoor ....Optimists (S. B. Iglehart, F. W. C. Guest, Warren Sackman)
Class A, indoor ....Optimists (E. F. Ford, F. W. C. Guest, S. B. Iglehart)
Junior..........U. S. Army (Lieut. C. N. McFarland, Lieut. McDonald Jones, Lieut. G. W. Read Jr., Maj. C. C. Smith)
Intercollegiate, outdoor ....Yale (M. G. Phipps, S. B. Iglehart, J. F. Mills, Dunbar Bostwick)
Intercollegiate, indoor ....Yale (L. A. Baldwin, M. G. Phipps, J. F. Mills)
Western Conference..........Ohio State
Interscholastic, indoor
Lawrenceville School

Powerboat

Gold Cup..........Delphine IV, Horace E. Dodge, Detroit
President's Cup..........Delphine IV, Horace E. Dodge
Albany-New York outboards
Charles Cahot, New Haven
Eastern intercollegiate, outboards..Yale
Eastern intercollegiate, outboards, individual..Roger S. Firestone, Princeton
Midwestern intercollegiate, outboards
J. C. Smith, University of Kentucky

Powerboat—Continued

Pacific coast intercollegiate, outboards
Occidental College
E. F. McDonald Trophy..Arrell Reinking, Indianapolis
American outboard high-point trophy
Jack Maypole, River Forest, Ill.

Racquets

Singles..........Clarence C. Pell, New York
Doubles
Stanley W. Pearson and W. C. Wright Jr., Philadelphia
Gold Racquet..........Clarence C. Pell, New York

Rifle Shooting

Intercollegiate, indoor
Arthur L. Seaburry, Washington
Intercollegiate, indoor, team..Cincinnati
Intercollegiate, women's.....Irene Knes, Maryland
Intercollegiate, women's team..Maryland
Interscholastic..........Donald Cook, Turlock, Calif.
Western Conference ....Ohio State

Roque

National..........Edward Clark, Providence, R. I.

Rowing

Intercollegiate ....California
Pacific Coast Conference.....California
Harvard-Yale ....Harvard
Amateur singles......William B. Miller, Penn A. C.
Association singles.....Wesley E. Bevan, Undine Barge Club
Senior doubles....Bachelors Barge Club (W. E. Garrett-Gilmore, bow; Kenneth Myers, stroke)
Senior fours.........Penn Athletic Club (Edgar Johnson, bow; Thomas Pieris, No. 2; George Mattson, No. 3; John McCusker, stroke)
Senior eights........Penn Athletic Club

Skating (Figure)

Men's..........Roger F. Turner, Boston
Men's junior.....Robin Lee, Minneapolis
Women's.....Maribel Y. Vinson, Boston
Women's junior...Louise Weigel, Buffalo
Pair skating
Beatrice Loughran and Sherwin C. Badger, New York
Intercollegiate..........L. E. Wakefield, Dartmouth

Skating (Speed)

United States amateur
James A. Webster, St. Paul
United States women's
Helen M. Bina, Chicago
Middle Atlantic..Irving Jaffe, New York
Intercollegiate.John A. Shea, Dartmouth

Skiing

National class A amateur jumping
Anton Le Kang, Norway S. C., New York
National class B amateur jumping
Hjalmer Hvam, Cascade Ski Club, Portland, Ore.
National professional..........Alf Engen, California
Intercollegiate jumping.......E. J. Blood, New Hampshire
Intercollegiate slalom race..E. J. Blood, New Hampshire
National amateur cross-country
Hjalmer Hvam, Cascade Ski Club, Portland, Ore.

Snowshoeing

Intercollegiate....R. C. J. Goode, McGill

Soccer Football

National..........New Bedford
National amateur.Shamrocks, Cleveland
Intercollegiate ....Pennsylvania
Peel Cup..........Sparta, Chicago

Squash Racquets

Amateur..........Beekman Pool, Harvard University
Professional......Jack Summers, Boston
Team..........Harvard University
Lockett Trophy..........Philadelphia
Woman.......Mrs. William F. Howe Jr., Weston, Mass.
Women's team ....Philadelphia
Intercollegiate...Beekman Pool, Harvard

Squash Tennis

Amateur..Harry F. Wolf, New York A. C.
Amateur, Class B.......William J. Hall, Crescent A. C.
Amateur, Class C.....William Hoffman, Bayside T. C.
Open..........Frank Ward, City A. C.
Veteran.Frank A. Sieverman, N. Y. A. C.

Swimming

A. A. U., team, indoor..Los Angeles A. C.
Women's team, outdoor
Women's Swimming Association of New York
Women's team, indoor.Los Angeles A. C.
Eastern Intercollegiate ....Yale
High scorer..........H. E. Kramer, College of the City of N. Y.
Western Conference..........Michigan
"Big Six" Conference.........Iowa State
Southwest Conference..........Texas
M. V. Conference..........Washington
National Collegiate A. A.......Michigan
Pacific Coast Conference ....Stanford
Y. M. C. A., indoor..........Orange, N. J.

A. A. U., INDIVIDUAL

100-meter freestyle..Albert H. Schwartz, Illinois A. C.
200-meter freestyle.......George Fissler, New York A. C.
400-meter freestyle..Clarence L. Crabbe, Los Angeles A. C.
1500-meter freestyle.Clarence L. Crabbe, Los Angeles A. C.
100-meter backstroke..........Daniel Zehr, Fort Wayne, Ind.
200-meter breaststroke....E. J. Moles Jr., New York A. C.
High diving.....M. J. "Reilly" Galitzen, Los Angeles A. C.

A. A. U., INDIVIDUAL, INDOOR

100-yard freestyle..........Maiola Kalili, Los Angeles A. C.
220-yard freestyle..........Maiola Kalili, Los Angeles A. C.
500-yard freestyle....Clarence L. Crabbe, Los Angeles A. C.
1500-meter freestyle.Clarence L. Crabbe, Los Angeles A. C.
150-yard backstroke....George E. Kojac, New York A. C.
220-yard breaststroke.....Leonard Spence, New York A. C.
300-yard individual medley
Clarence L. Crabbe, Los Angeles A. C.
400-yard freestyle relay....New York A. C.
300-yard medley relay.....New York A. C.
Low springboard diving...M. J. Galitzen, Los Angeles A. C.
High springboard diving...R. K. Degener, University of Michigan

A. A. U., WOMEN'S INDIVIDUAL

100-meter freestyle..........Jennie Cramer, Hollywood, Calif.
880-yard freestyle..........Katharine Rawls, Fort Lauderdale
220-yard backstroke.....Eleanor M. Holm, New York
220-yard breaststroke..Katharine Rawls, Fort Lauderdale
300-meter medley..........Katharine Rawls, Fort Lauderdale
880-yard club relay
Carnegie Library A. A., Philadelphia
Fancy diving, 10-foot springboard
Katharine Rawls, Fort Lauderdale
Long distance..........Susan Robertson, Women's S. A. of N. Y.

A. A. U., WOMEN'S, INDIVIDUAL INDOOR

100-yard freestyle....Helene E. Madison, Washington A. C.
220-yard freestyle....Helene E. Madison, Washington A. C.
500-yard freestyle....Helene E. Madison, Washington A. C.
300-yard medley..........Eleanor M. Holm, Women's S. A. of N. Y.
100-yard backstroke......Eleanor M. Holm, Women's S. A. of N. Y.
100-yard breaststroke..........Jane Cadwell, Detroit
300-yard medley relay
Women's S. A. of N. Y. (Joan McSheehy, Eleanor M. Holm, Catherine Ames)
400-yard freestyle medley
Washington A. C. (Olive McKean, Patricia Linton, Edna McKibben, Helene E. Madison)
Low springboard diving
Dorothy Poynton, Los Angeles A. C.
10-foot springboard diving
Georgia Coleman, Los Angeles A. C.

Tennis

Singles..........H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif.
Doubles
H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena and Keith Gledhill, Santa Barbara

Tennis—Continued

Clay court singles....George M. Lott Jr., Chicago
Clay court doubles
George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, and Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta
Mixed doubles
Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, and Frederick J. Perry, England
Singles, indoor......Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J.
Doubles, indoor
John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, and George M. Lott Jr., Chicago
Public parks singles....Arnold F. Simons, Louisville
Public parks doubles
Gordon L. Braudt and Carl Ireneus, Chicago
Public parks women's singles
Helen Germaine, New York
Public parks women's doubles
Mrs. Virginia B. Dusker and Ann Lindemann, St. Louis
Women's singles.......Helen H. Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif.
Women's doubles
Helen H. Jacobs, Berkeley, and Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline
Women's singles, indoor
Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham
Women's doubles, indoor
Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia
Mixed doubles, indoor
Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, and Dr. G. Colket Caner, Boston
Veteran singles....Clarence M. Charest, Washington, D. C.
Veteran doubles
Henry H. Bassford, Scarsdale, and S. Jarvis Adams, Port Washington.
Father and son
J. D. E. Jones and Arnold W. Jones, Providence
United States Army, singles
Lieut. Stanley K. Robinson, Air Corps
United States Army, doubles
Maj. J. A. Dorst, Engineers, and Lieut. John T. Helms, Air Corps
Professional, indoor...Vincent Richards, New York
Professional..........Karel B. Kozeluh, Czechoslovakia
Professional doubles
W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, and Bruce P. Barnes, Dallas
Church Cup..........New York
Sears Cup ....Eastern
Junior singles.........Frank A. Parker, Milwaukee
Junior doubles
Gene Mako, Los Angeles, and Jack Lynch, Taft, Calif.
Boys' singles...Don Leavens, Milwaukee
Boys' doubles
Don Kamrath and Ed Weller
Junior singles, indoor......Marcus Hecht, University of Pennsylvania
Junior doubles, indoor
Bernard Friedman, West Philadelphia H. S., and Lester E. Kabacoff, University of Pennsylvania
Boys' singles, indoor.....Howard Schein, Newark, N. J.
Boys' doubles, indoor
Frank Kaufman, Baltimore, and George B. Dunn, Philadelphia
Leech Cup..........United States Navy
Girls' singles.....Helen Fulton, Chicago
Girls' doubles
Katherine Winthrop, Boston, and Gracyn W. Wheeler, Santa Monica
Girls' singles, indoor
Katherine Winthrop, Boston
Girls' doubles, indoor
Katherine Winthrop, Boston, and Helen L. Jones, Beach Bluff
Girls' hard court....Gracyn W. Wheeler, Santa Monica
Intercollegiate singles.Clifford S. Sutter, Tulane
Intercollegiate doubles
Keith Gledhill and Joseph L. Coughlin, U. C. L. A.
Women's intercollegiate singles
Marjorie L. Sachs, Simmons College
Women's intercollegiate doubles
Marjorie L. Sachs and Dorrance H. Chase, Simmons College
"Big Six" Conference, team .....Kansas
"Big Six" Conference, individual
Wilbur F. Coen, Kansas
Missouri Valley Conference, singles
R. J. Portnoy, Washington
Missouri Valley Conference, doubles
R. J. Portnoy and Raymond Weiss, Washington
Pacific Coast, men's singles
Frederick J. Perry, England
Pacific Coast, men's doubles
Philip F. Neer and Edmund Levy
Pacific Coast, women's singles
Alice I. Marble
Pacific Coast, women's doubles
Mrs. L. A. Harper and Edith A. Cross
N. E. intercollegiate singles
Albert Horton III, Williams
N. E. intercollegiate doubles
J. M. Richardson and A. D. Noble, Dartmouth
Western Conference, singles
Edward A. Lejeck, Illinois
Western Conference, doubles
C. W. Britzius and F. E. Scherer, Minnesota
Rocky Mountain, eastern division.Denver
Rocky Mountain, western division..Utah
Southern Conference, singles
Clifford S. Sutter, Tulane
Southern Conference, doubles
Clifford S. and Edward H. Sutter, Tulane
Pacific Coast Conference, team (Southern)..........California at Los Angeles
Southwest Conference..Jake H. Hess Jr., Rice Institute
Southwest Conference, doubles
K. F. Kamrath and Sterling Williams, Texas

Trap Shooting

Class A A...R. W. Smoots, Kenton, Ohio
Professional.....W. B. Sale, Denver, Colo.
Grand American.......Arthur E. Sheffield, Dixon, Ill.
N. A. clay target
M. E. DeWire, Hamilton, Ind.
N. A. doubles targets......O. C. Bottiger, Fairfield, Iowa
Champion of champions.S. M. Crothers, Chestnut Hill, Penna.
High season average.......A. J. Stauber, Los Angeles, Calif.
N. A. women's clay targets
Mrs. H. E. Grigsby, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Women's doubles targets
Mrs. W. F. Andrews, Atlanta

Waterpolo

Eastern Intercollegiate....Pennsylvania
Western Conference ....Illinois
Pacific Coast Conference (Southern)
Southern California
A. A. U., indoor..........Illinois A. C.

Winter Sports

Harding Trophy..........New Hampshire
Pacific Coast Intercollegiates
Southern California

Wrestling

Eastern Intercollegiate ....Lehigh
Western Conference ....Indiana
"Big Six" Conference ....Oklahoma
National Collegiate A. A. ....Indiana
Pacific Coast Conference .... California
A. A. U., 118-pound class....Louis Conti, Lenox Hall A. C., N. Y.
A. A. U., 123-pound class.Joseph Sapora, New York A. C.
A. A. U., 134-pound class..Joseph Pickel, Kansas State College
A. A. U., 145-pound class
Benjamin Bishop, Manheim, Penna.
A. A. U., 158-pound class
Jack Van Bebber, Los Angeles A. C.
A. A. U., 174-pound class..Joseph Schutt, N. Y. A. C.
A. A. U., 191-pound class...Louis Putrim, N. Y. A. C.
A. A. U., heavyweight..Louis Hammack, U. S. Army

Yachting

King's Cup..........Westamoe, F. H. Prince, Boston
Astor Cup..........Westamoe, F. H. Prince, Boston
Puritan Cup ....Westamoe, F. H. Prince, Boston
Star class..........Mist, Long Beach (Calif.) Fleet
Chicago-Mackinac Trophy.......Princess, Edmund Jadzry-Kowski, Jackson Park Y. C.
Detroit-Mackinac ....Melodie, R. A. Bell, Bay View Y. C.
Intercollegiate ....Harvard

RUDOLPH INCREASES LEAD

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (AP)—Erwin Rudolph of Cleveland and E. Ralph Greenleaf of New York split two blocks in their special 1700-point exhibition pocket billiard match at the Strand Academy yesterday, but Rudolph increased his lead to 1200 to 939. Greenleaf took the afternoon block, 136 to 125 in 10 innings, but Rudolph came back to take the evening session, 125 to 47 in six innings. Rudolph's high runs were 53 in the afternoon and 84 in the evening; Greenleaf's were 46 to 47.

MISS KIGHT CLAIMS NEW RECORD

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 31 (AP)—Lenore Kight of Homestead, Penna., yesterday claimed a new world record in the 300-meter freestyle swim as she made the distance in 3m. 58⅗s., chopping 9⅘s. from the recognized time of Helene E. Madison of Seattle, set in Detroit in 1931. Miss Kight made her claim after a swim against time in the Miami-Biltmore pool in a swimming exhibition by members of the 1932 Olympic and United States swimming teams. Katherine Rawls, 15-year-old swimmer from Fort Lauderdale, Fla., claimed her fourth record yesterday when she established, in the presence of Florida A. A. U. officials, a time of 4m. 13⅘s. in the 300-yard medley swim. The previous mark was held by Eleanor M. Holm, and was 4m. 16s.

AUSTRALIA AND U. S. DIVIDE

ADELAIDE, Australia, Dec. 31 (AP)—Australia and United States today finished all even with two matches each at the end of the first day's play in an exhibition tennis series here. Keith Gledhill defeated Adrian Quist, 19-year-old South Australian playing in his first big event, 6—1, 6—3, and Wilmer L. Allison won from H. C. Hopman, 6—4, 6—4. The two Australian victories were recorded by E. F. Moon, who defeated John W. Van Ryn, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3, and Jack Crawford and Hopman, who won from Gledhill and H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., in doubles, 3—6, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3.

MOLYNEAUX TO QUEBEC

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (AP)—The New York Rangers of the National Hockey League yesterday announced they had loaned Larry Molyneaux, promising young defenseman, to the Quebec Beavers of the Canadian-American League for the season. Molyneaux, who is only 19 years old, was a member of the defunct Springfield Indians, Ranger farm. He comes from Newmarket, outside Toronto, and is making his first season of professional hockey. Lester Patrick, president and manager of the Rangers, says Molyneaux is one of the most promising youngsters he has seen.

MOORE MEETS JUDICE IN FINAL

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (AP)—Robert Moore of Grand Rapids, Mich., defending champion, went into a tie for first-place honors with Arthur Judice of Brooklyn, N. Y., in the United States junior pocket billiards championship tournament here last night, when he defeated Walt Odre of Chicago 75 to 48 in nine innings. The present title holder gathered 27 for his high run, while the best the Chicago boy could do was a 12. Judice and Moore have both won all of their games and will meet in the final game of the tournament this afternoon to decide the championship.

CALIFORNIA HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Oakland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hollywood	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
San Francisco	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

RESULT DEC. 26

San Francisco 3, Hollywood 1.

RESULT DEC. 27

Oakland 3, Hollywood 1.

RESULT DEC. 29

Hollywood 10, San Francisco 6.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

McGill 13, Dartmouth 1.
Montreal 11, Union 1.

TIE FOR AMATEUR-PRO LEAD

SANTA MONICA, Calif., Dec. 31 (AP)—Amateur-professional teams from the Northwest and Atlantic seaboard tied for the lead in the first round of the Santa Monica team golf championship yesterday by turning in best ball scores of 63, eight under par. The twosomes were composed of Bobby Cahn, former Timber Point, N. Y., amateur, and Wilfred E. Cox, Brooklyn, N. Y., pro, and Dr. Cliff Baker, amateur, and Al Zimmerman, pro, both of Portland, Ore.

SKATING TOURNEY POSTPONED

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Dec. 31 (AP)—The skating committee of the middle Atlantic skating championships yesterday indicated it would be forced to postpone the skating tournament scheduled for Jan. 2 because of abnormal temperature. The committee meets today to take formal action. This is the first year in 17 that the Newburgh committee has had to postpone the meet because of lack of ice.

MARCUS HECHT IN SEMIFINAL

Nogrady, Verstraten and Hebard Also Advance in Junior Singles

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—Marcus Hecht of the University of Pennsylvania still stood out above the rest in the junior singles of the United States indoor tennis championships, now in progress at the Seventh Regiment Armory, yesterday, when he defeated Willard E. Ingalls Jr., Harvard University, by the overwhelming score of 6—1, 6—0, for entry into the semifinal round.

The other Harvard player, Sumner Rodman, was also eliminated in the singles, when he fell before Richard K. Hebard of Hill School. He made a better showing, though he lost in straight sets, the score being 9—7, 6—3.

A slight surprise came when John Nogrady, a local player from St. John's College, Brooklyn, defeated Bernard Friedman, the Philadelphia player who is now a student at University of North Carolina, in a three-set battle, 3—6, 7—5, 6—1. The other bracket was filled by Giles Verstraten, son of the Dutch star, a student at Kelvin School, who eliminated Bernard Marcus, a New York boy now at Cornell, in another three-set match, 2—6, 6—3, 6—3.

The junior doubles and the boys singles and doubles were also brought down to the semifinals, without further surprises, except that a local pair, Lester Stifberg and Abram Goldsholl, defeated the Harvard pair in the junior doubles, by wearing them down after losing the first set. The winners are not in the singles, and their previous battles told on the endurance of the Harvard pair. The summary:

UNITED STATES JUNIOR AND BOYS' INDOOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

JUNIOR SINGLES—Fourth Round

Marcus Hecht, Pennsylvania, defeated W. E. Ingalls Jr., Harvard, 6—1, 6—0.

John Nogrady, St. John's, defeated Bernard Friedman, North Carolina, 3—6, 7—5, 6—1.

Richard K. Hebard, Hill School, defeated Sumner Rodman, Harvard, 9—7, 6—3.

Giles Verstraten, Kelvin School, defeated Bernard Marcus, Cornell, 2—6, 6—3, 6—3.

JUNIOR DOUBLES—Third Round

Marcus Hecht and Ernest Koslan defeated Richard Clements Jr. and J. W. Bitner, 13—11, 6—3.

Lester Stifberg and Abram Goldsholl dedefeated Ingalls and Rodman, 10—12, 6—4, 6—4.

Verstraten and Nogrady defeated Bernard Friedman and Alan Lobel, 6—2, 6—1.

Frank J. Rericha and Edward DeGray defeated B. E. Diamond and H. Harold Marcus, 6—1, 6—2.

BOYS' SINGLES—Fourth Round

W. V. Winslow Jr., Monroe H. S., Rochester, defeated Robert A. Low, Collegiate, New York, 6—2, 4—6, 6—2.

Arthur Friedman, Monroe H. S., New York, defeated Carl A. Nesbitt Jr., McBurney, New York, 9—11, 9—7, 6—4.

Alfred L. Jarvis, Hackley, New York, defeated David Corson, Roselle H. S., New Jersey, 6—0, 6—2.

Albert Shapiro, Forest Park H. S., Baltimore, defeated Nathan Ritzenberg, Adams H. S., Brooklyn, 6—2, 6—2.

BOYS' DOUBLES—Third Round

Peter Lauck and L. W. Crossman Jr. defeated S. M. Low and Robert A. Low, 4—6, 6—3, 8—6.

Jacob Sellis and Albert Shapiro defeated C. A. Rood and Wilson Rood, 6—3, 6—3.

A. L. Jarvis and W. V. Winslow Jr. defeated Edward DeJongh and Irving Kram, 6—3, 6—2.

Nathan Ritzenberg and Albert Ritzenberg defeated George Hirschman and Charles Gilbert, 14—12, 6—4.

Australia Takes Nine for 161 Runs

MELBOURNE, Australia, Dec. 31 (AP)—Unable to solve the English bowling and dismissed for only 228 runs in their first innings of the second test match for the "ashes," Australia came back today to take 9 wickets from England for only 161 runs in their first innings and raise hopes of victory.

Stan McCabe and Tom Wall were the Australian heroes with four wickets each, Wall giving only 52 runs and McCabe only 58. The veteran Clarence Grimmett took the other for 18.

Their great batsman, Don Bradman, turned back without a run, Australia went to the wickets to open the days play with 194 runs scored for 7 wickets and when the last three fell cheaply the crowd groaned.

The groans soon turned to cheers, however, as McCabe and O'Reilly started toppling the English wickets, turning back R. E. S. Wyatt for only 11, Wally Hammond for 8 and Herbert Sutcliffe, the famous professional, for 52. Wall, aided by a slight breeze, was burning over a fast ball and O'Reilly's sharp-breaking efforts were coming off the wicket at bad angles for the batsmen. The bowling was not exceptional, or did not appear so, but it seemed baffling to the Englishmen, who had assaulted the same bowling mercilessly in the first test.

The crowd today totaled only 35,000, about half of yesterday's record gathering, but they made up in enthusiasm what they lacked in numbers. The summary:

AUSTRALIA—First Innings

	Runs
Woodfull, b Allen	10
Fingleton, b Allen	83
O'Brien (run out)	10
Bradman, b Bowes	0
McCabe, c Jardine; b Voce	32
Richardson, c Hammond; b Voce	34
Grimmett, c Sutcliffe; b Voce	2
Oldfield (not out)	27
Wall (run out)	1
O'Reilly, b Larwood	15
Ironmonger, b Larwood	4
Extras	10
Total	228

Fall of Wickets: 1 for 29, 2 for 67, 3 for 67, 4 for 131, 5 for 156, 6 for 188, 7 for 194, 8 for 200, 9 for 222, 10 for 228.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
H. Larwood	20.3	1	42	2
W. Voce	20	3	54	3
G. O. Allen	17	3	41	2
W. R. Hammond	10	3	21	0
W. E. Bowes	19	2	50	1

ENGLAND—First Innings

	Runs
Wyatt, lbw O'Reilly	11
Sutcliffe, c Wall; b O'Reilly	52
Hammond, b Wall	8
Pataudi, b O'Reilly	15
Jardine, c Oldfield; b Wall	1
Ames, b Wall	4
Leyland, b O'Reilly	22
Allen (not out)	30
Larwood, b O'Reilly	9
Voce, c McCabe; b Grimmett	6
Extras	7
Total for nine wickets	161

Fall of Wickets: 1 for 30, 2 for 43, 3 for 43, 4 for 98, 5 for 104, 6 for 110, 7 for 122, 8 for 138, 9 for 161.

DUNLAP WINS TOURNEY

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 31 (AP)—George T. Dunlap Jr. of Garden City, N. Y., won the annual Pinehurst mid-winter golf tournament yesterday for the seventh time in the last eight years, defeating Halbert J. Blue of Aberdeen, N. C., 5 and 4 in the final.

JAMES A. BAUSCH IS VOTED MEDAL

Olympic Decathlon Champion Wins James E. Sullivan Memorial Award

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (AP)—Alongside Robert T. Jones Jr. and Bernard E. Berlinger stepped James Aloysius Bausch of Kansas City today, third winner of the annual James E. Sullivan memorial medal.

By vote of 600 sports leaders who comprised the tribunal for the award of the Sullivan medal, Bausch has been adjudged the amateur athlete who "has done most during the last year to advance the cause of sportsmanship."

The Olympic decathlon champion and world's record holder in that severe test of all-around athletic ability won out in a close struggle with William A. Carr, the University of Pennsylvania's star quarter-miler and Olympic 400-meter champion.

The final tally of ballots favored Bausch by a margin of 39 votes—678 to 648. These two spread-eagled the opposition from eight rivals in the final balloting. Together they received just short of half the total of 2712 votes.

In third place with 393 votes trailed Ralph A. Hill of Oregon, barely nosed out by Lauri Lehtinen of Finland in the brilliant Olympic 5000-meter run.

Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, British and French women's tennis champion, was fourth with 319 votes; Mildred "Babe" Didrikson of Dallas, great all-around track and field performer, was fifth with 224; W. Barry Wood Jr., Harvard's football, hockey and baseball star, sixth with 151; Leo J. Sexton of New York, Olympic shotput champion and world record holder, seventh with 116; Lieut. George C. Calnan, national fencing champion, eighth with 85; Ralph Metcalfe, of Marquette, national sprint champion, ninth with 62; and Jack A. Shea of Lake Placid, N. Y., Olympic skating champion, tenth with 27.

Ottawa Star Wins Down-Hill Ski Race

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Dec. 31 (AP)—B. F. Burke of Ottawa University won the mile and one half down-hill ski race, opening event of the competition for the Harding Trophy, in the twelfth annual college week winter sports program here yesterday. Burke was clocked in 5m., 26s. for the distance to win by more than 8 seconds from E. J. Blood '35 of the University of New Hampshire.

By its showing, Ottawa earned five points in the race for the Harding Trophy, a team competition. New Hampshire and McGill each scored three points.

Forced to negotiate a winding trail with numerous sharp turns, every one of the 30 contestants fell during the competition. Snow was slow on the Lake Arnold trail at the foot of Mt. Marcy and the course would have proved too dangerous had it been as fast as in colder weather. The trail was picked because it is an exacting test and because of the lack of snow on trails nearer the village.

Other events in the Harding competition include the two-mile skating race and figure skating to be contested today, and the 18-kilometer cross-country ski race, ski jumping and two-mile snowshoe race Sunday and Monday. The first 10 place winners in the down-hill ski race follow:

	Time m. s.
1—B. F. Burke, Ottawa University	5 26.0
2—E. J. Blood '35, University of New Hampshire	5 34.2
3—W. B. Tait, McGill University	5 34.2
4—G. W. Paterson, McGill University	5 37.1
5—W. G. MacKenzie, McGill University	5 40.4
6—E. G. Connolly, Ottawa University	5 55.1
7—R. P. Goldthwaite '33, Dartmouth	5 56.3
8—J. Oliver, St. Patricks, and H. S. Wood '36, Dartmouth	6 01.0
10—L. Lafleur, Ottawa and T. B. Green, University of Maine	6 03.0

The McGill University hockey team made a clean sweep of its series with Dartmouth last night by winning the third and final game of the Lake Placid college week series, 13 to 1.

McGILL	DARTMOUTH
McGill, lw	rw, Arthur
Farquharson, c	c, Morton
Meiklejohn, rw	lw, W. Powers
Shaughnessy, ld	rd, Nilsen
Riddle, rd	ld, Bennett
M. Powers, g	g, McHugh

Score—McGill 13, Dartmouth 1. Goals—Farquharson 5, N. Crutchfield 3, Farmer 2, Robertson 2, McGill for McGill; W. Powers for Dartmouth. Spares—N. Crutchfield, G. Crutchfield, Robertson and Parmer for McGill; Faegre, Jackson, Manchester, Crowther, Neill and Wolff for Dartmouth. Referee—Clarence Bisson, Lake Placid. Time—Three 20m. periods.

WASHINGTON AGAIN DEFEATS JAPANESE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 31—The University of Washington for the second time handed the Japanese University of Meiji a defeat, 79 to 13, in the international series here yesterday evening.

The Japanese men were held to four goals from the floor and only five free throws because of the close Washington checking. The game was a fast point-gathering attack by the Washington team in which the captain, John A. Fuller '33, collected 18 points and his mates were close to him for the high point honors. The summary:

WASHINGTON	MEIJI
Perry, Cook, lf	rg, K. Nishiwaki
Hanover, Arthaud, rf	lg, Oshima
Fuller, P. Antonsich, c	c, Masuda
Weber, Galer, lg	rf, H. Nishiwaki
Heaman, Wyman, rg	lf, Suzuki

Score—Washington 79, Meiji 13. Goals from floor—Fuller 8, Arthaud 6, Cook 5, Heaman 5, Galer 4, Hanover 4, Perry 3, Wyman and P. Antonsich for Washington; H. Nishiwaki 3, Masuda for Meiji. Goals from foul—Cook for Washington; H. Nishiwaki 2, Oshima 2, Masuda for Meiji. Referee—Robert Morris.

REVOLTA AHEAD IN MIAMI OPEN

MIAMI SPRINGS, Fla., Dec. 31 (AP)—John Revolta, young professional from Menominee, Mich., led the field in the $2500 Miami open golf tournament yesterday with a sparkling 33—33—66, four strokes under par and two under the previous course record. Revolta, runnerup in the recent $15,000 Miami-Biltmore open, reported his score late in the day after F. Densmore Shute of Cleveland and John (Sonny) Rouse of Chicago had lowered by one stroke the course record of 68 established last winter by Tommy D. Armour of Detroit.

N. C. A. A. MEETING ON PAGE 5

YALE'S SCHOOL OF LAW PLANS MORE FREEDOM

Students to Spend Two-Thirds of Time on Legal Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 31—A radical departure in higher education in the United States was made known here today when Dean Charles E. Clark of the Yale Law School, announced that the faculty had decided to let students devote two-thirds of their three years of study for the Bachelor of Law degree to the investigation of legal problems.

This plan, which gives the student almost complete freedom from formal courses and lectures, will become effective six months after the student matriculates, and in each case will be under the concurrent direction of two members of the faculty.

Reorganization of the content of the school's curriculum was also announced by Dean Clark. As a result of the changes, students will study the function which legal institutions serve in modern society, rather than the institutions themselves.

The two most distinctive features of the school's program as it affects the students are the emphasis placed upon individual work and the changing content of the curriculum, the announcement said. The first step in the development of individualized work was the organization of instruction in small groups to afford opportunity for a limited number of third-year men to pursue original projects under the direction of members of the faculty. The latter work has been extended so as to open to all members of the third-year class, as well as to members of the second-year class with good rank, to the extent that faculty members are available.

A year ago an extension of the idea to the required curriculum of the first year was made by the division of the class into seminar groups of about 10 each. Immediately at the beginning of law study each group begins the detailed investigation of some particular topic as chosen by the instructor of that group. Usually all discuss the problem at first and then individual members begin detailed and careful investigation of the law and the economic background of the topic involved.

"Within two weeks of the opening of school, students are beginning to do for themselves the very kind of work which they will be called upon to do in active practice," Dean Clark said. "The task may be difficult for students accustomed to lectures and not skilled in investigation upon their own initiative. It is essentially a process of learning by doing. Nevertheless, the results have been satisfactory and in individual cases strikingly successful."

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

Miss Cornelia Otis Skinner concludes her engagement at the Wilbur tonight in her monodrama, "The Empress Eugénie," and character sketches.

"The Land of Smiles," Lehár operetta with Mr. Charles Hackett, goes into its final week Monday afternoon and evening at the Shubert.

"Luise, Königin von Preussen," gives way Monday to the French film, "Le Bal," at the Fine Arts. At midnight Sunday there will be an advance showing of the film, with a dance prologue by Miss Nina Dale and Mr. Otto Ashermann.

At Jordan Hall, next Saturday morning and afternoon, the Clare Tree Major Children's Theater will present "Huckleberry Finn."

Mr. Burton Holmes will begin his fortieth season of travel talks at Symphony Hall next Friday evening and Saturday afternoon. His topic is "Around the World in Two Hours."

The American Theater Society will open its second subscription series at the Plymouth Jan. 9, with John Van Druten's comedy, "There's Always Juliet."

"The Last Judgment" begins its second week at the Hollis Monday.

Mr. John Masefield, English poet Laureate, will read from his poetry at Symphony Hall, Jan. 17.

Tablet Unveiled To Humanity In Business World

ROCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 31 (AP)—A tablet to "humanity in business" was unveiled yesterday by employees of the Gonic Manufacturing Company, operated by the Parker-Wilder Company of Boston and New York.

For more than 50 years the Rindge family of Massachusetts and the Meader family of Rochester have been identified in the management of the company.

During that time there have been no strikes and a cordial feeling has existed between the management and employees. The past year, while other mills closed, the Gonic Company has operated at capacity, 300 workers on a day shift and 250 at night.

Recently the employees received a 10 per cent voluntary increase in wages and at Christmas time each was remembered with a gift.

The tablet just dedicated was provided by voluntary subscriptions of employees, several of whom had been a half-century in the mill. Many had been a score of years or more.

Samuel Rindge of Wellesley Hills, Mass., president of the company, accepted the gift in behalf of the mill and the management.

Mackerel Catch Shows Fair Gain

Mackerel was more plentiful in 1932 than in the preceding year while groundfish, such as haddock, cod and hake, were decidedly scarcer, it was announced today by Mr. Frederick F. Dimick, secretary of the Boston Fish Bureau Division of the New England Fish Exchange.

A total of 41,304,855 pounds of fresh mackerel were landed during 1932, as compared with 36,635,761 pounds in 1931, said Mr. Dimick. The mackerel season has just closed with arrival at Gloucester of the last of the fleet of seiners. The vessels will now put their nets ashore for the season.

Although 225 more vessels arrived at the Boston Fish Pier with groundfish in 1932 than came in the previous year, the total receipts were nearly 17,000,000 pounds less. During 1932, a total of 5219 vessels arrived at the Boston Fish Pier with 189,234,715 pounds of groundfish, said Mr. Dimick. In 1931, there were 4994 arrivals which brought in 206,043,840 pounds.

WELFARE GROUPS AID HOMELESS YOUTHS

A "Goodwill House" to care for boys between 14 and 20 years of age who are wandering around the country has been opened at 35 Kirkland Street by the Morgan Memorial, the Massachusetts Housing Association and the Travelers' Aid Society. The house, which has a capacity of 15 to 20 boys, provides a place for these migratory boys to sleep and live in until they can be returned home.

In uniting to run the house, the Massachusetts Housing Association, underwrites the expenses of the house, the Travelers' Aid Society makes the investigations and the Morgan Memorial through its Good Will Workshops provides temporary employment and meals. A large number of boys have been helped already; although the house has been opened only a few weeks.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and much colder tonight; Sunday fair and colder; fresh southwest winds shifting to west and northwest late tonight; minimum temperature tonight near 30.

Maine: Partly cloudy and colder tonight; Sunday fair and colder.

Vermont: Snow flurries and colder tonight; Sunday fair and colder.

New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy and much colder tonight; Sunday fair and colder.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong southwest winds this afternoon shifting to west and northwest, probably reaching gale force tonight; weather somewhat overcast; fair on Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	50	50	Montreal	34	38
Bismarck	8	18	Nantucket	52	54
Boston	61	52	New Orleans	50	76
Buffalo	32	44	New York	60	60
Calgary	22	30	Norfolk, Va.	66	68
Charleston	66	76	North Platte	10	34
Chicago	20	42	Philadelphia	60	62
Cincinnati	34	54	Phoenix, Ariz.	40	56
Denver	18	28	Pittsburgh	36	64
Eastport, Me.	50	50	Portland, Me.	48	48
Hatteras	66	66	Raleigh	66	70
Honolulu, T.H.	..	78	St. Louis	20	44
7p.m. Dec.31	70	..	St. Paul	-8	28
Helena, Mont.	14	30	Salt Lake City	16	34
Huron, S. D.	-2	24	San Francisco	44	56
Jacksonville	66	76	Santa Fe, N.M.	8	26
Kansas City	18	40	Seattle	40	46
Key West	70	80	Tampa	68	80
Los Angeles	53	68	Washington	62	62
Memphis	34	68	Wichita, Kan.	20	38
Miami, Fla.	74	78	Williston, N.D.	14	22

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Dec. 31.
B—Maximum Dec. 30.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 2:06 p. m., Sunday 2:45 a. m.
Height of tides 10 feet, 9.1 feet

Light all vehicles at 4:52 p. m.

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"MIGHTY-GOOD" Combination Peanut and Cheese
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DELICIOUS—ALWAYS FRESH
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'Was It a Real Bear, Daddy?'

The Christian Science Monitor—© Harris & Ewing

IT MUST HAVE BEEN A GOOD STORY

Herr Friedrich W. von Prittwitz und Gaffron, German Ambassador to the United States, and His Daughter Marisa.

Only once in a great while does a photograph attain such an appeal as this one of father and daughter, and in this one it is because of the fresh innocence expressed by this golden-haired, blue-eyed little fräulein.

Week-End Radio Programs

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Local dance music.
5:30 NBC, "Musical Moments."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 NBC, Program from London.
7:00 "The Monitor Views the News."
7:15 Dutch Band.
11:00 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
7:45 "Barn Dance."
8:15 NBC, Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor; Serge Prokofieff, pianist.
10:15 Local dance music; news.
11:00 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, Jack Denny's Orchestra.
11:55 NBC, New York Welcomes 1933.
12:05 a. m.—Greeting the New Year Around the Globe.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Vienna Tango Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Beau Balladeer."
5:45 NBC, "Seckatary Hawkins."
6:00 Evening Tattler; news; pianist.
6:45 NBC, G. E. Circle.
7:00 Studio soloists.
7:30 Leo Reisman's Orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Echoes of the Palisades.
8:30 NBC, "Road to Romany."
9:00 NBC, "Outstanding Hits of 1932."
10:00 NBC, Popular orchestras; soloists.
11:00 NBC, New Year's Eve Cuckoo Party.
11:55 NBC, Same as WBZ.
12:05 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
12:20 Same as WBZ.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Duchin Orchestra.
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 "The Saturday Nighters."
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 "The Voice of the Trombone."
6:30 Local dance music.
6:45 Paul Shirley, viola d'amore.
7:00 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.
7:15 CBS, William Mall; orchestra.
7:30 New York addresses.
7:45 CBS, "The Magic Voice."
8:30 CBS, Budapest Gypsy Ensemble.
9:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; orchestra.
9:15 "The Racket Wreckers."
9:30 Organ recital.
9:45 Studio period; news.
10:00-4:00 a. m.—CBS, New Year Dancing Party.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Talk, "Our Government."
5:15 "Hill Billy George."
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, "Cowboy Tom."
6:00 CBS, Students' Chorus, from Germany.
6:15 CBS dance music.
6:45 CBS, Do Re Mi, female trio.
6:59 CBS, Striking of "Big Ben," from London.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
7:30 CBS, dance music.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 "Golden Slipper" marathon.
8:30 "Getting the News," "Tip" O'Neill.
8:45 Rhythm Twins; soloist.
9:00 Studio period; news.
9:15 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
9:30 CBS, Carborundum Band.
10:00 Local dance music.
10:30 Organ recital.
11:00 Local dance music.

FOR SUNDAY

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:30 Studio programs.
11:00 NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Roxy Mammoth Symphony from Radio City.
1:30 Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
2:00 NBC, Monarch Mystery Tenor; Charles Gilchrist, reporter; Czerwonky Ensemble.
2:15 Organ recital.
2:30 Popular vocal and dance music.
4:00 Hawaiian group.
4:15 "Massachusetts Bay Colony"; talk.
4:30 National Youth Conference.
5:00 NBC, National Vespers.
5:30 NBC, "Pages of Romance;" sketch.
6:00 NBC, Whiteman concert.
7:00 Studio period; organ.
7:15 NBC, Talk, Dr. Haggard.
7:30 NBC, Great Moments in History.
8:00 "Candlelight Concert."
8:30 Adventuring with Lowell Thomas.
9:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Melodies.
9:15 Local dance music.
9:30 NBC, Walter Winchell.
9:45 NBC, "Those Five Girls."
10:00 Glee club and band.
10:30 News; Connecticut Hillbillies.
11:00 Studio period.
11:15 NBC, popular recital.
11:30 NBC, Jesse Crawford, organist.
12:00 NBC, Stoess's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

11:00 a. m.—Old South Church service.
12:45 p. m.—Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
1:00 Local studio and musical.
2:00 NBC, "Through Fire and Ice."
2:15 Boston RKO program.
2:30 NBC, Southern mountain sketch.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, Hour of Worship.
4:00 NBC, Jane Froman; orchestra.
4:15 NBC, Elizabeth May; Vee Lawnhurst.
4:30 NBC, Revelers Quartet.
5:00 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
5:15 NBC, Welfare and Relief Program.
5:30 NBC, Russian Symphonic Choir.
6:30 NBC, Rex Chandler's Orchestra.
7:00 NBC, Harmonica Rascals.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert Band.
9:00 New England Orchestra; soloists.
9:30 Studio soloists.
10:00 NBC, Ohman and Arden; soloist.
10:15 NBC, Talk, David Lawrence.
10:30 NBC, "Romances"; sketch.
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:15 Time announcements; news.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

10:45 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:00 noon—CBS, Mormon choir and organ.
12:30 Nationalaires' ensemble.
2:00 CBS, "Smiling Ed" O'Connell.
2:15 CBS, Sunday Matinee of the Air.
2:45 CBS, "The Hoosier Editor."
3:00 Local musical and studio.
3:45 Studio announcements; news.
4:00 Coward Hour; soloists; organ; poet.
4:30 Popular musical programs.
7:00 CBS, Talk, Dr. Julius Klein.
7:15 CBS, Barbara Maurel, contralto.
7:30 CBS, "Memories in Melody."
7:45 CBS, "Your Child," Angelo Patri.
8:00 Walter Smith's Band.
9:00 CBS, Fred Allen's Bath Club Revue.
9:30 CBS, "Parade of Melodies."
10:00 Scott Orchestra; soloist.
10:30 Program by Frank Ryan.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

10:30 a. m.—Tremont Temple service.
12:00 noon—"Symphonic Album."
12:30 p. m.—Polish program.
1:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour.
1:30 CBS, Church of the Air: "Christian Science—Emancipator of Mankind," Mr. James W. Fulton, Committee on Publication for Ontario; Canadian Quartet; organ.
2:00 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
2:30 Blue Davidson's Cavaliers.
3:00 CBS, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Bruno Walter, conductor.
5:00 CBS, "Roses and Drums"; sketch, with De Wolf Hopper.
5:30 CBS, Blue Coal Musical Revue.
6:00 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
6:15 News; time announcement.
6:30 CBS, Gauchos Ensemble.
7:00 Tremont Temple service.
8:30 CBS, Cambria's Roxy Ensemble.
9:00 Local dance music.
9:30 Organ recital.
9:45 Studio announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Jack Benny; soloist; Ted Weems's Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Ernest Hutcheson, pianist; orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.

FOR MONDAY

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 NBC Radio Guild; Ibsen's "The Doll's House."
5:00 NBC programs.
6:00 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
6:15 Keene's Connecticut Hillbillies.
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters: male trio.
7:30 NBC, Five Star Theater: Marx Brothers.
8:00 NBC, Gus Van; trio; orchestra.
8:30 Sketch; studio soloists.
8:45 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
9:00 NBC, Sinclair Minstrels.
9:30 Dixie Jubilee Singers.
9:45 "Pearl Islanders" Ensemble.
10:00 Local dance music; news.
11:00 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
11:15 RKO Midnight Frolic.
11:45 Louis Weir, organist.
12:00 NBC, "Kassels in the Air."

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

6:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30-1:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
1:30 NBC, Rose Bowl Parade, from Pasadena, Calif.
3:00 NBC programs.
4:30 NBC, Southern California-Pittsburgh game, from Pasadena.
7:30 Announcements; news.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Soconyland Sketch.
8:30 NBC, Firestone Orchestra; Richard Crooks, tenor.
9:00 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Buick Program: Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, "El Tango Romantico."
10:30 NBC, National Radio Forum.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

6:30 a. m.—Local studio and musical.
11:00 CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 CBS programs.
5:00 CBS, "Bobby Benson."
5:15 Shephard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; sketch.
5:45 Hum and Strum, vocal duo.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Violin"; sketch.
6:30 Local dance music.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers."
7:30 CBS, Three X Sisters; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Whispering Jack Smith; female trio; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 CMS, "Fu Manchu"; sketch.
9:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Mills Brothers; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "Evening in Paris," mystery.
10:00 Vocal duo.
10:15 Organ recital.
10:30 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15 "Hill Billy George."
11:30-1:00 Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

6:45 a. m.—Time; weather; organ.
8:00 CBS programs.
11:00 Local studio and musical.
1:00 CBS programs.
2:00 Local studio and musical.
4:30 CBS, Columbia Salon Orchestra.
5:00 Cosmopolitan String Trio.
5:15 CBS dance music.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, "The Lone Wolf Tribe."
6:00 CBS popular programs.
7:00 Organ recital.
7:15 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
7:30 Local dance music.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 "Golden Slipper" marathon.
8:30 String ensemble.
8:45 Yankee Network interview.
9:00 Rhythm Twins, soloist.
9:15 Organ recital.
9:45 Studio announcements; news.
10:00 CBS program.
10:15 CBS, Comedy sketch.
10:30 CBS, Columbia Revue.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.

Tuesday's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service: The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns; readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, and other authorized literature.

WBZ

12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—Globe news.
12:15 p. m.—Globe news.
4:30 p. m.—Globe news.

WNAC

7:15 a. m.—Record news.
12:00 p. m.—Traveler news.

WAAB

8:31 a. m.—American news.
3:01 p. m.—American news.

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MASSACHUSETTS BUYS HUGE GROCERY ORDER

Taking advantage of the unusually low commodity prices, Massachusetts purchasing authorities yesterday bought several million dollars' worth of groceries to feed the 41,000 in state institutions for the next six months. Mr. Charles P. Howard, P. Howard, chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, and Maj. George F. Cronin, state purchasing agent, said that the exact total of the huge grocery bill could not be computed because of the hundreds of varying items. They said that the contracts would reveal a decided drop in costs.

Included in the order were 129 tons of pastry flour, 106 tons of pea beans, 61 tons of rolled oats, 44 tons of yellow granulated cornmeal, 32 tons of macaroni and spaghetti and 26 tons of whole rice.

CHURCH TO OBSERVE ANNUAL WATCH NIGHT

Annual Watch Night will be observed tomorrow night at the Church of All Nations, opening two weeks' special services. The program will open at 7:30 with evening worship, which will be followed by a social hour, a period for adoption of budgets and department objectives, and an hour of music, worship, sermon and consecration. The sermon will be delivered by Dr. E. J. Helms, pastor and superintendent of Morgan Memorial.

From Jan. 1 to 15, various language groups will gather in the church auditorium with their pastors each evening at 7:30. The first of the two weeks is set aside as a "Week of Prayer," and the second as a "Week of United Services."

NEW YORK ZOO TO GET RARE BONGO ANTELOPE

What is said to be the only Bongo antelope ever captured alive is being brought to Boston on the American Merchant Line steamer, American Banker, which reports by wireless today that it will reach Boston Monday noon from London.

The steamer will proceed from Boston to New York, at which port the antelope will be taken to the Bronx zoo. It was captured by Col. Percy Smith, British big game hunter, who went to East Africa especially to get such a specimen for Dr. W. Reid Blair, director of the Bronx zoo. The New York zoo will be the only one in the world to possess a specimen of this "harnessed antelope," it is believed.

FORD TOPS FIELD IN TRUCK SALES

Despite its virtual absence from the automobile market for several months during the early part of 1932, due to the introduction of new models, the Ford Motor Company led all competitors during the first 10 months of the year in sales of commercial cars and trucks, it was announced today by Mr. A. B. Pease, manager of the Somerville Ford branch.

This statement, based on official figures reported by R. L. Polk & Co. of Detroit, financial statisticians, shows that the Ford Company, during this period, registered 57,991 units, or 36.1 per cent of the total of 160,582 units of all makes. This compared with 55,754, or 34.7 per cent of the total for the next make. The statement showed also that since the company reëntered the market last spring, its sales of commercial motorcars and trucks have exceeded sales of other makes.

More Changes Made In Monitor Radiocast

STARTING Tuesday, Jan. 3, the daily evening radiocast of news from the columns of The Christian Science Monitor, over Stations WBZ and WBZA of Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m), and the short-wave station W1XAZ, will be heard every evening from 6:15 to 6:30 o'clock, except Saturday. The Saturday radiocast will be heard from 7:00 to 7:15 p. m. Beginning Saturday, Jan. 21, the Saturday radiocast will be heard at 6:15 o'clock.

The daily radiocast from 12:00 noon to 12:15 p. m. will continue unchanged.

Boston Japanese To Hail New Year

Japanese residents of Greater Boston will assemble on Monday night to open their celebration of the Japanese New Year at the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 28 Newbury Street. The program is being held this year under the auspices of the Japan Society of Boston and will include talks by Mr. W. Cameron Forbes and Dr. Hideo Kishimoto as well as a program of original musical compositions by Hisato Ozawa.

Commencement of the year, according to old Japanese calendars, extended from Jan. 16 to Feb. 19, or several weeks later than the time fixed by the Gregorian standards. The first two weeks of the year was called "springtime"; the second fortnight was known as "rains." Even under the new calendar the Japanese persuade themselves that spring has dawned with Jan. 1, although its first visible signs do not appear for weeks.

The advent of the new year is said to mean more to a Japanese than it does to a Westerner. During this holiday the streets of the cities and towns become playgrounds. A festive atmosphere of good will prevails in every home. And while the symbolism of this Oriental festival may seem peculiarly mysterious to residents of the Western Hemisphere, in Japan it reveals an important phase in the national life of the inhabitants.

'Gullah' Dialect Of South Carolina Negroes Recorded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 31—Samples of a hitherto unexploited "language" spoken by South Carolina Negro islanders were presented to members of the American Dialect Society today on phonograph records made by Prof. L. D. Turner of Fisk University. The group is meeting at Yale.

The dialect is known as "Gullah." It is virtually incomprehensible to English-speaking people, according to Professor Turner who found it necessary to employ an interpreter while making his investigations. The study was financed by the American Council of Learned Societies.

Professor Turner presented selections from 100 records made in the six months which he spent on Edisto, Wadmalaw, Johns and St. Helena Islands. As a result of his research, he has been able to prepare an extensive vocabulary of the dialect, as well as to study the syntax of the speech, which is not to be found in any other part of the United States.

Prof. Charles H. Grandgent of Harvard University was elected honorary president of the American Association of Teachers of Italian at the annual meeting of the group. Prof. Emilio Goggio of the University of Toronto was elected president. The Modern Language Association of America, which has been meeting here since Thursday, closed its annual session this afternoon.

N. C. A. A. PLANS WORK OUT WELL

Walter R. Okeson Elected Chairman of Football Rules Committee

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—The National Collegiate Athletic Association completed its proceedings for the year with complete satisfaction to the hundreds of institutions represented, either in person or by proxy at its meeting yesterday at Hotel Astor. The plans formulated at the meeting of the council on the preceding evening worked out perfectly, and the delegates went away with sure knowledge that their affairs would be carried on as well as, if not better than, in preceding years. Satisfaction over the recognition of the association as a factor in the success of the Olympic Games, of the harmony now established with the National High School Federation, as well as with the coaches in all the sports governed by the association, prevailed everywhere.

Of the important decisions reached by the meeting, the most vital to the game was the selection of Walter R. Okeson of Easton, Penna., a graduate of Lehigh University, as the new chairman of the Football Rules Committee. Okeson has been a member of the committee for several years, and has also played a large part in the development of the game as the commissioner in charge of the selection of football officials for the eastern colleges. William S. Langford, the secretary since its foundation, was retained in that position, as it was felt that his work there was too valuable to lose. A life membership was given to Amos Alonzo Stagg, and advisory members were added from the Football Coaches Association and from the High School Federation, as well as the officials group, already represented.

Among the measures recommended and passed was one from the Gymnastic Committee, which revised and changed the college championships, and also made recommendations that these be generally observed in dual meets and in preparation for the Olympic Games in the future. These included the addition of rope climbing and tumbling, and the elimination of the long horse and club swinging, as well as other changes.

A new standing committee on fencing was established to coöperate with the Intercollegiate Fencing Association in governing that sport in the colleges, with Colonel Henry Breckenridge, as well as other members of the governing board of the I. F. A., designated as members of the committee.

In order to retain the assistance of the retiring president, Dr. Charles W. Kennedy, who refused to retain the position, preferring to return to his educational work in Princeton, the nominating committee created a new office, of honorary president, and chose him for it, while Maj. John L. Griffith, Chicago, was made president, and Frank W. Nicholson, secretary and treasurer, as well as the various vice-presidents from the eight districts into which the country is divided, were reëlected.

To fill the regular place on the rules committee vacated by Stagg, Fielding H. Yost, of Michigan was chosen, and a representative of the South in the person of H. J. Stegeman of Georgia, was added, making the active committee 11.

In connection with the announcement of the selection of Okeson as chairman, William J. Bingham of Harvard, one of the closest friends of E. K. Hall, stated that Hall had wished that the new chairman might be Okeson, and that this had played a part in determining the selection.

William S. Langford, secretary of the Football Rules Committee, who made the report for the committee, reviewed the new rules inaugurated last year, and stated that, while in general they were satisfactory, certain changes, especially in the direction of curbing passes, and to develop more scoring by kicking, might become necessary.

EVENTS TONIGHT

New Year's Eve celebrations at local hotels, theaters and other amusement centers.

Theaters

Shubert—"The Land of Smiles," 8:20 p. m.
Wilbur—Cornelia Otis Skinner, in "The Empress Eugénie," 8:30 p. m.
Fine Arts—"Luise, Königin von Preussen" ("Louise, Queen of Prussia"), film. At 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 9:30 p. m.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Community Church: Meeting, address, "What Is Coming?" by the Rev. Dr. John Haynes Holmes, preceded by musical program, Symphony Hall, 10:30.

Boston Public Library: Song recital by Miss Marion Fisher Robertson, 3:30. Concert by Goldman String Ensemble, 8. Both events, lecture hall, Boylston Street. Open to public.

Ford Hall Forum: Meeting, address, "The New Year's World: Fascism, Communism, or What?" by Mr. Sherwood Eddy, preceded by musical program, Ford Hall, Ashburton Place, 7:30. Open to public.

Lynn Historical Society: New Year open house and social, 125 Green Street, 3 to 6.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Musical program by Mr. Yves Chardon, violoncello; Mr. Edmond Boucher, bass, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, accompanist; Fenway Court, 2. Open to public. Program as follows:

Sonata, G minor..Henri Eccles (1670-1742)
Grave, Courante, Adagio, Vivace

Mr. Chardon

Malgré moi ....Pfeiffer
La Sérénade de Don Juan.......Tchaikovsky
Les deux Grenadiers..............Schumann

Mr. Boucher

Romance, A major
Sicilienne ....Fauré
Danse Hongroise ....Brahms

Mr. Chardon

The Connemara Shore................Fisher
The Thrush and the Finch..........D'Albert
The Pirate Song....................Gilbert

Mr. Boucher

Old South Forum: Meeting, discussion of "Manchuria and World Peace," by Dr. No Young Park, native of Manchuria; and Mr. Kinnosuke Adachi, of Japan, Old South Meeting House, Washington and Milk Streets, 3:15. Open to public.

EVENTS MONDAY

Lecture, "How to Reduce Taxes," by Mr. Eliot Wadsworth, member of Massachusetts Legislature, auspices National Civic Federation, home of Mrs. L. Carteret Fenno, 238 Beacon Street, 3.

Copley Society: New Year's reception, 296 Commonwealth Avenue, 4 to 6.

Women's Republican Club: Afternoon reception and dance, clubhouse, 46 Beacon Street, 4 to 6.

Theaters

Shubert—"The Land of Smiles," 2:30.

EVENTS TUESDAY

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Open house, with special exhibition program, 2 to 6.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Mr. Albion Metcalf, pianist, Fenway Court, 2:45.

Boston School Committee: Organization meeting, Administration Building, 15 Beacon Street, 5.

Charlotte Cushman Club: Afternoon reception to players in "The Last Judgment," 1 Marlborough Street, 4 to 6.

Newton and Watertown Rotary Clubs: Luncheon meeting, address, "1933—Out of the Rough and Into the Fairway?" by Mr. James R. Bancroft, Brae Burn Country Club, noon.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: French Rooms, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Concerts to Come

Saturday evening, Dec. 31, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 1, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 1, at Longwood Towers, a concert by Ruth Collingbourne, violinist, Gladys Berry, violoncellist, and Frances Adelman, pianist.

Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 3, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Wednesday evening, Jan. 4, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Marion Selee, mezzo-contralto.

Saturday evening, Jan. 7, in Symphony Hall, a concert by the Don Cossacks Choir.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 8, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Maxim Karolik, tenor.

Tuesday evening, Jan. 10, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Louise Bernhardt, soprano.

Wednesday morning, Jan. 11, at the Hotel Statler, a concert by Dusolina Giannini, soprano.

Thursday evening, Jan. 12, in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Richard Burgin, conducting.

Friday afternoon, Jan. 13, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Richard Burgin, conducting.

Saturday afternoon, Jan. 14, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Myra Hess, pianist.

Saturday evening, Jan. 14, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Richard Burgin, conducting.

Exhibitions

Fogg Art Museum, corner of Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibition of Old Master drawings of the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th centuries. Modern woodcuts. Exhibition of Islamic Art — pottery, bronzes, textiles, miniatures. Also Chinese pottery from the Hoyt collection.

Germanic Museum, Kirkland Street and Divinity Avenue, Harvard University, Cambridge—General exhibitions of Teutonic art. Loan exhibition of international photography. Through Jan. 2.

Appalachian Mountain Club, 5 Joy Street—Annual exhibition of photography.

Goodman-Walker Galleries, 607 Boylston Street—Painting, drawings and prints by artists of various countries and times, including Renoir, John Hassam, Merida, Forain and others. Wood blocks in color, by Karl Knaths.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Examples of early American sailor "Scrimshaw" art. Through Dec. 31.

Grace Horne Gallery, Dartmouth and Newbury Street—Oils and water colors by John Whorf. Also oils and water colors by Kathleen Guthrie.

Vose Gallery, 559 Boylston Street—Water-color portrait sketches by Mrs. Nathaniel Franklin Emmons. Through Dec. 31.

Arts and Letters Club, Peter Pan's Pelham Hall, Brookline—Paintings by W. Lester Stevens. Through Dec. 31.

At 46 Westland Avenue, Suite 14—Second annual exhibit of pastels, water colors and line drawings by Kenn Hathaway and Gustav Hagen. Through Jan. 2.

For other exhibitions, see Tuesday's Monitor

JAPANESE ART SHOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Dec. 31—Originals and reproductions of Japanese wood block prints by famous artists, some of the items more than a century old, are on exhibition at the Montclair Art Museum.

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World Progresses Despite Governmental, Financial and War Debt Difficulties

War Debts and Reparations Advance to Front Line in Arena of World Affairs as Nations Strive to Recover From Long Business Recession

FRANCE leads several nations in debt default as United States refuses extension of Hoover moratorium. Financial world witnesses countries abandon gold standard, preliminary steps toward International Monetary and Economic Conference and successful war loan conversions by Great Britain and France.

War Debts

Jan. 1—France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Greece accept British invitation to Lausanne reparations conference.

Jan. 19—Germany demands final settlement of reparations problem by June 30, 1932.

Jan. 20—Lausanne conference postponed.

Jan. 21—United States summarizes debt policy in note to France: (1) No connection between war debts and reparations; (2) Europe must take initiative on reparations; (3) new debt moratorium not backed by Congress and Senate opposes cancellation or reduction of debts; (4) Europe warned against united front; (5) revision of debt arrangement must be by separate accords.

Feb. 13—France, Germany, Great Britain, Belgium, Italy, Japan agree to necessity of "last settlement" of reparations.

April 21—United States sends formal reminders to debtor nations, except Austria and Greece, fixing payment of $252,000,000 postponed by Hoover moratorium over 10-year period.

May 11—Principal governments agree to Lausanne conference on June 16.

May 25—Finland, Greece sign United States refunding agreement.

May 26—Germany, Hungary sign refunding agreement.

June 4—Great Britain, Italy sign refunding pact.

June 11—France, Belgium, Roumania, Latvia sign refunding pact.

June 15—Poland, Estonia sign refunding agreement.

June 16—Reparations conference opens at Lausanne; 16 nations represented.

June 20—United States representatives enter Lausanne discussions as ban on participation is lifted at home.

June 30 — Greece postpones $130,000 war debt payment to United States 2½ years.

July 8—German reparations scaled down to about $750,000,000 from $64,000,000,000 at Lausanne conference. Reparations to be superseded by German bond issue.

July 9—Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Japan, Poland, British Dominions sign Lausanne treaty. Gentlemen's agreement makes treaty effective only if United States agrees to cut war debts.

July 13—Great Britain and France announce pact for mutual consultation on all questions affecting European situation.

July 14—Italy, Belgium join Anglo-French consultative pact.
President Hoover warns Europe against united front on war debts.

July 15—Yugoslavia, Poland join Anglo-French consultative pact.

July 20—Norway, Albania join Anglo-French pact.

July 25—Germany, Roumania, Greece join Anglo-French pact.

July 26—Hungary also joins.

Aug. 6—Holland, Lithuania join Anglo-French pact.

Sept. 11—Committee for the Consideration of Intergovernmental Debts under Mr. Alfred P. Sloan, president, General Motors Corporation, starts study of war debts problem.

Sept. 14—Estonia, Poland and Latvia announce they will take advantage of option granted whereby they may postpone principal of debts to United States falling due on Dec. 15.

Sept. 28—Germany postpones Sept. 30 $7,800,000 payment due United States on army of occupation costs and mixed claims.

Nov. 12—President Hoover calls President-Elect Roosevelt to confer on war debts, armaments and economic parley.

Nov. 13—Committee for the Consideration of Intergovernmental Debts recommends reconsideration and revision of war debts by United States.

Nov. 22—President Hoover and President-Elect Roosevelt confer on war debts.

Nov. 26—United States Chamber of Commerce Committee on War Debts favors postponement of payments to countries unable to pay and revision where advisable.

Dec. 15—Great Britain, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Czechoslovakia, Finland make war debt payments to United States; Estonia, France, Poland, Belgium, Hungary default, after exchange of notes with America. United States promises review of question.

Dec. 19—President Hoover asks Congress for reexamination of debts question by executive commission; seeks President-Elect Roosevelt's coöperation on choosing board.

Dec. 29—President-Elect Roosevelt turns down Hoover proposal to coöperate on naming debt commission.

Finance

Jan. 1—Portugal abandons gold standard.

Jan. 20—Uruguay suspends amortization abroad for retirement of its foreign debt.

Jan. 22—President Hoover signs bill establishing $2,000,000,000 Reconstruction Finance Corporation to strengthen credit, banking and railroad structure and to stop deflation in agriculture and industry.

Jan. 23—International Bankers Committee agrees to extend for one year Germany's $1,500,000,000 "frozen" short-term credits, starting Feb. 29.
President Hoover signs bill increasing capitalization of federal land banks by $125,000,000.

Feb. 4—Mr. Hoover calls for cessation of hoarding of money.

Feb. 6—Mr. Hoover and 50 nation's leaders meet at anti-hoarding conference.

Feb. 9—Ecuador abandons gold standard until Nov. 10.

Feb. 22—Germany merges two leading banks, Deutsche Bank and Darmstäder und National Bank.

Feb. 24—Colombian bankers form Colombian Credit Corporation.

Feb. 25—German Boerse opens after nearly five months' suspension.

Feb. 27—President Hoover signs bill broadening credit base of Federal Reserve System to maximum of $2,936,075,000.

March 2—Great Britain withdraws restrictions on foreign exchange purchases.

March 7—Citizens' Reconstruction Organization starts national anti-hoarding campaign.

March 12—Salvador abandons gold standard.

April 5—Auditors investigating Kreuger & Toll Company finances find "gross misrepresentation" in balance sheet.

April 8—Investigation of New York Stock Exchange on short selling ordered by Senate Banking and Currency Committee.

April 11—Senate committee starts New York Stock Exchange inquiry.

April 15—Insull $3,000,000,000 organization collapses as Middle West Utilities Company goes into bankruptcy, followed next day by Insull Utility Investment, Inc., Corporation Securities Company and Mississippi Valley Utilities Investment Company.
Greece announces a five-year moratorium on foreign public debt, starting May 1.
Bulgaria notifies League Council of six months' suspension of transfer of 40 per cent of her foreign debt service.

April 26—Chile goes off gold standard.

April 28—Greece abandons gold standard.

May 9—Bank for International Settlements announces successful weathering of financial storm.

May 11—Drop in rice prices forces Siam off gold standard.

May 16—Peru abandons gold standard.

May 24—Kreuger & Toll Company goes into bankruptcy. Investigation reveals Ivar Kreuger left personal debts of $93,500,000 and indirect liabilities of $74,800,000.

June 9—League's gold delegation urges world to go back to gold standard.

June 14—France withdraws last of her gold from United States, ending $2,250,000,000 movement of foreign holdings since 1929.

June 30—Great Britain announces plan to convert £2,000,405,239 5 per cent war loan of 1929-47 to 3½ per cent loan.

July 11—World Bank's board of directors calls on nations to return to gold basis as soon as possible and urges war debts settlement.

July 15—League votes $35,000,000 loan to Austria.
League Council accepts Lausanne invitation to call International Monetary and Economic Conference.

July 22—President Hoover signs $125,000,000 home loan bank bill, with amendment providing for extension of national currency to $1,000,000,000 limit.

Aug. 30—Great Britain announces plan to convert £153,000,000 of 4½ per cent war loan and 4½ per cent Treasury bonds to low rate bonds.

Sept. 24—French $3,400,000,000 loan conversion of 5, 6 and 7 per cent bonds to 4½ 98.15 per cent successful.

Sept. 30—Great Britain's £2,086,405,239 war loan conversion 92 per cent complete.

Oct. 3—International Monetary and Economic Conference to meet at London.

Oct. 15—Twelve federal home loan banks open.

Oct. 16—Brazil declares 60-day moratorium on civil and commercial debts in national currency contracted before July 20.

Nov. 3—Great Britain succeeds in floating new £300,000,000 conversion loan, rated near 3¼ per cent.

Nov. 7—Great Britain floats final conversion loan of £1,028,000,000.

Nov. 29—Pound sterling reaches $3.14⅜, lowest point on record.

Dec. 28—South Africa abandons gold standard.

International Aviation

SEVERAL aeronautical records broken during the year marked by five successful transatlantic airplane flights, including first solo trip by a woman.

Jan. 20—Weekly 6000-mile air service started between England and Cape Town, S. A.

Jan. 22—M. Paul Codos and M. Henry Robida, French fliers, complete 7000-mile flight from Hanoi, Ton-King, Indo-China, to Paris in record time of 3 days, 5 hours, 40 minutes.

March 26—M. Lucien Boussoutrout and M. Emil Rossi, French fliers, break world's record for sustained flight over closed circuit, covering 10,600 kilometers, flying 76 hours, 43 minutes.

March 28—Capt. James A. Mollison, British aviator, sets London to Cape Town record of 4 days, 17 hours, 24 minutes.

March 31—Collier Trophy, highest American aviation award, presented to Packard Motor Car Company for development of Diesel aircraft engine.

April 22—Mr. Clyde E. Pangborn, transpacific flier, receives Harmon Trophy for flight from Japan to United States with Mr. Hugh Herndon.

April 28—Mr. C. W. A. Scott, Australian aviator, establishes England to Australia flight record of 8 days, 18 hours, 53 minutes.

May 10—Daniel Guggenheim gold medal for promotion of aeronautics for 1932 awarded to Señor Juan de la Cierva, autogiro inventor.

May 21—Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam makes first woman's transatlantic solo flight from Harbor Grace, N. F., to Londonderry, Ire.
The DO-X, giant flying boat, completes transatlantic flight from Holyrood, N. F., to Fayal, Azores.

June 6—Daniel Guggenheim Airship Institute, embracing the world's largest vertical wind tunnel for testing airship models, dedicated at Akron, Ohio.

July 6—Mr. James Mattern and Capt. Bennett Griffin make transatlantic flight from Harbor Grace to Berlin.

July 13—Mrs. Putnam sets women's Los Angeles to Newark record of 19 hours, 14 minutes and 40 seconds.

July 26—Capt. Wolfgang von Gronau, German aviator, and three companions, on world air route tour, land at Montreal, completing third easy-stage transatlantic flight from Germany.

Aug. 19 — Captain Mollison makes first westward northern transatlantic solo flight from Portmarnock, Ire., to Pennfield Ridge, N. B.
Mme. Maryse Hiltz, French flier, establishes women's altitude record of 33,456 feet.

Aug. 22—Mrs. Louise McPhetridge and Mrs. Frances Marsalis, American fliers, set women's endurance record of 8 days, 4 hours, 5 minutes.

Aug. 25—Mrs. Putnam flies from Los Angeles to Newark, completing first woman's nonstop flight from coast to coast. Also sets women's distance record of 2626 miles.

Aug. 29—Capt. James G. Haizlip, American flier, establishes Los Angeles-New York record of 10 hours, 19 minutes, 4-5 second.

Sept. 3—Maj. James H. Doolittle sets world's land plane speed record of 296.287 miles per hour.

Sept. 5—Major Doolittle wins Thompson Trophy race at Cleveland.
Mrs. Mae Haizlip, American aviator, sets new women's world's land plane speed record of 255.512 miles an hour.

Sept. 16—Capt. Cyril Uwins, British flier, establishes altitude record of 43,976 feet.

Sept. 27—United States Navy balloon, piloted by Lieut. G. W. Settle and Lieut. Wilfred Bushnell, wins Gordon Bennett Cup, with flight from Basel, Switz., to Wasjule, Poland.

Oct. 27—Graf Zeppelin completes ninth and last flight this year from Germany to Brazil.

Nov. 14—Col. Roscoe Turner, American pilot, breaks east-west transcontinental record with flight of 12 hours, 23 minutes from New York to Los Angeles.

Nov. 16—Miss Amy Johnson, British flier, sets England-to-Cape Town record of 4 days, 6 hours, 58 minutes.

Nov. 26—Pan American Airways orders giant planes for transatlantic flights.

Dec. 18—Miss Johnson sets record of 7 days, 7 hours, 5 minutes from Cape Town to London.

United States Swept by Democratic Wave in November Elections, Climaxing Changes in National Régimes Caused by Ballots and Revolutions

INDIA and Great Britain move toward establishment of new Indian constitution, while France, Japan, Germany, Siam and several South American countries set up new governments. Spain grants autonomy to Catalonia and King Alexander ends dictatorship in Yugoslavia.

Governmental Affairs

Jan. 1—All-India Nationalist Congress working committee orders civil disobedience campaign renewal until Government withdraws ordinances for suppression of violence.

Jan. 5—Argentine revolt quelled.

Jan. 4—Mahatma Gandhi and President Vallabhai Patel of All-India Nationalist Congress arrested by British. Congress declared illegal group.

Jan. 11—United States Supreme Court upholds constitutionality of American Arbitration Act.

Jan. 12—Burma Round Table Conference at London ends. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, British Premier, pledges Burma self-rule if separated from India.
Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes of United States Supreme Court resigns.

Jan. 15—Hawaiian law enforcement inquiry started by Mr. William D. Mitchell, United States Attorney-General.

Jan. 18—First stage of Yugoslavian dictatorship ends with reassembly of Parliament. King Alexander discards rule by royal decrees.

Jan. 21—Communistic revolt in Manresa, Spain, fails.
Japanese Emperor dissolves Diet.

Jan. 23—Communistic revolt flares up in Salvador.

Jan. 24—Spain publishes decree dissolving Jesuit order and confiscating property.

Jan. 26—Salvadorean revolt quelled.
Indian Northwest Frontier Province elevated to Governor's Province. First move toward establishment of India's new democratic constitution.

Feb. 5—Gen. Maxmiliano Martinez named President of Salvador by Congress.

Feb. 11—Signor Benito Mussolini, Italian Premier, visits Pope Pius XI. Marks reconciliation between Italy and Vatican.

Feb. 15—Anarchist and syndicalist revolt fails in Spain.
Señor Manuel Castro Quesada, who lost to Señor Ricardo Jiminez in Costa Rican presidential election, starts revolution.

Feb. 16—M. Pierre Laval's Cabinet overturned in France.
Peru quashes Leftist revolt.

Feb. 20—M. André Tardieu forms French Cabinet.
Costa Rican revolution fails.
Seiyukai (Government) party gains 136-seat majority in House of Representatives in Japanese general election.

Feb. 22—Indian communal issue referred to Premier MacDonald for settlement.

Feb. 27—Lapuan-Fascist revolt at Mantasala, Finland, protesting against Communists.

March 6—Lapuan revolt in Finland ends; leaders surrender.

March 9—Mr. Eamon de Valera elected President of Irish Free State.
Former Emperor Henry Pu Yi inaugurated as President of Manchukuo.

March 13—President von Hindenburg fails to gain necessary majority in German election; runoff election with Herr Adolph Hitler April 10.

March 14—Mr. Benjamin N. Cardozo sworn in as Associate Justice of United States Supreme Court.

March 24—Finland prohibits Lapuan activities.

April 1—Indian princes vote unanimously to join proposed All-India Federation.

April 4—United States House of Representatives votes to grant Philippine Islands complete independence in 1940.
Firmer control by United States in Hawaii urged by law enforcement inquiry committee.

April 7—Ecuadorean navy mutinies to prevent homecoming of Gen. Leonida Plaza Gutierrez, exiled in 1925.

April 9—Chilean Government quells revolt.

April 10—President von Hindenburg reelected.

April 11—Ecuadorean rebellion ends; rebel leaders captured.

April 13—President von Hindenburg orders dissolution of Herr Hitler's storm troops and guard units.

May 6—M. Paul Doumer, President of France, assassinated by White Russian.

May 8—Communistic revolt in Peruvian navy quelled.

May 10—M. Albert Lebrun, President of Senate, elected President of France.

May 13—Japanese militarists assassinate Mr. Tsuyoshi Inukai, Premier.

May 23—National Economy League forms in United States to force governmental economy to cut taxes.

May 25—Viscount Makoto Saito forms national Cabinet in Japan.
May 26—Holland completes 17-mile $50,000,000 dike, connecting North Holland and Freisland, turning Zuider Zee into peaceful lake.

May 29—Party of World War veterans enter Washington, D. C., demanding Congress approve $2,400,000,000 bonus bill, providing immediate cash payment of bonus.

May 30—President von Hindenburg forces resignation of Dr. Heinrich Bruening Cabinet in Germany.

June 1—Herr Franz von Papen forms German national Cabinet.

June 3—M. Edouard Herriot succeeds M. André Tardieu as French Premier.

June 4—Revolt to overthrow President Montero breaks out in Chile.
President von Hindenburg dissolves Reichstag.

June 5—Socialistic republic proclaimed in Chile by revolutionary junta.

June 8—Revolution breaks out in Honduras.

June 10—Spanish Cortes grants Catalan autonomy.

June 11—Honduras quells northern revolt.

June 12—Señor Eusebio Ayala elected President of Paraguay.

June 16—President von Hindenburg removes ban on mobilization of German Fascist storm troops.
Counter-revolt in Chile overthrows socialistic junta.

June 17—United States Senate defeats $2,400,000,000 soldiers bonus bill, as 10,000 "bonus marchers" mass on Capitol steps.

June 24—One-day peaceful Siamese army and navy revolt results in establishment of constitutional monarchy by King Prajadhipok, as demanded by revolutionists.

June 30—New regulations ease ordinance rule in India.

July 5—Constitutional rule reestablished in Malta and Gozo after nearly two-year suspension.

July 7—Civil revolt breaks out in Peru.

July 10—Revolt against Government breaks out in southern Brazil; rebels demand restoration of constitutionality.

July 17—Chinese Government opens campaign against Communists.

July 18—St. Lawrence waterway treaty signed by United States. Ship and power project estimated to cost $343,000,000 to be completed in 10 years.

July 19—Peruvian revolt quelled.

July 20—President von Hindenburg establishes dictatorship in Prussia.

July 26—Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd chosen to head National Economy League campaign for membership.

July 28—Police and troops force evacuation of Washington by "bonus army." Serious riot results. Veterans go to various localities or return home.

July 31—Reichstag elections result in tremendous gains for Herr Hitler.

Aug. 1—Dr. Ignaz Seipel, Austrian statesman, passes on.

Aug. 10—Royalist rebellion suppressed in Spain.

Aug. 16—British Government announces Indian communal settlement, embodying separate electorates.

Aug. 26—President-Elect Bonifaz of Ecuador declared ineligible for office by Congress.

Aug. 27—Backers of Señor Bonifaz revolt in Ecuador.

Sept. 2—President Ortiz Rubio of Mexico resigns.

Sept. 3—Ecuadorean revolt is quelled.

Sept. 4—Gen. Abelardo L. Rodrigues elected and inaugurated President of Mexico.

Sept. 12—Chancellor von Papen dissolves German Reichstag.

Sept. 13—Provisional President Davila of Chile overthrown by military forces. Gen. Bartolome Blanche becomes Provisional President.

Sept. 18—Civil war breaks out in Shantung Province, China.

Sept. 20—Mahatma Gandhi, in prison, begins fast "unto death" in protest against British communal award separating depressed classes.

Sept. 24—Hindus and depressed classes in India sign agreement abolishing separate electorate for latter.

Sept. 25—Catalonia begins self-rule under autonomy statute.

Sept. 26—British Government accepts Hindu and depressed classes communal agreement. Mahatma Gandhi ends six-day fast.
Shantung civil war in China quelled.

Oct. 2—Signor Abraham Oyandel becomes Provisional President of Chile as President Blanche resigns.

Oct. 3—Brazil's civil war ends when rebels surrender.

Oct. 9—Soviet Russia formally opens world's largest hydroelectric plant at Dnieprostroy.

Oct. 23—Premier Mussolini announces Italy to remain in League of Nations, backs arms equality for Germany and urges United States to back reduction of reparations and war debts.

Oct. 30—Former President Arturo Alessandri elected President of Chile.
Gen. Tiburcio Carias Andino, Nationalist Conservative, elected President of Honduras.
Señor Martinez Mera, Liberal, elected President of Ecuador.

Nov. 6—Dr. Juan B. Sacasa, Liberal, elected President of Nicaragua.
German elections result in von Papen Cabinet continuing in power. Herr Hitler's party loses 35 seats.

Nov. 8—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democrat, wins presidential election from President Hoover by largest plurality in United States history; secures 472 electoral votes, Hoover 59. Democrats win supremacy in House and Senate.

Nov. 14—Liberal supporters of Dr. Angel Zuniga Huete, defeated for Presidency, start revolt in Honduras.
Burma votes against separation from India.

Nov. 17—Von Papen Cabinet in Germany resigns.
Third Indian Round Table conference opens in London to complete Indian constitution.

Nov. 20—Moslems reject Indian communal award.
Col. Francisco Macia, President of Catalan Generality, wins first Catalan election.

Nov. 26—Persia cancels Anglo-Persian Oil Company's huge concession in nation. Great Britain to fight decree.

Dec. 2—Lieut.-Gen. Kurt von Schleicher appointed German Chancellor.

Dec. 14—French Cabinet under M. Edouard Herriot defeated on war debt issue.
Great Britain refers dispute over Anglo-Persian Oil Company's concession in Persia to League of Nations.

Dec. 17—United States Senate passes bill to grant freedom to Philippine Islands after 12-year trial period.
Argentine Government nips revolutionary plot.

Dec. 18—M. Joseph Paul-Boncour forms French Cabinet.
Little Entente Conference opens at Belgrade. Takes up disarmament, reorganization of central Europe and reparations.

Dec. 20—Little Entente Conference results in formation of permanent council; backs present treaties.

Dec. 24—Indian Round Table Conference at London closes with assurances of genuine accord.

Dec. 27—Costa Rica, through notes to signatory nations in Central America and United States, renounces Central American peace treaty of 1923.

Definite Disarmament Progress Recorded at Parley in Geneva—Numerous Nonaggression Treaties and Friendship Pacts Signed During Year

WORLD conference adjourns in July after extending arms building truce until March, 1933. President Hoover advances plan for one-third armament reduction whereby $10,000,000,000 to $15,000,000,000 would be saved in ten years. Soviet Russia negotiates pacts with several countries.

Disarmament

Feb. 2 — World Disarmament Conference opens at Geneva with more than 60 nations, including the United States, represented.

Feb. 8—Disarmament petitions from 15 international women's groups bearing 8,200,674 signatures delivered at Geneva.

April 22—Arms parley adopts resolutions approving qualitative disarmament and study of whole range of armaments with view to select specifically offensive weapons.

April 23—Italy postpones naval building program for year, July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933.

June 22—President Hoover calls for one-third cut in world armament. Message tells Geneva parley $10,000,000,000 to $15,000,000,000 would be saved in 10 years.

July 7—Great Britain announces plan for one-third armament cut, with added proposal of one-third in gun caliber, reduction in cruiser tonnage.

July 20—Resolution pledging arms cuts, backed by United States, France, Great Britain and Italy, presented to disarmament parley.

July 22—Germany threatens to quit arms parley unless granted equality and in all provisions of treaty.

July 23—World Disarmament Conference adjourns until January; adopts resolution extending arms truce until Jan. 29 and calling for substantial arms cut, 41 to 2.

Aug. 29—Germany sends memorandum to France demanding arms equality.

Sept. 10—Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, British Premier, proposes four-power parley by Great Britain, France, Italy and Poland on German equality plea, to avert Germany's withdrawal from arms conference.

Sept. 12—France, in reply to German note, refuses to enter private conversations on arms, saying it is League Council issue; opposes arms revision upward.

Sept. 18—Great Britain backs France in holding Germany to Versailles treaty on disarmament, but grants arms equality through general disarmament.

Nov. 4—Forty-seven nations accept extension of arms building truce to March 1.

Nov. 14—France proposes plan to disarmament conference bureau, providing for reduction of armed forces on defensive scale, international force under League, and equality rights to all nations.

Dec. 11—Germany to return to disarmament parley as result of five-power parley in Geneva. Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy and United States sign pact granting equality to Germany on security basis.

Other Peace Moves

Jan. 4—Italy and Turkey sign convention settling Castellorizo and Anatolia boundary disputes.

Jan. 27—Twenty-year rebellion in Tripoli and Cirenaica, Italian colonies, ended, Marshal Badoglio, military governor, reports.

Feb. 10—Italy and Nejd and Hejaz sign friendship and trade pact.

May 5—Estonia and Soviet Russia sign nonaggression pact.

May 7—Chinese Government abandons five-year-old policy of unifying nation by coercion through punitive military campaigns.

May 9—Little Entente, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Roumania, renew defensive alliance.

May 25—Turko-Italian friendship pact and bilateral treaty renewed for five years.

May 29—Persian Parliament ratifies treaty with Turkey, ceding Little Aarat to Turkey for territory farther south.

July 7—Finnish-Soviet nonaggression treaty signed.

July 14—International Peace Garden in North Dakota and Manitoba dedicated to memorialize 100 years' friendship between United States and Canada.

July 26—Soviet-Polish three-year nonaggression and neutrality pact signed.

Aug. 13—Poland and Free State of Danzig sign agreements: 1. Grants to Poland for three years privileges concerning Polish vessels at Danzig; 2. Second pledges prevention of attack on Poles within city by Danzig citizens.

Aug. 24—Nanking Government ratifies Sino-American arbitration treaty.

Sept. 15—Japan and Manchukuo sign defensive protocol; Japan recognizes Manchukuo Government.

Oct. 19 — Germany presents Goethe medal to M. Edouard Herriot, French Premier, first Frenchman decorated by Germany since 1914.

Nov. 5—Turkey and Persia sign security pact, extradition pact and agreement to renew existing friendship treaty.

Nov. 23—Polish-Soviet conciliation treaty signed.

Nov. 27—President Moscicki of Poland ratifies Polish-Soviet nonaggression and conciliation pact.

Nov. 29—Franco-Soviet nonaggression and conciliation pact signed.

Dec. 12—China and Soviet Russia resume diplomatic relations severed in 1927.

League of Nations

March 7—M. Aristide Briand, "apostle of peace" and permanent French delegate to League, passes on.

April 1—League financial committee report warns creditor nations against tariff rises, urges reduced budgets, arms cuts, and financial aid for Bulgaria, Hungary, Austria and Greece.

April 6—France appoints Senator Paul-Boncour permanent delegate to League.

July 18—Turkey admitted to League Assembly.

Sept. 27—Sir Eric Drummond, secretary of the League, resigns; effective early in 1933.

Oct. 12—League Assembly approves the Hague nationality convention.

Oct. 3—Irak enters League Assembly as fifty-fifth member.

Oct. 17—M. Joseph Avenol, Deputy Secretary-General of League Secretariat, selected to succeed Sir Eric Drummond in 1933.

Dec. 15—Mexico plans to withdraw from League; economic difficulties named as cause.

World Court

Feb. 4—World Court in advisory opinion on Polish-Dansig case decides Poles in Dansig must be put on equality with German citizens living in the Free City.

Feb. 15—World Court ends first decade.

March 8—World Court delivers advisory opinion on Bulgaro-Greek reparations dispute in Greece's favor, announcing solution dependent upon Hoover moratorium plan.

June 7—World Court delivers 6-5 decision to Switzerland in 13-year-old dispute over free zone of Upper Savoy and District of Gex. Decides free zones should be maintained. Rules France must withdraw customs line in conformity with provisions of 116 years ago; must be effected by Jan. 1, 1934.

Nov. 15—World Court delivers 8-4 advisory opinion deciding 1919 convention on night work of women applies to supervisors and managers in specified industries.

Natural Science

NATURAL scientists succeed in splitting atoms. Discovery of "neutron" and "atomerg" announced. Astronomers gain new knowledge from study of the universe.

Jan. 13—Sodium vapor lamp, six times stronger than tungsten and four times stronger than neon lamp, demonstrated at New York.

Jan. 17—Carnegie Institute announces Dr. Milton Humason discovers at Mount Wilson Observatory two spiral nebulae in constellation Gemini apparently moving from earth at 15,000 miles a second. Seen as proof of expanding universe theory.

Feb. 27—Dr. James Chadwick, British natural scientist, discovers new particle "neutron," consisting of proton and electron but with no electric charge.

March 8—Dr. E. K. Plyler, University of North Carolina, announces discovery of "atomerg," unit of matter smaller than anything known.

March 18—Dr. Arthur H. Compton, American physicist, starts six months' tour to trace source of cosmic rays.

April 6—Signor Guglielmo Marconi successfully tests ultra-short-wave radiotelephone which sends and receives.

April 24—Dr. Karl Reinmuth, German astronomer, discovers new planetoid, 4,350,000 miles away, nearest to earth known.

April 25—Discovery of new comet reported at Copenhagen.

May 2—Dr. J. D. Cockroft and Dr. E. T. S. Walton, British natural scientists, announce success in splitting atom through proton bombardment.
William Gibbs Medal for 1932, one of chemistry's highest awards, given to Dr. Edward Curtis Franklin, Leland Stanford University.

May 13—Dr. Robert Aitken, American astronomer, announces completion of list of 17,180 double-stars in northern sky.

May 21—Cathode ray vacuum tube makes possible television feat of shooting pictures from ground to moving airplane.

June 23—New comet discovered by Australian government astronomer.

Aug. 8—New comet discovered by Mr. Peltres, American astronomer.

Aug. 16—German General Electric Company announces success in disintegration of masses of atoms.

Aug. 18—Prof. Auguste Piccard, Belgian natural scientist, in balloon ascent to study cosmic rays, reaches world's record height of 10 miles, 117 yards.

Aug. 31—Total eclipse of sun studied in New England by numerous expeditions. Clouds interfere with study.

Oct. 13—Massachusetts Institute of Technology announces electrical circuit which permits taking of photographs at speed of 40.00 a second.

Oct. 16—Dr. Albert Einstein announces earth may be 10,000,000,000 years old.

Oct. 25—John Fritz Medal, highest award in American engineering, given to Mr. Daniel Jackling of San Francisco.

Oct. 27—Dr. Robert A. Millikan, American natural scientist, receives Roosevelt Distinguished Service Medal.

Nov. 14—Professor Compton announces to National Academy of Sciences that cosmic rays are electrons and originate 100 miles in stratosphere. Astronomers announce 200,000,000,000,000 stars now within reach of modern telescopes.

Nov. 16—Leonid meteors in 33-year cycle fail to cause outstanding displays.

Dec. 16—Dr. Irving Langmuir, American chemist, receives 1932 Nobel Prize in Chemistry.

Dec. 12—Carnegie Institute announces discovery of 6000 new nebulae at Mount Wilson Observatory.

Chronological News Review Reveals Advance in Various Fields of Endeavor

Continual Efforts of Business, Labor and Agriculture to Throw Off Effects of World-Wide Slump Result in Some Success, but Unemployment Expands

LABOR agitation causes jobless marches in England and United States. Western farmers in latter country stage sales strike and expedition to Washington to gain higher prices and farm mortgage moratorium. Business looks with hopeful eyes toward future.

Business

Jan. 4—Semiannual survey of business outlook by 135 editors of business papers optimistic for 1932.

July 21—President Hoover signs $2,122,000,000 federal relief bill; releases $3,800,000,000 for invigorating business.

Aug. 14—President Hoover calls national conference of business and industrial committees of 12 Federal Reserve Districts for Aug. 26 to map program against business recession.

Aug. 24—Seven-point program for economic recovery, backed by American Federation of Labor and Advertising Club of New York, announced. Plan includes revision of antitrust laws and five-day work week.

Aug. 26—Business and industrial conference opens in Washington. Mr. Hoover urges shorter work week, job spreading and extension of credit to vital points.

Aug. 27—Six-point program for economic recovery adopted at Hoover conference. Business and industrial committees to open drive for more jobs through job-sharing.

Sept. 6—President von Hindenburg authorizes von Papen Cabinet to enact German reforms touching unemployment, labor, wages, social measures, etc. Includes subsidies to industry, shorter work week.

Sept. 13—League of Nations world economic survey views world conditions with "cautious optimism."

Oct. 1—Technocrats announce results of survey of effects of mass production on employment. Group of engineers and natural scientists work out theory for operating economic world on basis of energy rather than money.

Oct. 3—National "share-the-work campaign" opens to put 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 jobless back to work, through short week.

Oct. 10—Low point in economic slump passed and business on upgrade is opinion of majority of more than 100 executives of representative industries in reply to inquiry by Lehman Brothers, New York.

Oct. 12—United States Commerce Department, questionnaire sent to 199 trade associations reveals business on upgrade.

Nov. 1—United States Chamber of Commerce mobilizes business groups and chambers of commerce to effect governmental economies.

Nov. 4—American Federation of Labor reports business rise "for first time since spring of 1931."

Nov. 21—United States District Court, Wilmington, Del., decrees breaking up of radio patent combine of Radio Corporation of America, General Electric and Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing companies.

Labor

Jan. 31 — American railroad unions agree to 10 per cent wage cut for one year. To affect 1,500,000 workers.

Feb. 15 — American Legion, backed by American Federation of Labor and other groups, starts national campaign for 1,000,000 jobs.

July 1—Mr. Harold B. Butler elected director of International Labor Office at Geneva.

July 5—American Legion 1,000,000 jobs campaign succeeds.

Sept. 2—International Labor Office votes to hold special conference in January on 40-hour week throughout industrial world.

Oct. 24—British jobless march on London to demand that Parliament rescind "means" test and provide free coal, shoes, milk to unemployed, as well as 25 per cent rent reductions.

Oct. 27—British "hunger marchers" arrive at London; hold jobless demonstration which becomes riot.

Nov. 2—British jobless march on London breaks up after march on Parliament is frustrated by police.

France and Spain sign three labor pacts.

Nov. 7—Royal Commission proposes revolutionizing entire British unemployment relief system.

Nov. 16—France, Great Britain and Germany form economic consortium to undertake public projects and increase employment throughout Europe.

Nov. 28—American Federation of Labor votes for immediate 30-hour week at present wage rate.

Nov. 30—American Federation of Labor votes for compulsory unemployment insurance under states.

Dec. 4—"Hunger marchers," 2700 strong, enter Washington, D. C.

Dec. 6—"Hunger marchers" parade in Washington; present petition to Congress for cash relief and jobless insurance; evacuate city.

Dec. 22—Rail unions in United States agree to nine months' extension of 10 per cent wage cut.

Agriculture

March 4—President Hoover signs bill providing $10,000,000 for establishment of agricultural credit corporations.

March 7—President Hoover signs congressional resolution providing for distribution of 40,000,000 bushels of Federal Farm Board wheat to unemployed.

May 23—President Hoover signs amendment to Federal Farm Loan Act, widening power of federal intermediate credit banks.

July 5—President Hoover signs congressional resolution providing 45,000,000 bushels of Farm Board wheat and 500,000 bales of cotton to Red Cross for relief work.

Aug. 8—Iowa farmers call strike for higher prices.

Aug. 18—Farm strike spreads to Nebraska and South Dakota.

Aug. 23—Farm strike reaches Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Sept. 5—Farm Board announces withdrawal of its wheat and cotton surpluses from market until next year.

Sept. 9—Spanish Cortes passes agrarian reform bill which dispossesses nobility of lands and gives lands to tillers.

Sept. 11—Governors' conference on farm strike proposes tariff revision, farm debt moratorium and currency expansion.

Sept. 28—President Hoover decrees 75 per cent moratorium on payment of federal wheat loans made under Emergency Relief Act.

Oct. 11—Mid-western farmers plan march on Washington.

Nov. 18—Australia decides to set aside $10,000,000 to assist wheat farmers.

Dec. 5—Italian wheat production reaches within 8 per cent of normal consumption of 300,000 bushels.

Dec. 7—Dirt farmers, 250 strong, from 26 states, arrive in Washington to hold national conference; demand moratorium on mortgages, taxes, interest and foreclosures.

Dec. 9—Farmers present relief demands to President Hoover and Congress.

Dec. 17—Farm conference demands six-months farm mortgage holiday.

Trade

SIGNING of 12 trade treaties at Imperial Economic Conference in Ottawa leads commercial happenings. League of Nations committee lays drop in world trade to tariff barriers.

Jan. 2—Brazil and Austria sign trade pact.

Jan. 5—Germany and Chile establish trade treaty.

Jan. 7—Denmark and the Netherlands sign commercial and shipping treaty.

Jan. 16—Brazil and Belgium sign trade pact.

Jan. 30—Forty per cent decline in world's trade in last two years traced to tariff barriers, in report by League of Nations economic committee.

Feb. 4—Poland and Brazil conclude trade pact.

Feb. 8—Italy and Peru sign trade and friendship treaty.

Feb. 25—British House of Commons passes 10 per cent tariff bill.

March 1—British tariff bill effective; free trade ends in Great Britain.

March 3—Italy concludes trade agreements with Germany and France.

March 4—Italy signs commercial pact with Austria.

March 16—Spain and Italy sign commercial treaty.

March 24—Great Britain proposes conference between France, Great Britain, Italy and Germany to consider proposed Danubian economic agreement.

March 26—Spain and Italy conclude favored nation trade treaty.

Poland and Germany conclude provisional trade pact.

March 30—Germany and Poland sign customs pact.

April 1—European Steel Cartel ends as France, Germany, Belgium and Luxembourg fail to renew agreement.

April 6—Danubian economic parley opens in London.

April 8—Four-power parley on Danubian economic conditions ends without economic success.

April 20—Argentine and Chilean tariff walls force Transandine Railroad to cease operations.

April 21—British tariff raised to 20 per cent average.

April 23—New Zealand and Canada conclude trade agreement.

April 27—United States and France sign double taxation pact.

May 7—Russia announces economic alliance with Turkey.

May 16—Little Entente rejects plan for Danubian economic bloc.

Most-favored-nation treaty is signed by Yugoslavia and Brazil.

May 30—United States and France sign trade treaty.

June 20—Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg, at Lausanne, initial five-year convention to reduce customs between each other; invite other nations to join plan.

July 5—Panama and the Netherlands sign trade pact.

July 21—Bulgaria and Germany conclude trade treaty.

Imperial Economic Conference opens at Ottawa with nine British nations represented.

Aug. 1—New Swiss-German commercial pact effective.

France and Belgium sign eight months' trade pact.

Aug. 14—Russia and Japan sign fishing treaty, removing much friction between nations.

Aug. 20—Imperial Economic Conference ends at Ottawa with signing of 12 bilateral treaties between British nations.

Sept. 5—Representatives of 15 eastern and central European nations open conference at Stresa, Italy, to consider economic and financial restoration.

Sept. 20—Stresa Conference closes with adoption of resolutions for international collaboration on behalf of central and eastern European nations in distress.

Oct. 12—Canada and United Kingdom readjust tariff walls in favor of each other.

Oct. 18—Great Britain gives Russia six months' notice of Anglo-Russian trade pact termination.

Dec. 6—Transandine Railroad resumes traffic between Argentina and Chile, as six months' trade pact lowers customs barriers.

Transportation

GREATER speeds attained by automobile, speedboat, train and ocean liner, while France launches world's largest ship, Italy produces first gyro-stabilized passenger vessel, and the United States moves to help railroads.

Feb. 5—Mr. Gar Wood, American, breaks world's speedboat record, reaching 111.712 miles an hour, in Miss America IX.

Feb. 24—Sir Malcolm Campbell, British racer, sets world's automobile speed record of 253.968 miles an hour.

March 19—Sydney, N. S. W., opens 3770-foot bridge.

March 20 — Hamburg-Amerika Line and North German Lloyd Line, leading German shipping firm, announce financial reorganization plans. To be aided by banks, creditors and government.

March 30—Major foreign and domestic steamship firms cut passenger rates 10 to 50 per cent.

May 18—Schooner yacht Vema sets Atlantic Ocean crossing record for sailing ships of 10 days and 21 hours.

May 24—Benue River Bridge, longest in West Africa, dedicated.

May 27—London, Midland & Scottish and London & Northeastern, British railroads, agree to pool receipts where competition or contact occurs.

July 18—Mr. Kaye Don, British racer, sets new speedboat record of 119.81 miles an hour in Scotland in Miss England III.

July 21—Interstate Commerce Commission authorizes consolidation of eastern railroads into four systems, except New England roads.

Aug. 6—Canada's $130,000,000 Welland Canal dedicated, permitting passage of Great Lakes ships to Lake Ontario.

Aug. 16—S. S. Manhattan, largest merchant ship ever built in United States, starts maiden voyage from New York.

Sept. 20—Mr. Wood sets new world's speedboat record of 124.91 miles an hour.

Sept. 21—Royal Commission on Canadian Railways recommends unification of Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railroads.

Sept. 23—Eastern railroad leaders accept I. C. C. consolidation plan.

Sept. 26—Mr. Calvin Coolidge, Mr. Alfred E. Smith, Mr. Bernard L. Baruch, New York financier, Mr. Clark Howell, Atlanta Constitution editor, and Mr. Alexander Legge, former chairman of Federal Farm Board, appointed to study railroad problems of country.

Oct. 29—French liner Normandie, 75,000 tons, largest ship in world, launched at St. Nazaire, France.

Nov. 10—North German Lloyd liner Bremen sets Atlantic westward crossing record of 4 days, 16 hours, 49 minutes.

Nov. 23 — Jersey City-Newark $19,000,000 vehicular viaduct dedicated.

Dec. 7—Conte di Savoia, Italian liner, first gyro-stabilized vessel, arrives in New York on first voyage.

Dec. 14—Bremen, German liner, sets new east-west transatlantic record of 4 days, 15 hours, 56 minutes.

Dec. 19—German streamlined train reaches average speed of 78.8 miles per hour.

Sino-Japanese Trouble Leads International Disputes Which Handicap World's Progress Toward Peace and Heap Burden Upon League of Nations

MANCHURIA becomes independent state as result of Japanese operations. Arguments arise between Germany and Lithuania over Memel, Norway and Sweden over East Greenland, Peru and Colombia over Leticia, and Paraguay and Bolivia over Chaco region.

International Disputes

Jan. 5—League of Nations submits list of five-member Manchurian Commission to China and Japan.

Jan. 11—China and Japan approve League inquiry commission.

Jan. 25—League resumes consideration of Sino-Japanese problem. Japan presses Shanghai Mayor for answer to ultimatum demanding cessation of anti-Japanese moves.

Jan. 29—Japanese forces enter Shanghai. League to open prompt inquiry.

Feb. 6—Herr Otto Boettcher, president of Memel Council, arrested by Lithuanian governor; charged with treason. Lithuanian directorate supplants governing council.

Feb. 7—Germany appeals to League in Memel case.

Feb. 18—Manchu chiefs declare independence of Manchuria and Inner Mongolia to form state of Manchukuo.

Feb. 23—Herr Boettcher, deposed president of Memel Council, resigns.

China refuses to recognize independent Manchuria.

Feb. 27—M. Eduard Simmat named Premier of Memel.

March 3—Japan ceases hostilities at Shanghai as Chinese troops are driven out of 12½-mile zone. League Assembly meets to effect peace.

March 4—League Assembly adopts resolution for cessation of Sino-Japanese war, unconditional withdrawal of Japanese from Shanghai and for international peace parley.

March 11—League Assembly adopts three-point resolution for settlement of Sino-Japanese dispute. Nineteen-power commission formed to investigate Sino-Japanese problems.

March 17—United States refuses to recognize Manchukuo under nine-power treaty.

March 22—De Valera Government of Irish Free State notifies Great Britain of intention of removing oath of allegiance from Constitution and abolishing land annuities.

March 23—Great Britain warns President de Valera against abolition of oath and land annuities.

Germany sends notes to Kaunas, London, Rome, Paris protesting dissolution of Memel Diet by M. Simmat. Power requested to take Memel case to World Court.

April 2—Japan starts drive against Manchurian insurgents.

April 30—The League Assembly adopts resolution embodying truce terms worked out at Shanghai.

May 5—Japan and China formally sign truce at Shanghai.

May 19—Irish Dail Eireann passes bill to remove oath of allegiance from Constitution.

June 3—Two years' conflict between Malta and Roman Catholic Church ends when Lord Strickland, Prime Minister, apologizes to church officials.

June 6—Lithuanian governor of Memel appoints all German directorate, ending dispute between Germany and Lithuania.

June 8—Irish Senate rejects important part of oath bill. President de Valera must wait 18 months.

June 10—British-Irish parley on oath of allegiance ends in complete breakdown.

June 30—Irish Free State defaults on land annuities.

July 9—Paraguay abandons Chaco peace parley, alleging Bolivian offensive.

July 12—Norwegian Council of State as means of defense orders occupation of further territory in East Greenland which is claimed by Denmark.

July 14—British Government sets 20 per cent retaliatory tariff against Irish Free State.

July 15—Conference between President de Valera and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, fails to avert tariff war.

Paraguayans attack Bolivian fort in boundary dispute. Bolivians demand war.

July 18—Norway asks World Court to declare recent Greenland action valid and to declare Denmark had no right to police authority over Norwegian subjects in that area.

July 25—Irish Free State imposes customs duties against Great Britain.

Aug. 3—United States and 18 Latin-American nations warn Bolivia and Paraguay no recognition will be granted on forced territorial gains.

World Court refuses Norwegian Greenland demand.

Aug. 11—World Court decides Lithuania right in dismissing Herr Boettcher but governor not in order in dissolving Memel Diet.

Sept. 1—Leticia, ceded by Peru to Colombia in 1922, seized by Peruvian citizens demanding treaty revision.

Sept. 4—League inquiry commission, under Earl of Lytton, completes Manchurian investigation.

Sept. 9—Chinese rebels open operations against Manchukuo Government.

Sept. 30—Peru requests Colombia to arbitrate Leticia dispute.

Oct. 2—Lytton report on Manchuria issued by League. Recommends autonomous state under Chinese sovereignty with supervision and coöperation of western powers. Recommends withdrawal of Japanese troops and advises peace parley. Finds Japan at fault but does not completely absolve China.

Oct. 12—Colombia refuses to arbitrate on Leticia.

Oct. 14—Paraguay agrees to Chaco peace parley.

Oct. 15—Anglo-Irish parley to end land annuities dispute fails.

Oct. 26—Bolivia agrees to Chaco peace parley. Fighting continues.

Oct. 27—Commission of neutrals begins Chaco peace negotiations at Washington, D. C.

Nov. 21—League Council opens session to consider Lytton Manchurian report.

Nov. 25—League Council appeals to world not to sell arms and ammunition to Bolivia and Paraguay.

Dec. 3—Germany acquitted in Black Tom and Kingsland sabotage cases, in which United States sought $40,000,000 claims.

Dec. 6—League Assembly opens session on Lytton report, referred to it by Council; 57 nations represented.

Japanese quell North Manchurian Chinese revolt.

Dec. 9—League Assembly refers Sino-Japanese case to Committee of Nineteen.

Dec. 20—Committee of Nineteen adjourns until Jan. 16 after conciliation fails in Sino-Japanese case.

Exploration and Archæology

ARCHÆOLOGICAL discoveries in Palestine corroborate Biblical history. Remarkable finds made in Mexico and Ur of the Chaldees. Second International Polar Year leads exploration work.

Jan. 17—Mixtecan tomb, called most important archæological discovery ever made in America, uncovered at Mopte Alban, Mex.

Jan. 18—Ancient royal tombs of Jericho reported found virtually intact by British expedition.

Feb. 15—Remains of 4800-year-old civilization uncovered at Ur-of-the-Chaldees. Script links Mesopotamian and Indian civilizations.

Feb. 18—Fourth large pyramid found at Gizeh. Prof. Selim Hassan, Egyptian archæologist, announces.

United States contingent of International Scientific Expedition announces discovery of 24,000-foot depth in Bartlett Deep, off Cuba.

Feb. 20—Harvard archæologists announce uncovering of clay map at Nuzi, Irak, probably drawn 4000 years ago.

March 6—Sir Flinders Petrie, British archæologist, finds traces of civilization existent in Egypt before pre-dynastics.

March 10—Buried city of Minturnæ, antedating Pompeii, uncovered on Appian Way, Italy.

March 11—Roman Christian church, built in fourth century by Christian pilgrims at foot of "Hill of Beatitudes," in Holy Land, excavated. Built on site where Jesus fed multitude, archæologists claim.

March 15—Mexican archæologists uncover city of Calixlahuaca, Mexican Indian city of pre-Conquest days.

March 30—Ruins of Roman city uncovered in Lybian Desert, 50 miles northeast of El-Bahariya Oasis.

April 4—Mr. St. John Philby, British explorer, completes trip across Rub Al Khali, waterless Arabian desert; discovers ancient site of Wabar or Ubar.

April 18—Excavations by American expedition under Dr. William Frederick Bade at Tell en Nesbeh, Palestine, prove site to be that of Biblical Mispah of Benjamin's time.

April 30—Carnegie Institution of Washington announces discovery of huge hitherto unknown Mayan city in Yucatan jungle.

May 11—Mural paintings and writing 4000 years old found at Sodom and Gomorrah in Palestine; claimed oldest found in Mediterranean countries with exception of Egypt.

May 15—Town 5600 years old uncovered by American expedition at Tepe Gawra, Mesopotamia; claimed oldest city yet excavated by archæologists in country.

June 21—Remains of hitherto unknown race of cave dwellers reported discovered in southwestern Texas by Smithsonian expedition.

July 3—Princeton expedition reports discovery at Antioch of mosaic floor containing five pictorial panels; declared of "major artistic importance."

Aug. 1—Second International Polar Year starts. Magnetic and meteorological surveys to be conducted by 23 nations.

Relics found by University of Chicago expedition at Tell Asmar, Tigris Valley, reported definitely to link ancient civilizations of India and Babylonia.

Aug. 24—Three Bronze Age cities of Heraclea, Rhodanoussia and Theline uncovered in Camargue plains, France.

Sept. 18—M. Paul Pelliot, French natural scientist, identifies 6000-year-old Mohenjo-Daro hieroglyphic script discovered in India with hieroglyphics found on Easter Island off coast of Chile.

Sept. 22—Temple of Eros in Greece reported found.

Dr. William Beebe, American oceanic explorer, and Mr. Otis Barton descend to record depth of 2200 feet in bathysphere.

Sept. 26—Ancient villages reported uncovered in Kodiak, island off coast of Alaska, by Dr. Ales Hrdlicka of Smithsonian Institution, who believes these hold clue to migration from Asia.

Oct. 12—Ancient cave of Virgil discovered in Naples.

Oct. 25—Carvings dated at 12,000 B. C. discovered in Umm Qatafa cave, near Bethlehem, showing high degree of culture.

Nov. 4—Smithsonian Institution announces discovery of ivory "snow goggles" at Point Barrow, Alaska, casting light on new chapter in history of arctic ivory civilization.

Dec. 17—Dr. Raymond P. Dougherty of Yale University uncovers evidence of forgotten country of Sealand, which flourished in Arabian peninsula 4500 years ago.

Prohibition

NATIONAL prohibition in the United States withstands numerous assaults, but Finland repeals its prohibition law. United States' elections result in repeal of several state enforcement acts.

Jan. 7—British Royal Commission on liquor licensing unanimously upholds licensing; decrease in drinking laid to taxes and curbs.

Jan. 12—Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, director of prohibition bureau, reports increased activities in enforcement.

Jan. 21—United States Senate rejects Senator Bingham proposal for state referenda on prohibition repeal or modification.

Jan. 30—Finnish Parliament passes bill repealing national prohibition law. New plan based on idea of government-controlled source with private profit. In effect April 5.

Feb. 12—Illegal diversion of industrial alcohol for beverage practically eliminated, according to Dr. James M. Doran, commissioner.

Feb. 15—Norway passes law setting up "committees for sobriety" to reduce inebriety in nation.

National Women's Democratic Law Enforcement League opens nation-wide drive for law enforcement.

March 1—Wet "bloc" in House forces record vote on proposal to return liquor control to states.

Gov. Norman S. Case of Rhode Island signs bill repealing state enforcement act.

March 2—Bill to repeal South Carolina's state prohibition law defeated in House of Representatives.

March 14—United States House votes against proposal to resubmit Eighteenth Amendment to states for possible modification.

March 25—United States House defeats measure to legalize 2.75 per cent beer for taxation, 216-132.

April 27—Belgian Chamber of Deputies rejects bill providing for loosening of stringent liquor control.

May 16—Chilean Government orders bars and canteens closed from Friday night to Monday midday each week.

May 18—United States Senate votes 61-24 against proposal to legalize 2.75 per cent beer for taxation.

May 22—United States House rejects bill to legalize 2.75 per cent beer for taxation, 228-169.

May 25—Senate again defeats 2.75 per cent beer measure, 55-26.

June 8—British House of Commons defeats move for cut in beer tax to increase beer consumption.

July 11—United States Senate votes 50-25 against Bingham amendment for 3.65 per cent beer.

Oct. 31—German Bureau of Statistics reveals use of beer lessening.

Nov. 8—Arizona, California, Colorado, Louisiana, Michigan, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oregon and Washington vote for repeal of state prohibition laws. Connecticut and Wyoming favor repeal of Eighteenth Amendment.

Dec. 5—United States House of Representatives defeats move for prohibition repeal.

Dec. 6—Finnish Parliament votes to increase days and hours in which intoxicants may be sold, to decrease smuggling.

Strong Moves Against Slavery and Narcotics Traffic Mark Year—Several Countries Expand Women's Rights—Education and Arts Advances Noted

LEAGUE of Nations and United States direct efforts toward helping Liberian natives. Italy and Germany free thousands of political prisoners. Music world notes Haydn bicentennial, while Goethe centennial is observed by literary field. Pulitzer awards announced.

Social Welfare

Feb. 27—Brazil extends suffrage to women.

March 4—Canada ratifies international convention limiting manufacture and regulating distribution of narcotics.

March 15—United States protests to Liberia against treatment of natives.

March 31—United States ratifies narcotics convention.

April 4—Emperor Haile Selassie of Abyssinia reported as agreeing to free all slaves in nation within 15 years.

April 30—League's International Labor Conference adopts draft convention to ban child labor.

May 13—Uruguay appeals to Peru, United States and Soviet Russia to abolish capital punishment.

May 20—League Council approves plan for rehabilitation of Liberia.

June 8—Signor Benito Mussolini, Italian Premier and president of Fascists, raises Fascist women almost to rank of men.

July 1—Liberia agrees to slavery inquiry by League representative.

Sept. 6—Spain abolishes capital punishment and life imprisonment.

Sept. 14—Liberia accepts with reservations League's reorganization plan.

Sept. 22—United States refuses to accept League's Liberian plan.

Oct. 5—League sends to United States new Liberian rehabilitation plan.

Oct. 11—New civil code granting equal rights to Mexican women becomes effective.

Slavery practically stamped out, League inquiry reveals.

Oct. 17—National Citizens' Committee of the Welfare and Relief Mobilization for 1932 begins seven-day drive for relief funds.

Oct. 19—Miss Helen Keller, blind worker for blind, receives $5000 Pictorial Review achievement prize.

Nov. 6—Italy grants general pardon to all political and other prisoners serving terms of not more than five years; reduction in longer terms.

Dec. 20—Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, Founder of Christian Science, heads list in poll to name 12 greatest United States women leaders of past 100 years.

Dec. 21—German amnesty move frees or commutes sentences of approximately 15,000 prisoners.

Dec. 26—Turkey adopts rigid state control and limitation of narcotics manufacture; adheres Hague and Geneva pacts.

Literature

March 22—Centennial of Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, German poet, dramatist and philosopher, observed throughout world.

April 27—J. Newbery Medal won by Mrs. L. A. Armer for "Waterless Mountain."

May 2—Mrs. Pearl S. Buck's "The Good Earth" wins Pulitzer novel prize; Gen. John J. Pershing's "My Experiences in the World War," American history award; Mr. Henry F. Pringle's "Theodore Roosevelt," American biography prize.

Oct. 25—Mr. S. V. Benét wins prize in O. Henry Memorial Award Contest for 1932.

Nov. 25—Mr. T. E. Shaw (Lawrence of Arabia) translates Homer's Odyssey.

Nov. 29—Centennial of Louisa May Alcott, author of "Little Women," celebrated in many countries.

Dec. 10—Mr. John Galsworthy, British author, receives 1932 Nobel Prize in Literature.

Music

March 31—The bicentennial of Franz Josef Haydn, German composer, celebrated internationally.

Oct. 15—San Francisco opens $6,000,000 municipal opera building, America's first municipally owned opera house.

Dec. 3—Richard Strauss's opera "Elektra" revived at Metropolitan Opera House, New York.

Dec. 7—American orchestras observe twenty-fifth anniversary of founding of MacDowell Colony at Peterboro, N. H.

Dec. 27—International Music Hall, Rockefeller Center, opens in New York.

Art

Jan. 4—Exhibition of French art opens at Royal Academy, London.

Jan. 11—Museum of the City of New York formally opens.

April 23-Nov. 4—Venice International Exhibition held in Venice.

Nov. 14—Michael Friedsam Collection, valued at $10,000,000, opened to public at Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

Education

Jan. 4—United States spent $3,200,000,000 in schools in 1931; nearly 30,000,000 persons attended.

Feb. 22—George Washington Bicentennial observed throughout United States; celebration continues through Thanksgiving Day.

May 28—Danes open first women's college.

June 8 — National Advisory Council on Radio in Education reports educational radiocasting steadily becoming more important in ever-increasing number of countries.

July 17—United States census reports show increase in literacy, with only 4.3 per cent of 98,723,753 persons in United States classed as illiterate.

Sept. 6—Bennington College for girls opens in Vermont.

Oct. 9—Soviet agencies and officials report greater literacy among Russians, with 30 out of every 100 receiving higher education; 80,000,000 of total 138,000,000 drawn into cultural work.

Nov. 21—Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University 23 years, resigns.

Sports

XTH Olympiad at Los Angeles is the leading event in 1932 athletic year. Host of track and field records broken in games. Outstanding performances recorded in other lines of sport.

Feb. 4—Winter Olympic Games open at Lake Placid, N. Y.; 17 nations represented.

Feb. 15—United States wins Winter Olympic Games with unofficial total of 103 points.

April 9—Toronto Maple Leafs win world's professional hockey championship, defeating New York Rangers.

May 28—John de Forest, British, wins British amateur golf championship.

June 2—Miss Enid Wilson, British, retains British women's open golf title.

June 10—Gene Sarazen, American, wins British open golf title.

June 11—American women's tennis team wins Wightman Cup from British team 4 matches to 3.

July 1—Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr. wins Wimbledon women's singles tennis title for fifth time.

July 2—American yachting team wins British-American Cup in races off Isle of Wight.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., American, wins Wimbledon men's tennis singles title.

July 25—Sarazen wins United States open golf title.

July 30—Xth Olympiad opens at Los Angeles, with 39 nations represented.

July 31—France retains Davis Cup, defeating United States 3-2.

Aug. 15—Xth Olympiad closes; United States leads with unofficial total of 740½ points.

Sept. 2—United States golf team defeats British team 8 to 1 to retain Walker Cup.

Sept. 5—Gar Wood in Miss America X retains Harmsworth Trophy in speedboat race with Kaye Don in Miss England III.

Sept. 10—Vines retains American men's singles tennis title.

Sept. 17—C. Ross Somerville, Canadian, wins United States amateur golf title.

Oct. 1—Miss Virginia Van Wie, Chicago, wins United States women's golf title.

Oct. 2—New York Yankees defeat Chicago Cubs four straight games to win world's baseball championship.

Nov. 26—Meadow Brook, United States polo team, wins "Cup of the Americas" in series with Argentine team.

Dec. 7—British cricket team wins first test match with Australia in series for historic "ashes."

Theater

April 23—Irish players from Abbey Theater, Dublin, end first United States tour since 1914 in Boston.

Shakespeare Memorial Theatre dedicated at Stratford-on-Avon, Eng. Folger Shakespeare Library dedicated in Washington, D. C.

May 2—Mr. George F. Kaufman's musical comedy "Of Thee I Sing" wins Pulitzer play award.

June 6—Players Club, New York, revives little-known Shakespeare play, "Troilus and Cressida," at Broadway Theatre.

Aug. 1-26 — Malvern Festival held at Malvern, Eng.

Oct. 17—Irish Players from Abbey Theater open engagement at New York.

Dec. 23—RKO Roxy Theater, with splendid mural decorations, opens in New York.

INTERIOR · DECORATION · AND · ANTIQUES

Courtesy the Radio City Theaters to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CONTRASTING TREATMENTS SUITED TO THE SPECIAL PURPOSES OF THE NUMEROUS INTERIORS OF THE NEW RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL MARK ITS MANY DEPARTURES FROM CONVENTIONAL STANDARDS

The main lounge is shown in part in the center view, its prevailing black and gray brightened by the red woolen frise covering of some of the chairs. Other covers are patent leather, heavy-pile fabric and tweed, all black. The dull black walls have murals entitled "The Phantasmagoria of the Theater" by Mr. Louis Bouché and a panel of shimmering fabric in silvery tones. Aluminum makes the frames of the black gun-metal mirrors, of the tables and of the lights that are recessed in the dull-black ceiling. At the left appears a corner of this lounge and one of the murals, portraying Weber and Fields. On the white parchment walls of the women's lounge, at the right, is a series of murals by Mr. Witold Gordon, "The History of Cosmetics," in tones too light to show here. The furniture, except the aluminum tables, is of sycamore and white lacquer, upholstered in white kid, high-pile beige, and rough texture rose fabrics and green damask. The patterns of the thick ash-gray rug hold those colors, among others.

Half the size of the Music Hall in the same Radio City, the Roxy Theater seems delightfully intimate. Below at the left is pictured the main foyer, its ceiling sky blue, its walls purplish-brown tropical wood. The carpet repeats the color of the walls and has spots of vermilion matching the columns. Mr. Eugene Schoen supervised these decorations.

Museums Save Old Woodwork

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

THERE are so many fully furnished rooms now to be seen in American museums that it may seem to most visitors to them that this is the only way the different elements of interior decoration should ever be shown. Still, it is only eight years ago that the Metropolitan Museum revealed to the public the first group of such arrangements to be attached to an American art museum. In these were brought together again, as they were originally, cabinetwork, rugs, draperies, porcelains, wall paper prints and paintings. Each item became of increased significance as decorative art because it was surrounded by those things with which its maker intended it to be.

By means of a series of such rooms the evolution of taste has been demonstrated along parallel lines that show the course of American practice, together with some examples of English types from which the American were, for the most part, derived. In turn, French styles in decoration had much influence on the English, leading to the inclusion of fine interiors of Louis XV and XVI in the later installations of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the Pennsylvania Museum and others.

Room Walls of First Importance

The major feature of all these groups is of course the background made by the walls, often including the fireplace, for the architectural treatment of home interiors was always closely related to the fashions in the movables which the rooms contain. While copies of different representative rooms could have been made for museum use, wherever it has been practical to do so the authorities have obtained originals, as more consistent with their standards and as more suitably associated with genuinely old furnishings.

It is highly gratifying to know that in acquiring these old interiors the prevailing policies are to take only such material as has already been removed or, to be sure that the house from which the rooms are removed is in neglected condition or about to be removed for other causes. Some of the specific instances of this salvaging by museums are impressive evidence of the great service which these institutions have done to the public in preserving what might otherwise have been destroyed and lost for all time.

Boston's McIntire Interiors

Among the 20 or more rooms at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts are two from a house which was designed by the famous Samuel McIntire of Salem. While this building was in excellent condition in the town of Peabody, Massachusetts, it had been purchased for use as an institution and remodeling was in prospect. Aware of this, these excellent examples of American interior architecture of 1800-1801 were secured, escaping the impending changes and now made permanently available for the study and enjoyment of whoever cares to see them.

The room from Portsmouth, N. H., was the parlor in a fine residence of about 1730, that stood near the present city's business section, which was likely to cause its destruction. Portsmouth had houses of as much or greater importance, already preserved by either private or public enterprise, but the condition and the location of this one pointed to its ultimate demolition. Its best room, with the old floor, was saved, to hold a setting of contemporary cabinetwork, wall paper and hangings that form an excellent example of the practice of well-to-do Americans two centuries ago.

Similar facts are attached to many other portions of New England homes in this museum, all its American examples having been secured from these northern states. One of its executives says that it has been their stated policy to acquire only such as are in danger of being entirely lost, either through lack of funds to maintain them or because of threatened change in the structure of which they are a part.

From An Undermined Scotch Palace

From Hamilton Palace, built about 1690 in Lanarkshire, Scotland, came to the same museum the richly carved oak walls of a large room which has an overmantel panel of armorial bearings in the manner of Grinling Gibbons. The palace stood in a region of coal mines that had run their tunnels beneath and led to the razing of the building. Of the French types in the same group, two of the most notable are a salon and a chamber of about 1740, made of oak and formerly a part of a royal château that had been dismantled some years before the material was purchased for Boston.

The only inside woodwork that I have noticed in the Wadsworth Athenæum, the art museum of Hartford, Conn., came from a house of some importance that had been taken down in that city to make space for a gasoline station. Now the better sections are preserved through the activities of alert citizens. The most imposing unit in the Brooklyn series is a dining room 21 x 33 feet and 12 feet in height. This came from the Ferry house, Sommerville, S. C., which was built about 1780.

Tents Stood in This Dining Room

At the time of the first showing of this and other new installations, three years ago, I was told that woodcutters were occupying the house when museum representatives found the place. The roof was so far gone that tents had been set up in this space which had, we may be sure held many lively gatherings filling all the 24 or more places that could easily have been laid for guests.

The fine and spacious old interior of a mansion that was once the center of an extensive estate, may be thought of as now silently proclaiming the freedom and abundance of the dignified, leisurely life that was common after the early federal years in the southern states. As conditions changed even the estate came to be abandoned. Without the eagerness for preserving such things that was felt by friends of a museum the whole structure might have disappeared in decay.

From Petersburg and from Marion, Va., among other places, the Metropolitan Museum of New York has obtained rooms of houses that were in a state of wreckage, thus saving, for the permanent benefit of many people, valuable material that otherwise might have been wholly lost.

It is regrettable that so many communities seem to be indifferent to the fate of similar old buildings and allow them to reach such condition that they become worthless, not only for habitation but for salvage. In other cases, interest may be lively but adequate funds for preservation lacking, resulting in removal or remodeling that destroys the original character of the structure. With utter losses of this sort occurring constantly in various parts of the country, we may well be thankful that so many interiors have been suitably and safely housed where the public can enjoy them.

Pressed Glass Exhibited

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

WHEN a certain little girl was only 10 years old, she spent her first 50 pennies on a basket of glassware which she saw on the sidewalk outside a department store. "Odds and ends" perhaps, but nevertheless "glass," which to the child seemed a valuable find. She loved the sparkling hues dancing from its edges and, while other children were gathering stamps, marbles, or other trinkets, this little girl chose glass.

Today the small maid, now grown up, is Mrs. Justus L. Johnson of Aurora, Ill., who has some 3000 pieces of American pressed glass in her collection. She was invited to exhibit the most representative of these at the Art Institute, where they will be on display to the public until Jan. 12. Every piece is American, indicating various periods in the history of design and manufacture.

Horseshoe-shaped family butter dishes, platters with horseshoe designs impressed in their centers, small odd dishes simulating geranium leaves, high-stemmed fruit dishes with two sides curled up, cake dishes hoisted on stems, a covered compote in Cape Cod pattern—these are a few of the interesting articles shown.

Pieces made in the motto days when many families hung Bible verses and other sentiments over the door are mingled among the quaint salt dishes and sugar bowls. A bread platter with a sheaf of wheat impressed on the bottom has encircling the rim the words, "Give us this day our daily bread." Another platter, which might have been an appropriate gift for a graduating youth, has a large beehive in the base of the dish underneath which is the advice, "Be industrious."

The value in collections of this kind lies partly in the number of articles which can be found to match in pattern. One or two pieces may not be so difficult to acquire, but to keep everlastingly at it until one can make up a whole set of the same type of saucer or plate or goblet is a great delight to the collector. In Mrs. Johnson's accumulation are found a surprising number of matching pieces. In the Pickett pattern, for instance, there are several covered compotes, squarish sauce dishes standing on their four little feet, salt dishes a trifle smaller, all of the same shape and design.

The caster set, once the proud centerpiece of every dining table, we are told, is difficult to assemble in complete sets. In this group is a very charming one in wild flower pattern, having the salt and pepper shakers with pewter tops, the mustard jar and vinegar bottle with glass stopper.

Names given to various patterns carry a good deal of interest. One is called the Grant pattern, which as far as can be seen has nothing to do with General Grant, unless perhaps it was made when he was the hero of the day. Another is called the Cane pattern, because the woven strands in the glass imitated the cane-bottomed chairs in which people were particularly interested at the time.

The bell flower pattern is an outstanding representative in the present exhibit. Several large goblets of vertically ribbed glass have this delicate flower pattern twining through the upright glass ribs. The goblets have a ring as clear as a bell, which is a sign of earlier pressed pieces. Some of the later ones give forth only a dull thud when tapped on the side.

M. H. S.

Chest-and-Cupboard Alliances

By WALTER A. DYER

THAT lidded chests and press-cupboards were occasionally made as companion pieces, at least in Connecticut, during the last quarter of the seventeenth century, is an interesting theory that is held by several connoisseurs. There is not as much extant evidence to support the belief as one might wish, but at least one pair has been reunited after many years of separation. The Starr press-cupboard in the Garvan collection and the Douglas chest owned by Mr. C. E. H. Whitlock are now to be seen in adjoining rooms in the Gallery of Fine Arts at Yale University. Experts have pronounced them the work of the same hand and to even a casual observer the family resemblance is obvious.

Lidded chests as made in this country in the seventeenth century followed fairly closely their English prototypes, except that the English chests were made entirely of English oak, while the American chests were of American white oak with usually the bottoms and lids of American white pine. About 1665 paneled chests, particularly in Connecticut, began to be ornamented with split spindles and bosses. These applied ornaments were of maple, pine, birch, beech, or whitewood. They were glued to the oaken frame and were nearly always stained black in imitation of ebony.

The press-cupboard, also of English origin, was a larger, taller piece of furniture which served somewhat the same purpose as the modern sideboard. The ornamentation was similar to that of the contemporary chests, and during the last quarter of the seventeenth century we find on these cupboards the same paneling and the same split spindles and bosses that we find on the chests. This similarity of ornament, however, is merely a matter of current style. It is not sufficient to prove the theory that chests and cupboards were made as companion pieces, unless we can find two pieces that resemble each other in more subtle and unusual details.

The Douglas chest is one of the finest example of its period in existence. The workmanship is well-nigh perfect. The front, back, ends and lid are of oak, the bottom of pine, the moldings and applied ornaments of maple. The unusual feature of the chest is its paneling. The raised, blocked sections at the centers of the two front panels are unique, as is the simple geometrical inlay, which is beautifully executed of maple, cherry and cedar.

The Starr press-cupboard is, in the main, typical of its kind, with its oak construction, its cornice and corbels, its turned supporting columns, its two drawers, its two-door closet below, and its split spindles and turtle-back bosses. Here again, however, we find those unusual features of the raised center panels on the doors and the geometrical inlay of contrasting woods. The cupboard exhibits the same excellence of workmanship as is to be seen in the chest.

The similarity of the unique features of raised panels and inlay at once suggests a relationship between the two pieces, but there is further evidence to support the theory that they were made originally as companions. Both pieces came from Middletown, Conn., where the Starr and Douglas families lived and intermarried. There is a still more subtle and technical bit of evidence. In those days moldings were not turned out by the mile in a mill, nor were molding planes made in quantity and all of one pattern. In many cases a cabinetmaker had his molding planes to order, and unlike any others. The moldings on these two pieces are identical in pattern and were apparently cut out with the same plane, and they are not quite like any others that have been examined by the experts.

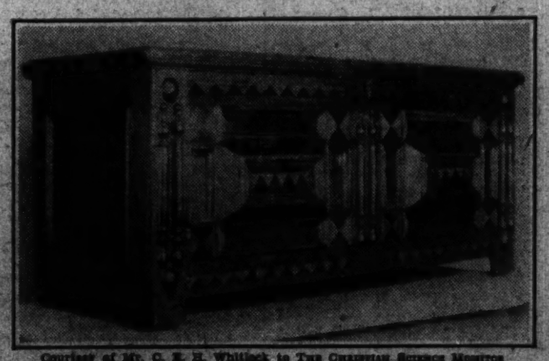
Granting, then, that these two pieces were made as matched companions, does that prove that the practice was common? Unfortunately not, and connoisseurs eagerly await evidence of the existence of other matched pairs. Nevertheless, the belief persists that such matching was not infrequent. Mr. Charles Woolsey Lyon is authority for the statement that Guilford chests and cupboards were often made in pairs.

There is in the Morgan Memorial in Hartford the Prince-Howes press-cupboard which is believed to have once been the companion of a matched chest. This Hartford piece has three drawers in place of the closet in the lower section and a recessed, straight-front closet above in place of the usual splay-sided closet. It is ornamented with split spindles and bosses and molding panels, is attributed to Plymouth, Mass., and is dated 1660-70. In an article on the subject of this cupboard, written in 1922, Mr. Wallace Nutting said: "The sad but interesting fact is stated in another inscription on a door of the cupboard, that there was a wedding chest matching the cupboard, but in a state too ruinous to preserve. This chest is mentioned by the widow."

Here, then, is a quest worthy of the best efforts of the most advanced collector. To discover another chest and cupboard, unique in design and unquestionably made by the same hand, and to bring them together after a long separation, might well be considered one of the major triumphs of collecting.

Courtesy of Yale University to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The most elaborate pieces of joinery attempted by American colonists were cupboards of oak similar to the one above. Known as the Starr press-cupboard, it has additional importance through its similarity in detail to a chest now to be seen in the same gallery



Courtesy of Mr. C. E. H. Whitlock to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

This chest of American oak came from Middletown, Conn., as did the Starr press-cupboard. Its raised paneling, the peculiarity of its inlays and the identical contours of its molding are assurances that the cupboard and chest were made by the same hands

Peruvian Textiles Displayed

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

AN EXHIBITION of rare character and beauty has been hung in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. It consists of weaves and embroideries made during many centuries of culture in the Andes. These are pictorial textile records of an era in which no written records were kept, in which people passed along information from generation to generation. So much the more important these clear, vivid symbols, drafted again and again in definite patterns with multiple variation for transfer upon the loom.

Designs divide into many categories as they approach or recede from the rendering of natural appearances. Some cultures lean toward unmodified transcription from nature; others get their cue from the realms of geometrization, or toward weird fantasy. Apparently these textiles from Peru were made at different times, when tendencies ranged from the naturalistic to the conventionalized. Deities and monsters appear repeatedly to indicate the primitive polytheistic beliefs. Animals figure commonly in the Peruvian pantheon as they do in the Egyptian. Analysis of the designs discloses the use of the human figure, the bird, the fish, the puma. These subjects were distorted, simplified, amplified, as the designer saw fit. Their limitations are manifest in the textiles which come from different eras.

* * *

There are, for example, those of the Early Nazca in which we see presented in conventionalized drawing the Bird Demon, the multiple-headed god, the Centipede god. They are seen with tongues protruding, with headdresses, their faces grotesquely painted, carrying weapons. They are made with a very sharp design, the colors are clear, rich, varied. They are embroidered on backgrounds of scarlet, terra cotta or black. Though the figures are placed in straight rows, movement and dynamics are established by continuous changes of color, and small variations in design. These textiles have beauty of a striking quality. Small wonder the Post-Impressionist painters in Paris borrowed so freely from them.

The Nazca textiles were made along the seacoast from 100 to about 600 A. D. In the mountain regions later the Tiahuanaco art developed, less decisive, less organized. In the third important era, the Chimu, there developed a more strict conventionalization in which the fish and puma are seen as a mere sequence of lines and dots, their bodies interlocking so that they form one continuous pattern. This represents the last stage of distillation before the pattern becomes pure design. These are mere symbols of naturalistic objects, as far removed from the originals as alphabets are from pictographs. Some call it devolution, some evolution of design; it depends upon what objective the artist is striving for.

* * *

The outstanding characteristics in all these textiles are clarity, brilliance and dynamics. Despite the static, stereotyped arrangement of figures, there is so much change and variation within each unit that a rhythm results. There is just enough ingenuousness, just enough of the grotesque to give spice to the design. So far as colors are concerned, no sophisticated artist of more elevated cultures has ever done better. This is a high water mark of the art of textile weaving. The Coptic fabrics are the only other ones in this class.

Curiously enough, the weaves of the later periods, though more precious in design, have not the vigor of their ancestors. Rugs exhibit a capacity to build larger units of design containing a more complicated structure, but this attainment seemed to diminish that power of direct appeal found in the simpler archaic textiles.

DOROTHY ADLOW.

Sedan Chairs Again in Fashion

By "COLLECTOR"

London

A WOMAN dealer in the West End has recently disposed of three sedan chairs, picturesque vehicles of the beaux and belles of Georgian times, for use as telephone boxes in private houses. One made in the 1790's was offered for sale the other day for £25.

Sir Sanders Duncomb is credited with introducing this box or booth on detachable poles into England from Italy in 1634. He obtained a patent for it from the King and prepared about 40 for public use. By Georgian times the sedan was in great favor. Nobles and the wealthy used to own them, richly decorated and emblazoned with their crests and coats-of-arms, keeping them in the lobbies of their town-houses, ready for instant use.

The sedans were carried on their poles by two handsomely costumed servants, preceded by boys carrying links or torches. When the entire party—escort, carriers and passengers—had reached its destination, the link-boys would thrust their torches into the trumpet-like iron extinguishers, some of which may still be seen beside the entrances to London houses in the West End, and withdraw until their services were required for the return journey.

The sedan continued to be used well into the nineteenth century. Some of the specimens on sale are ancient Italian examples, beautifully painted.

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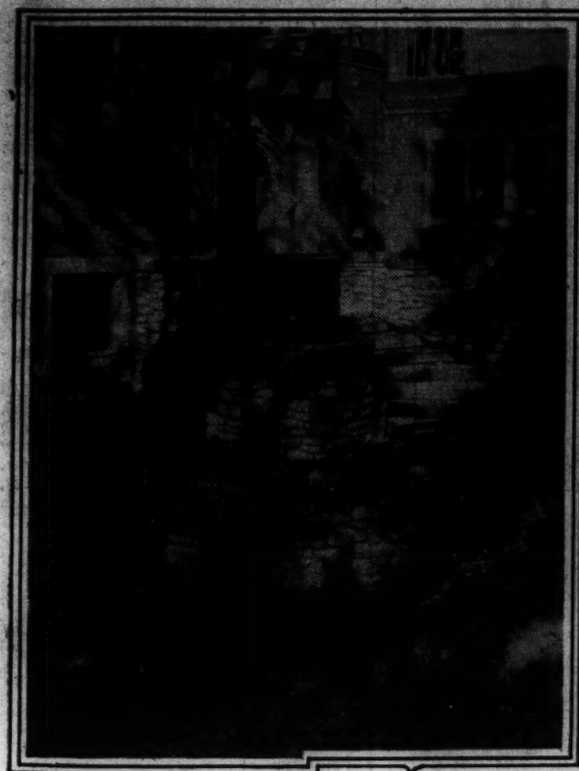

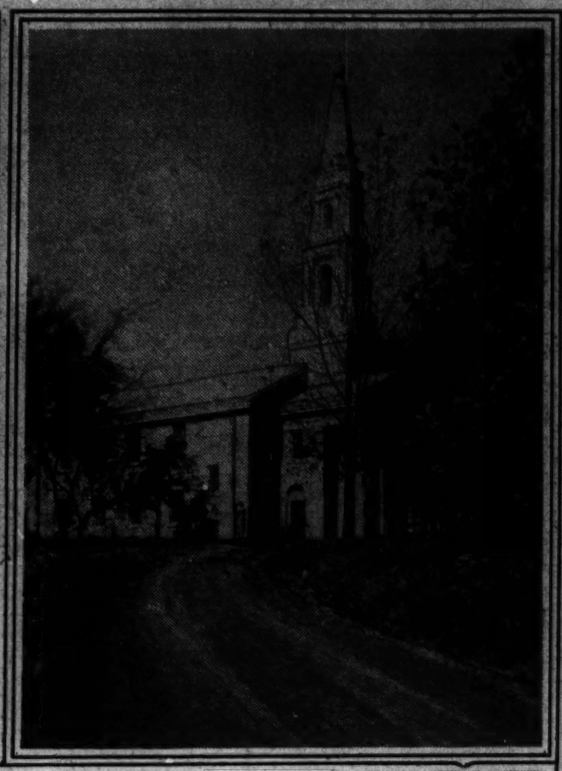

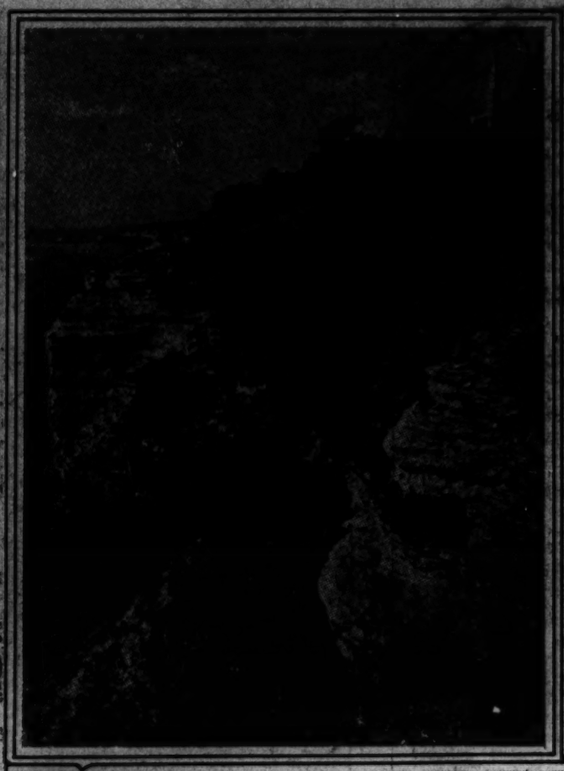

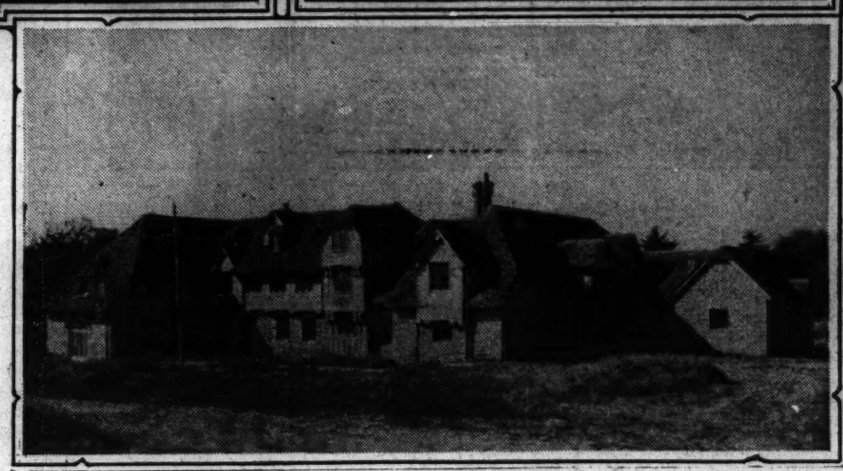

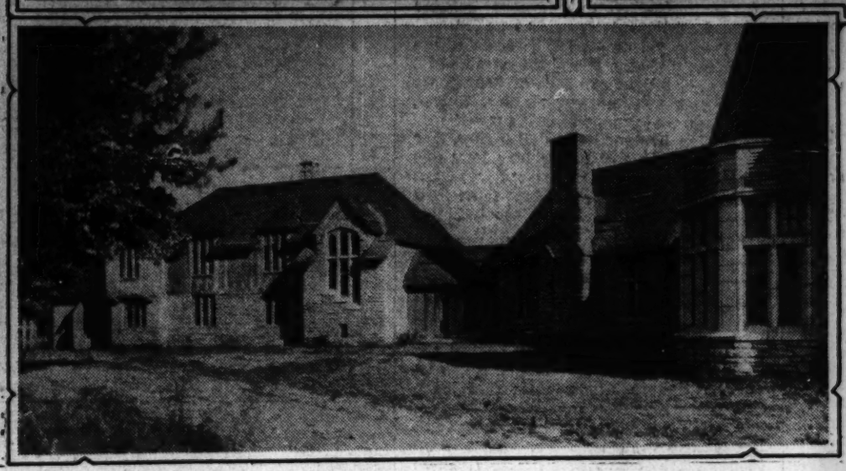

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Left to Right—Entrance to the West Wing of Agnes Anderson Hall, Women's Dormitory. The Chapel Viewed From the Mississippi River Side. The Cliffs, the River, and the Chapel, Now a Landmark for Many Miles. Interior of Living Room of Women's Dormitory, the Great Trusses Being of Molded Concrete. Below Are Two Dormitories. Howard House, the First One, Is for Women. The Second, for Men, Is Near Completion.

Built for Unity, Not Similarity, Principia's Plan

New College Community Well Under Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis, Mo.

FIVE buildings for the first unit of The Principia College of Liberal Arts, at Elsah, Ill., are now well under way, the exteriors of three being practically completed. The chapel and Howard House, a dormitory for women, need only permanent doors and immediate landscaping to appear finished from the outside. The third, a dormitory for men, requires in addition the placing of tile on the roof. The brick work on Agnes Anderson Hall, the largest of the dormitories for women, has reached the second floor and the steel work is complete. The steel structure is also finished for the second of the men's dormitories.

These five buildings give the visitor to the new college campus more than a suggestion of the appearance and atmosphere which the college will have when opened and in operation. The basic plan of the architect, Bernard R. Maybeck of Berkeley, Calif., is to construct a college community which will give the quiet homelike feeling of an idealized English village. He has striven to achieve architectural harmony without similarity. The buildings represent not only different styles, but different periods of English architecture. No village which had stood for centuries would consist of buildings all of the same type. Just so, this college community will appear as though it had been growing for generations, rather than of having been planned at one time and molded from one die. These structures already convince one that they "belong together."

Vary Even Among Themselves

The dormitories follow the style of English village dwellings of a century or more ago, yet they vary even among themselves. Howard House and the first of the men's dormitories, as yet unnamed, are constructed of rough native stone and roofed with molded tile, which gives a most interesting thatched effect. Agnes Anderson Hall is of rough red brick, laid in irregular courses to the second floor, above which point the walls will be of half-timber construction. The second of the men's dormitories now under way will be neither of masonry nor brick, but of concrete and half-timber. Thus, even within the limits of a common architectural style, these dormitories are dissimilar yet harmonious.

The chapel, of true Christopher Wren design, represents a totally different style of architecture, yet it also is in character, as just such chapels designed by this great architect were built in the midst of the thatched village homes of the eighteenth century England. This building is constructed of sawed Bedford stone, artificially stained and weathered so that it already gives the appearance of age. The lofty spire now contains a set of chimes, five in number, eventually to be increased to 16. These chimes play the Westminster sequence every quarter hour, and their mellow tones can be heard a great distance across the river. When the organ is installed, these chimes will be connected with the console, enabling the organist to play over 400 hymns and other compositions. When the chapel is completed, it will seat 500 persons.

To Be Ready When College Moves

Other buildings now designed and which will be finished by the time the college is moved from the old campus in St. Louis, are a third dormitory for men; the School of Nations Building, which will house the museum and the classrooms for modern languages and the social sciences; a classroom building devoted to the courses in English; a fourth structure to house the classrooms and laboratories of the natural sciences, and a fifth which will contain the temporary library and the dining halls and kitchens.

These buildings will enable the institution to function most satisfactorily for a time but do not constitute the complete building program for this first unit of the college.

Later when plans are finished and funds are available, the library proper will be added, together with the Great Hall, gymnasiums for men and women and additional classrooms and dormitories as required. The Great Hall will be unique as to appearance and purpose. It will be of monumental size, having as its chief feature a great arched hall with deep bays or nooks leading to the tall windows. Its furnishings will be quiet and dignified. At one end will be a great organ; at the other, in an especially constructed setting, will hang Henry D. Fuller's famous painting, "The Triumph of Truth Over Error." Both the organ and the painting have already been given to Principia for this building. The Great Hall will be, in effect, a huge living room for 500 students, the social and cultural center of the college community.

Gothic Library

The library is to be of Gothic design with a lofty square tower as its central architectural feature. From this tower will radiate the School of Nations Building, the reading room of the library, and the wing containing the stacks.

The visitor to the building site as it is today can recognize only a portion of the great amount already accomplished. Underneath the entire site, foreseeing the location of buildings not yet undertaken, complete sewerage and water systems have been installed. An eight-inch wrought-iron pipe line has been laid from the building site 11 miles to the water system of the city of Alton. Fire hydrants are placed at strategic points. This water system anticipates the needs of at least 50 years or more.

Many miles of roads have been rebuilt and surfaced to afford practical and economical transportation incident to the building operations.

Plans for the landscaping of the entire building site and immediate campus have already been drawn. Roadways, paths and trails along the bluffs have been laid out, cleared and graded. A portion of the land adjacent to the buildings has been set aside for a nursery which now contains several hundred thousand young trees, shrubs and plants which will be ready to move into position as the buildings are completed.

Construction Waits

At the present time, building operations are temporarily suspended. Construction will be resumed as soon as sufficient cash contributions are received to warrant the reestablishment of the construction organization or until the securities market strengthens to the point at which building funds already on hand and invested can be turned into cash at a reasonable figure.

In the meantime, the buildings have been left in such shape that they will withstand the weather for an indefinite time without damage. The buildings themselves and the temporary construction storehouses and offices are protected against fire or other damage by day and night watchman service.

The Parent

Useful Devices That Make Play

Toms River, N. J.

Dear Friends:

We have all read "Give and it shall be given unto you," and your letters help so much in learning to give wisely to our children.

Many times when little "4 years big" has quarreled with his small friend and comes slowly up the street crying all of the way, I quickly find two little bags, for raisins, brown sugar lumps, cookies or pieces of apple, so that when he appears I am ready for him. I say "Do you want to take one for J. and one for yourself?" His sorrows are instantly forgotten as he starts back down the street and play continues as if nothing had happened to disturb it.

For stormy days even at 2 years, the little fellows have found high-top boots delightful, and with a rain coat and hat, what fun it is to play in the rain or snow, or to wade in the puddles!

When there was a baby carriage to push, a 2-year-old to walk, and dinner to prepare upon our return from town, our progress seemed slow indeed! When coaxing and calling failed, and when patience was almost exhausted I stretched out my arms and said to the toddler, "Come, and I'll catch you and throw you up in the air!" whenever she dropped behind, and with the fun of playing with Mother—how soon our own home appeared.

Another thing I have found very helpful in any new work assigned to the 8-year-old, is for a detailed list to be made, and given to him to check, as for example in clearing away after a meal, we say: (1) Gather silver; (2) scrape plates; (3) stack, etc., and then he gives the list to me when he has finished his work.

The Educational pages in the Monitor do help us to grow in wisdom and understanding.

(Mrs.) D. C. F.

Solving the Radio Problem

Hamburg, N. Y.

Dear Editor:

Finding many helpful hints in your column to assist me in the correct bringing up of several children of widely different ages, I would like to tell of my experience in the hope that it may prove helpful to some others.

When we purchased our first loudspeaker for our radio we found there was not the harmony we had hoped for in being able to share it with the whole family. Doubtless this was due to the fact that all were not interested in the same program, so would talk or play, thus being a source of annoyance to the listeners. This trouble resulted in the rule that the radio was not to be left going unless someone was actually listening to it, and that those not desiring to hear it should make their play or their talk as undisturbing as possible. In this way the person desirous of some piece could have what he wanted, amplifying it only sufficiently to obtain good tone, but not so as to disturb other members who might be in the living room at the time.

And now the others just naturally lower their voices or change their play to a more quiet game so that the hearer may enjoy his selection.

Children must learn the rights of others at a very young age, and as each one uses the Golden Rule, each one is able to enjoy the beautiful programs which they desire, to the utmost. When that is learned and practiced there is no need for rules any longer, the children just naturally help each other.

A proper place for study is provided for the children other than the living room, where they can retire until such time as the music of the radio will mix well with their work. And when anyone is reading or studying there is never a loud blare from the radio. That just isn't polite; even our little folks recognize that. So as each one becomes conscious of the rights of others, unselfishness must reign and each enjoys that harmony which is only obtainable when thinking of the good for others. (Mrs.) C. A. S.

A Scrapbook Method

London, England

Dear Friends:

Some time ago I wrote to this column giving particulars of some scrapbooks which I had made from cuttings taken from The Christian Science Monitor and in reply I had letters from many parts of the world.

I have felt for some time that the most important point to be considered in preserving any particular item from the Monitor is accessible for future use or reference, and I am writing again to share with others a method which I have evolved and found to be most satisfactory.

I secured from a stationer's shop about a dozen document wallets made of very thin cardboard in varying colors. I also purchased from the same shop a quantity of thick white paper, sold in large sheets, and cut this paper into smaller sheets which fitted easily and neatly into the document wallets. I started with articles dealing with prohibition and pasted onto the white sheets the cuttings taken from the Monitor, placing them in a wallet upon which I printed the name of the subject. I have dealt in a similar manner with Hymnal Notes, Cookery Recipes, Education. Am most delighted with the method. The cuttings are preserved and I can lend the wallet and its contents to friends, knowing that they will have no difficulty in keeping the cuttings together and returning them intact. I shall be delighted to hear from anyone wishing to have any further details and should particularly like to get in touch with anyone in London interested in this subject, as we could meet and compare methods.

I thoroughly enjoy the whole Monitor, but am always specially glad when the Educational Page comes along. With very best wishes to all friends who read this column.

(Miss) M. L. G.

Coöperating With the Teacher

Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Dear Editor and Parents:

Gratefully acknowledging all the help I have received from the Parent column, I should like to tell my way of coöperating with the school teachers.

My son, who is now nearly 10, seemed to dread the opening of school each year, although after it started he always did good work and was quite happy. One year, after an unusually trying scene with him, I took him aside and talked something like this, "You need to think of someone besides yourself. Think of the teacher's side of it. Probably she doesn't feel like going to school today herself, or lots of other days, but she always has to be there. Maybe she has trouble to overcome at home. Show her that you are interested in her and want to help. Your smile may be just what she needs." I don't need to tell you that this boy went to school happy, and has never complained about not wanting to go again.

Last season two baseball teams were formed in each class and this same child was one of the few who was not asked to join. Instead of being disappointed (he seemed to need the chance to mix with other boys) I rejoiced that so many others were having the opportunity of playing. I knew that he was friendly and that he would make friends and would be just where he should be. Not long afterward he announced that the captain of one of the teams in his class hadn't done his work well, and that he had been made captain. These experiences mean much to both child and parent.

(Mrs.) P. C.

We are including in this column, from time to time, one or two questions, in the hope that those who have experiences to share along these lines will join their letters to those already coming in on other subjects.

And may we say again that letters to The Parent Column are likely to have more point and be far more usable if they are kept down to from 200 to 300 words.

Here are some new subjects for letters. May we hear from you if you have ideas or experiences on these:

1. Making the Christmas vacation count for the boy or girl home from boarding school and is it merely a social whirl or a real experience in family living, in coöperation in learning to use leisure well.
2. Solving the radio problem.
3. Working out proportion of time between home study, music, helping at home, and recreation.

A Help in Dressing Baby

While visiting in a family where there was a small child, almost a baby in fact, I noticed that the mother often allowed the little one to hold a small article like a spool while she was dressing him. I commented upon it and she said, "It keeps his fingers together to have him hold a small object. They go through the little sleeve much better this way than if they sprawl out in the ordinary manner."

To Overcome Marking On Walls and Woodwork

Sometimes children take a notion of marking on walls and woodwork. To combat this tendency and provide appealing occupation for her small son a mother provided him with water colors and crayons and showed him how to use them on big pieces of wrapping paper which were saved for the purpose. The tendency to "decorate" large spaces is thus given a legitimate outlet, and the child seems content to limit his efforts to the designated area.

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TROPHIES

THE "ABC" League provides a busy program of athletics for the Upper School, enabling *every* boy to participate in organized, interschool and intramural competition. Although planned primarily to take boys "out of the grandstand and *into* the game," this system also builds well-trained teams prepared for stiff opposition.

Would you like further information about student life in the Upper School? The Registrar will be glad to send to you, upon request, a copy of the Upper School catalogue.

The PRINCIPIA

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FOUNDED 1898

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

This is one of a series of advertisements appearing on this page every Tuesday and Saturday.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Peg Jen's Escape

By GRACE DOWNEY TINKHAM

"IF I COULD only get away from here," thought Peg Jen, as she trudged alone up the wide cement walk of the big school on the Hill, while a group of pretty girls of her own age whirled past, laughing and chatting. "I wish I had never come to live with Aunt Ellen! I wish I had never come to this school!... I hate it here! And, oh, how I wish I could escape!"

Four more girls swept past Peg Jen and ran gayly up the walk. Peg Jen's dark eyes took on a longing look. She knew those girls by name, although none of them had ever spoken to her. Marion Brooks was the dainty little person with the golden hair, Elsie Carter was the tall slender one with the huge laughing blue eyes, and Janet and Lorraine Loring were the twins who wore such pretty clothes.

Pen Jen, large and plain and poorly dressed, moved up the walk after them, her face gloomy, her heart bitter. She told herself that they were a lot of stuck-up girls and that she didn't want to know them. She wouldn't know them if she could! Not even if they came to her and asked her—begged her!

"Why if they spoke to me, what should I do? Stick my nose high and march away!" muttered Peg Jen aloud, tossing her drab head. "They think they're better than I am just because of their pretty clothes and nice homes—and because I live down on the flats with Aunt Ellen in a funny little old house!... But I'm just as good as they are, maybe better, and some day they're going to know it!"

"Sure, Peg Jen! That's the way to speak up! If you don't take your own part, who will, I'd like to know?"

Peg Jen gave a violent start and stared around. Chub Jones with his round little body, round little face, and round eyes was marching along beside her.

"But who said you weren't as good as anybody else?" demanded the grinning Chub. "Just send that fellow to me and I'll settle him!"

"I—I said it myself, Chub," stammered Peg Jen. "And it's true! I—I'm not as good. I live in a horrid house—and my clothes are a sight—and I'm not pretty—and—and"—Peg Jen suddenly floundered and came to a stop, tears flooding her small brown eyes. "I don't like it here," she mumbled brokenly. "I—I wish I could get away. I—I'd like to escape!"

"Oh, but what good would that do?" argued Chub in his matter-of-fact way. "This is really a fine school, and you'll like it when you get acquainted."

"But I—I can't get acquainted!" burst out Peg Jen. "No one cares to know me—no one likes me!"

For a moment Chub merely stared up at big Peg Jen. As a matter of fact, he felt sorry for her; he had felt sorry for her ever since the first day she had appeared at school a month ago. But all he said, with a shake of his curly brown head and a hearty voice that had a laugh tucked away in it was:

"Well, make 'em like you, gal! Get right up on your high horse and make 'em like you! It can be done! I've tried it!"

"I never could do it, Chub, never!" Peg Jen's voice was little more than a wail. "All Marion and Janet and Elsie and Lorraine think of is pretty dresses and pretty houses to live in. I haven't either. I—I haven't anything!"

At that moment, the bell rang, and Chub swung off down the walk to the boys' side. But first he called out one last word of counsel.

Chub's Advice

"I know Marion, Janet, Elsie, and Lorraine. They're not so keen about those things as you think they are. You need to get a different slant on them—and let them get a different slant on you....Try it and see how it works!"

So that evening on her way home, Peg Jen walked slowly and thoughtfully. Again Chub's words came to her and she pondered them.

"Get a different slant on them—let them get a different slant on you—"

But how could that be done? How could she make Marion, Janet, Elsie, and Lorraine like her? Certainly she couldn't move into a fine big house on the Hill. And she couldn't buy expensive clothes like theirs. And, certainly, it wouldn't be the thing to force her attentions upon them—run up and insist upon taking part in their conversations, when they scarcely seemed aware of her existence. As for doing anything for them, why that was out of the question! What in the world was there to do? They had every single thing they wanted, and they were good in their school work, but—wait!

Peg Jen's heavy brows drew low over her small brown eyes. What about that club those girls belonged to—the Jasmine Club? Peg Jen knew they met every Saturday in their little clubhouse at the back of Marion's garden. Peg Jen knew that the members gathered there to do art work and sewing and baking for bazaar sales. Also, Peg Jen knew there was a big sale scheduled for two weeks away, when money was to be raised for the unemployed. She knew that the club had pledged a certain amount, and with Marion, Janet, Elsie, and Lorraine in classes until four o'clock, along with almost all of the other members, the Jasmine Club was going to be hard put to it to keep word.

"This is Friday," reasoned Peg Jen, "and the girls will be in their classrooms for another hour. I'll just drop around to the clubhouse and see what I could do to help."

Peg Jen turned from the path leading to the flats and struck off for Marion's street on the Hill. She found the little clubhouse snuggled beneath a tall elm at the back of the garden. Peg Jen opened the door quietly and peeped in. No one was there. For a few seconds, she merely gazed about, thinking how neat and orderly the little place was kept.

"I'll leave it just the same," said Peg Jen. "Only I'll do a bit of work for them. They won't know who did it, but they'll surely be glad to have it done."

From a box beside the sewing machine, Peg Jen took a blue-and-white percale apron, which was cut and ready for stitching. Quickly she ran up the seams on the machine, and finished it about the edges with a tiny fold of blue. Another followed, and another.

At the close of the hour, Peg Jen had made four pretty aprons, pressed them, and laid them away in the cupboard against the wall where, she found, the finished articles were kept. Then, quietly she slipped from the clubhouse and headed for home.

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday Peg Jen did the same. During that time, she had completed all the aprons, and had finished a lamp shade someone had started, and had constructed a pretty waste-paper basket out of wall paper.

"I don't know who in the world can be doing it," Peg Jen overheard Marion exclaiming to the others one day toward the close of the week. "All the club members are studying for tests—swamped with home work. But whoever it is, is a perfect angel and isn't saying a word about it!"

"And whoever it is, is a marvelous sewer," stated Janet. "Those aprons are made much better than I could ever have made them. And wasn't that a darling lamp shade and waste-paper basket? Who could have done half as well?"

"If we could only peek in some afternoon and see who it is," suggested Elsie. "Wouldn't it be fun? But, of course, we can't—not with all our studies. Unless, somehow, we manage to catch up—"

Peg Jen hastened out of hearing. She was beginning to wonder how long she would be able to carry on her joyous work. How fast, now, the days flew! How happy she was! And how much better had she grown to like the school!

The Door Swings Wide

Then something happened. It was Friday before the big sale. Peg Jen had stolen off to the little clubhouse on her way home from school, had slipped into the big white apron hanging behind the door, and had started to make a cake—when the door swung wide, and there stood, wide-eyed and staring, Marion, Janet, Elsie and Lorraine. For a moment Peg Jen wished that she might drop through the floor. Never before had she so wanted to escape! Quickly, she slipped behind the screen closing off the stove from the rest of the room. But the girls had seen her. They whirled forward and drew her forth. They turned her round and round and stared at her as if they could scarcely believe their eyes.

"Peg Jen!" they whispered in amazement. "Peg Jen, what are you doing here? Peg Jen Smith!"

"I—I'm baking a cake," stumbled out Peg Jen, very red. "For—for the sale."

"For our sale—" Marion eyed her closely.

"I wanted to help with the things for the sale—"

The girls let out a glad squeal and grasped Peg Jen. They threw their arms about her and danced her about the room. "Then it was you doing all this for us—you! Why, you darling!" cried Marion. "You can't know how much you've helped us! The Jasmine Club would have been disgraced, if you hadn't done this! Again and again we had made pledges and failed to keep them—everyone was beginning not to trust us. It was terrible! We were all so worried.... And then you come along and save us—you who hardly know us, Peg Jen."

Peg Jen wanted to cry out that she had wanted to know them for a long time—that she'd have given anything to know them! And now—But Janet was saying:

"Peg Jen, you must join our club. We are awfully in need of members—members like you, capable, loving, and unselfish. Won't you join? We'd love to have you. Don't say no, Peg Jen."

Say no! Peg Jen wanted to shout. She said yes in a small breathless voice, and the girls swung into a description of the duties of the club, the good times they had, and all. When, an hour later, Peg Jen left the little clubhouse and started for home, she felt as if she were walking on air.

"Hello there, Peg Jen," a voice hailed her as she hastened down the winding path to the flats. "Still thinking of running off somewhere—escaping?"

"Oh, that's just what I've done," answered Peg Jen, her dark face wreathed in smiles. "I've escaped, Chub, and I'm never going back!"

"Yes?" questioned the puzzled Chub. "How did you manage it, Peg Jen?"

"Oh, it was easy. I let the girls I wanted so to know get a different slant on me—and I got a different slant on them. That was your suggestion, Chub. Remember?"

Chub nodded, grinning broadly.

"And you also recommended," went on Peg Jen, her voice high with joy, "that I make those girls like me. Well, I did—and it's the best way of escape—the very best!"

Little Mother

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-H. Armstrong Roberts

"So little son is sleeping,"
Said Nan to Mary Lou,
"He certainly looks bonny,
And, sure, he's just like you."

"He's nothing but a rascal,"
His little mother smiled;
"But speak now very softly
Or you will wake my child."

"Dream, little son," I'll whisper,
"Of baby bud and bird,
And every soft and cuddly thing
Of which you've ever heard."

"His rosy mouth is smiling,
He's happy as can be,
Come, tiptoe very lightly,
Come, creep away with me."

A. B. D.

A Different Kind of Zoo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

"WHO WOULD like to clean Bobby's cage?" Several boys are eager to do it, for Bobby is the bushy-tailed squirrel and the boys and girls all love to do things for Bobby.

Just now he is asleep in the little hollow tree trunk inside his cage, but as soon as the door is opened out he scampers across the museum floor.

This Trailside Museum, which is an old residence made into a home for all kinds of small animals, is in the Forest Preserves just west of Chicago. It is almost like a zoo except that the animals are all small ones and come from the wooded land in the neighborhood. Yet many children like it better than a zoo because the curator, Miss Mary Cooper, allows them to take the animals out of the cages, feed them, play with them, talk with them, and even give them names.

"Pricky," you see, is the name given the porcupine for in his coarse fur coat are prickly quills which can surely enough be felt if one strokes his furry coat too vigorously. Pricky eats acorns, bread, leaves and bark. He looks so funny when he catches hold of a boy's arm with his hind legs and lets his head and body swing. When Pricky is good he is allowed to go outdoors and climb the old tree in the back yard.

"Coal mine" and "Cotton" are the two guinea pigs. Cotton has the sleekest, whitest, and softest fur you can imagine and she never seems to pay much attention when the boys and girls admire her tiny pink ears and pink eyes. Black little Coal Mine is taken out again and again from his cozy small home and carried around on the shoulder or hand of one of the boys.

"Squint" is the dignified gray owl which usually perches on a twig of a big branch in his cage and sits with his enormous eyes half closed. Thus he just squints about as though pretending not to see the boy guide who explains that Squint's ears are very close behind his eyes and that he has five rows of downy feathers on each eyelid.

"Lindy" is getting more attention than any other animal because something is going to happen soon. His long snaky skin is going to slip off and show a shiny new one underneath. One of his old skins has already been opened, flattened out, and hung up on the wall. It is so transparent and thin that everyone laughed when a boy called it a "cellophane wrapper."

Striped chipmunks, turtles, gophers, frogs, meadow mice, prairie dogs, and many kinds of fish make this Trailside Museum one of the liveliest places that children can find. The signs and directions are all placed low enough for boys and girls to read them. Even the microscope is fastened to a low table. Through it young visitors can gaze upon a mosquito's mouth, a bee's knee, or a fly's wing.

The museum has not even been open a year but its visitors number about 800 a week. Many more interesting things are being planned, according to Mr. Charles G. Sauers, general superintendent of the Forest Preserves District, who is mainly responsible for this new project. Flowers and trees of the wooded streams near by are to be recorded at the museum so that people can learn their names and their many colors and shapes. All the interesting life which goes on under brush heaps, in old logs, beside the streams will become more familiar to children as they come often to the new trailside building.

Mail Bag

Westwood Hills, California

Dear Editor:

I have never written to the Mail Bag, but after my mistress read to me a letter from a cat named Niggie, of England, I thought I should like to send you a letter from a native of California. I am also ten years old so far as figures go, but I am still an active kitty. I have a beautiful black coat of fur and when I dress up and wear my harness and go for a walk with some of my family or ride in the car, I am more than happy. I share my home with a little Pekingese dog two years old, and we are great pals. My master takes us for a walk and there are many times when Peekie needs the protection of an old pal like me.

Give my love to all the Mail Baggers, and especially the English Niggie.

Niggie Mc.

Plainfield, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

I am very anxious to hear from a boy my own age (8) who lives in Germany. I am interested in carpentry and like to make boats. Perhaps some German boy likes to do that, too, and would like to write to me about it.

BILLY E.

A Children's Parliament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Budapest.

A LITTLE Parliament of children, the youngest of whom was 2 and the oldest 14, opened in Budapest during December to discuss what could be done in order to give the poorer children of the city a really happy Christmas. They met in the Vigado, the largest public hall in Budapest, their meetings being presided over by the Hon. Francis Ripka, former Lord Mayor.

A very practical Parliament it proved to be, for not only did the members think of all kinds of ways and means by which no child would be forgotten, but immediately put their ideas into practice. Clothes, food and toys were collected from the members' homes by Boy Scouts, brought to the headquarters, and later taken to the various districts in the city to be distributed on Christmas Eve, Mrs. Horthy Miklos, wife of the Regent, superintending the distribution. One small girl of three brought a doll almost as big as herself, which, after tenderly kissing, she laid on the heap of other dolls as her own special offering.

After a vote had been taken that hot chocolate should be served to each poor child, one of the members telephoned to all the large dairies asking for donations of milk, and to confectioners for chocolate and cakes, which requests, you may be sure, were readily granted.

Finally the members of the Parliament decided to ask theaters and picture houses in the city to give tickets to children who could not afford to pay for them, with the result that several thousand little people were able to have a thoroughly happy time during the holiday.

New-Year Resolution

"I am resolved," said Martha Sue,
"To learn my lessons well."
"And I've resolved to be on time,"
Said cousin Annabelle.

"I'm going to help my mother, more."
Said dark-eyed Mary Lou,
"I'll start a bank account," said Bob,
"And earn some money, too."

"And what have you resolved, my dear?"
I said to little Nan,
"I think" said she, "I'll try each day,
To do the best, I can."

WINIFRED CATHERINE MARSHALL.

Key to Anagram Flower Puzzle published last Monday.

Rock, hams combine as Shamrock.
Tome, stile combine as Mistletoe.
Rims, rope combine as Primrose.
Paste, ewe combine as Sweet Pea.
Clip, sow combine as Cowslip.

It Takes a Lot of Food to Cost a Dollar Nowadays

It's an ill wind that blows nobody good. And although some people may be worried about their jobs and their wages, there's at least one consolation: a family can eat, and eat well, on a very small income these days.

You are getting more food for less money in A&P stores now than you have since 1916. In fact, you get as much food for $1.00 in A&P stores today as you got for $1.40 before the war.

It makes us feel pretty old to realize that many of our younger customers weren't born when we last sold food at these prices. Undoubtedly they'll be telling their daughters in a few years of those good old days of 1932 when the best food was so cheap.

The Great ATLANTIC & PACIFIC Tea Co.

THE HOME FORUM

Down to the Sea

THE Aberdeen fish market is like a great museum where the riches of the North Sea are spread in rows for who will to see. Visitors to the town flock there and wander among the lines of white fish, amid the clamor of hovering gulls and the creak of pulley-wheels, as more baskets of iced fish are hoisted out of the hatches of the trawlers that line the square basin of the harbor. By their catch, you may tell where they have been fishing. Here are jumbo haddock and immense cod obviously from Icelandic waters, there are the giant halibut of North Ireland, ling from the deep water off the northern isles, boxes of fresh flatfish from the local banks. The blue-jerseyed sailors, leaning over the rails, point out the different catches to each other and speculate as to the exact point where they were fished; whether these big plaice were not poached from the inland waters that are reserved for line-fishermen, whether that skipper has showed wisdom in bringing his fish to Aberdeen to sell when the market is better in Grimsby. The talk is a confusion of technicalities.

I walked along the line of boats, talking to the men and asking when they sailed again and how long a trip they were taking, until at last I found a three-day boat bound for the Aberdeen banks. Could I sail with them? They pointed out the skipper, him in the cap, and I asked him. He looked up at me shrewdly. His small cap sat perched upon unruly brown-gray hair which sprayed out on every side. His features were typically Celtic, short and thick, and his deep-set eyes were gray and canny. His coat sat awkwardly upon him, because of the immense width of his heavy shoulders and the comparative shortness of his arms; and his celluloid collar, although it announced his captainly dignity, showed no sign of belonging to the thick pillar of his neck. "Our boat's not built for guests," he said, "but if ye like to rough it—." He pointed out the berth where I should find her in the afternoon before she sailed.

* * *

I was the first to reach the trawler, and I paced up and down the dock, watching the crews come to their boats, and the gulls that wheeled over the water, and the fish-curing girls who strode to their work in sack aprons and rubber boots. The next to arrive were the two engineers who made up the fires and got up steam. Then the fishermen came and stowed their small bundles in the forecastle. Last of all, the skipper and the mate came aboard. The skipper went down into his cabin and a few minutes later came back a new man, having shed his coat, collar and cap and put on a fisherman's jersey which fitted him so closely that I could see the play of the ponderous muscles of his arms and back. He trudged up to the wheelhouse and called me after him. The rope that held the boat to the quay was cast off, the telegraph rang, and the trawler backed out into the Dee.

It was a gray day with a rolling sea, and the little trawler bucketed its way southward for several hours until it reached the bank where the skipper wished to fish, a long stretch of water less than twenty fathoms deep. Now one of the nets was cast, and the trawler was slowed by the drag to two leisurely knots, and we went below for tea. The cabin was walled in with the bunks of the mate, the cook and the engineers, and by the door of the captain's cabin, and the rest of the space was taken up by the central table and the bench that ran around it at the foot of the bunks. We lined the table, waiting for the captain to take his seat and help himself first; and the small room, as we sat, was strangely full of motion, the swaying of coats hung in the bunks, the swaying of the men beside the fiddled table. The talk was mostly of football, and I listened bewilderedly to the play of dialect, the clear-cut Aberdeen-awa of the skipper and the fishermen, the blurred Yorkshire of the red-haired mate, the twanging voice of the second fisherman, a Newfoundlander, the Scotch-Irish of the second engineer. Slowly in the hours of talk that filled in the watches between drawings of the net, the characters of the men formed themselves up before me; the canny, aggressive skipper, the apathetic mate who roused himself to occasional vigorous action and dropped back into inertness as soon as the need was passed, the first engineer who never spoke except about his engines and who spent his daylight watch below on his back in his bunk reading Dryden, the brooding second fisherman with his thinker's forehead and educated speech.

* * *

"Time to draw," said the skipper, thumping his mug upon the table and ending the talk of "fitba." One by one they filed up the ladder onto the deck. It was evening, past sunset, but still full of clear, gray light. Here, far from the shore, the roll of the waves was less apparent, and the unrippled surface of the swell gave an illusion of calm. Far away on the invisible land a lighthouse flashed several white beams, tiny and pale in the evening light. Nearer at hand another trawler, her smoky black mizzen-sail set, crept with infinite slowness across the waves; and, like a row of lights close to the water, some small liner sped swiftly along.

The mutter of the engine ceased, and instantly the dragging net on its shuddering cables anchored the ship. The shackles that held the cables together and to the side of the stern were knocked off, and the boat swung sideways onto the heavy net as the donkey-engine clanked and rattled, winding up the wires. And then from all sides in that empty sea birds came flocking about us, a screaming vortex of gulls and fulmars and gannets wheeling above a tiny patch of bubbles which crept slowly toward us. Now a silvery gleam showed in the water, and the broad-winged gannets plunged from the wing; we could see them, their white wings still spread, spiraling down into the greenish water to snatch small fishes from the net. Other fish, gurnard and young haddock, were squeezed through the mesh and rose gasping to the surface where the gulls snatched them up and raced away, followed by a stream of envious friends. The net was slung up above the board pen on the deck. The second fisherman loosened the knot, and half a ton of fish poured out, wriggling, flapping and snapping.

* * *

It is a strange experience to meet fish face to face, when you have known them only at the fishmonger's. Haddock, which formed the bulk of the catch, silvery with a narrow black line along their sides and "finger and thumb marks" on their gills; cod with their glassy stare and tiny imperial beards; brown lemon soles rippling flatly over the slippery surface of other fish; sea-wolf wriggling and snapping, a gray fish with immensely powerful jaws for crushing oyster-shells; long-tailed skate; and a few silvery graceful herrings. The flatfish, which we were seeking, were there in variety, an occasional turbot, large and gray, red-spotted brown plaice, lemon soles, dappled gray water-witch and big-jawed megrim. Other stranger things came up in the net, a scented seaweed which wastes its fragrance on the caves of ocean, beautiful scollops, green crabs which paraded about the pen and even clambered out onto the deck, a good white china cup and a bucket riddled with bullet holes.

The gulls wheeled around us, blackbacks and herring gulls with their great voices, graceful kittiwakes, and pale fulmars with their feeble, fluttering flight and bullying habits. The calm surface of the sea was ruffled here and there by what seemed to be stationary catspaws of wind, the rising of the herring banks to the surface, and far on the horizon gleamed a line of lights from a row of drifters getting out their nets.

It is one of the many mysteries of the sea what happens to the herrings during the day. The drifters which net the surface do not catch them, the trawlers which drag the bottom find none; yet, when evening comes, the banks of herrings rise in their millions. A herring-whale, like a huge black porpoise, snorted up to the surface near to us and circled the boat warily, undulating up and under with loud gasps for breath. At last he dived and was seen no more. The last of the light was fading, the net was cast again, and the men gathered under a lantern by the pen to clean and sort their catch. With a muffled throb of the engine, the trawler crept forward again, and over the smoothly rolling sea twinkled the yellow lights of the fishing fleet. J. S. ERSKINE.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Then Rose the Goodman

Amid these sounds the goodman heard at last
A song in his own tongue, and sat upright
And blinking at the broad bright sun that cast
A straight beam through the window, making bright
The dusky hangings; till his gathering sight
Showed him outside two damsels, pail on head,
Who went by, singing, to the milking shed.

And meeting them with jingling bit and trace
Came the gray team from field; a merry lad
Sat sideways on the foremost, broad of face,
Freckled and flaxen-haired, whose red lips had
A primrose 'twixt them, yet still blithe and glad,
With muffled whistle, swinging, did he mock
The maidens' song and the brown throstle-cock.

Then rose the goodman, happy, for his dream
Seemed nowise ill to think on; rather he
Some echo of his hopes the thing did deem
If hardly any certain prophecy
Of happy things in time to come to be.
And into the March sun he wandered forth,
With life and wealth all grown of double worth.

From barn to well-stocked field he went that eve,
Smiling on all, and wondering how it was
That any one in such a world might grieve,
At least for long, at what might come to pass;
The soft south-wind, the flowers amid the grass,
The fragrant earth, the sweet sounds everywhere,
Seemed gifts too great almost for man to bear.

—From "The Story of Rhodope," by WILLIAM MORRIS, in "The Earthly Paradise."

The Big Chief Explains

Before the Major had descended to the camp, Big Chief came out of his lodge and stood waiting, until the buggy was at the bottom of the hill, then he motioned for some of the boys to take the Major's team. He approached and offered his hand: "My friend," he said, "it is good to see you." The two then walked to the front of the lodge, sat down and crossed their legs.

Big Chief's wife appeared at the entrance to the lodge and he told her to prepare some food, then he turned to the Major and said: "Tonight we have some fresh meat, and you will tell my woman how you want it cooked." The Major turned to the waiting woman and said: "My sister, you can cook meat long time for me." The woman said "Good" and turned into the lodge again. . . .

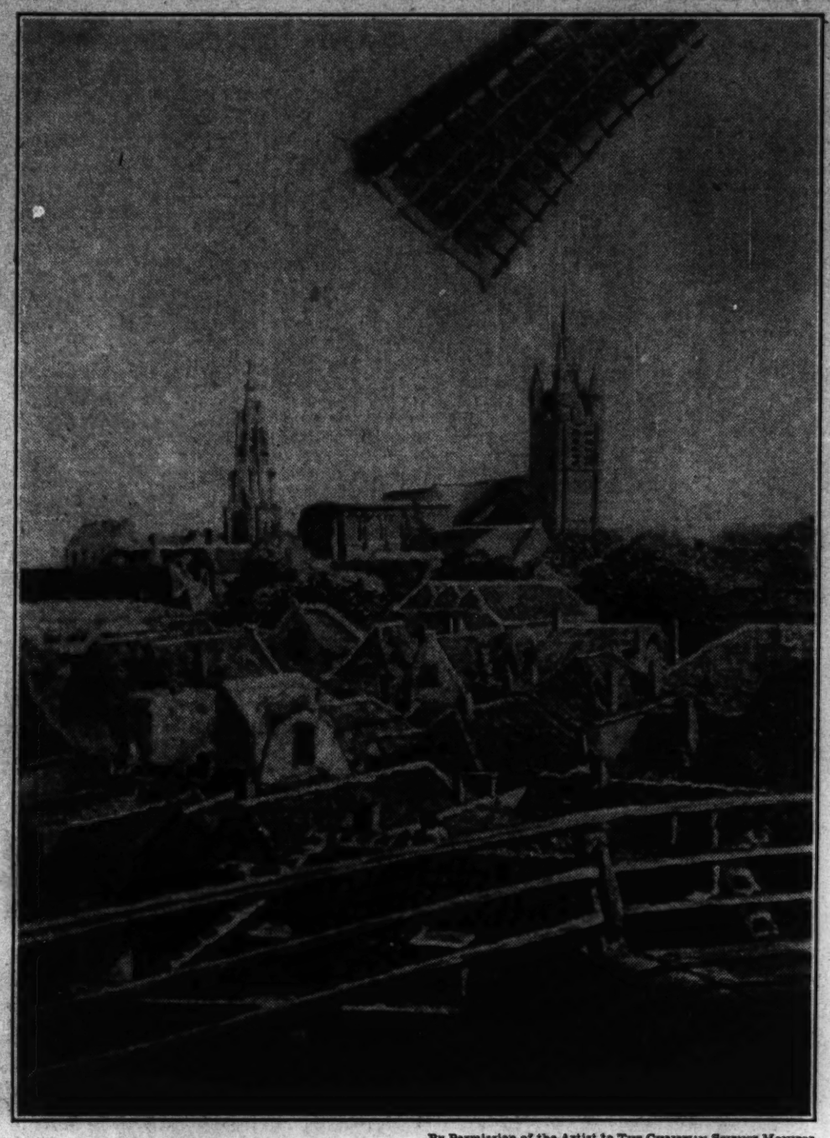
In the silence that followed the Major enjoyed the hot heaviness of the evening. In his deep sense of well-being, the thoughts came and went but none stayed to disturb him.

Suddenly he realized that his host was preparing to talk. He saw him pick up a short stick and begin to make marks on the ground in front of him, then as he made little circles with the stick, he said in simple Osage so that the Major would understand: "My people are like these marks. They make their road in circles. They do not know where this road will end. Some day they will take white man's road. I know this; but now they are Indians. They do not know what they want, my people. My mind is troubled about this thing. Some young men try to talk like white man; they try to act like white man. But they talk like white man who talks like crow, and they act like white man who acts bad, I believe. It is not good for young men to talk like white man who talks like crow. They send our young men off to school and there they learn to talk like white man who knows how to talk, I believe. I believe that is good. But at this school they make our young men do things like white man; but he is Indian. At this school they make things of iron, and they make things of wood. This is not good, I believe. I am troubled in my mind about this thing. I do not know if it is good for Indian to learn from white man. Indian knows many things, but white man says that these things are not good. I believe white man does not know many things that Indian knows. One time Navajo came to my camp. He had many blankets, and young men stood around and said: 'that is good.' This Navajo made pictures of horses and dancers and braves, and trees when wind blows, and young men stood around and said: 'tompa, that is good; tompa, that is beautiful.' But my mind is troubled about my people. I think they are like dog who has lost trail; they run in circles saying: 'here is trail, here is trail,' but trail is lost and they sit down like dog that has lost trail, and wait with no thoughts in their heads." Big Chief paused and the Major waited.—JOHN JOSEPH MATHEWS, in "Wah'Kon-Tah, The Osage and the White Man's Road." (Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press.)

Rock Wall

Gardeners who bend and dig,
Nursing bulb and stalk and twig
Mark me by the bouldered fence
And marvel at my indolence,
Wondering that I give my hours
To graceless stones instead of flowers
That in their changeful festival
Stress the crudeness of my wall.
Yet in rocks a mystery dwells
Exceeding blossomy miracles.
Ere the morning-glories wake
Here I find the harmonious snake;
Any cranny is a keep
For a fieldmouse; chipmunks peep;
And the brassy beetle knows
When the sun's warmth comes and goes.
Where the living comes to nest
There shall be my interest!

—DANIEL HENDERSON, in *Voices*.



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A View of Delft From the Platform of a Windmill: From an Oil Painting by Armas Brummer

ARMAS BRUMMER is a Finnish painter who, many years ago, settled at The Hague. In this age of advertisement, his dislike of publicity led to his being comparatively unknown until recently when he was persuaded to hold an exhibition of his paintings. His clear, poetical vision of the beauty of color and atmosphere, and his skill in rendering the peculiar clarity of light in the Dutch landscape, were characteristics of special appeal in his painting. His tender feeling, for instance, for such things as the delicate beauty of trees in blossom under the pale blue of a Dutch sky in springtime were strikingly reflected in his work.

From early childhood Mr. Brummer has drawn and painted. He received his early training at the Atheneum, Helsingfors, where he studied under the well-known artists, Albert Gebhard and Eers Järnevelt. Later on Armas Brummer himself became a teacher at the Atheneum. Going abroad, he continued his studies in St. Petersburg, Copenhagen and Paris. He is an ardent admirer of the great master painters of the past, especially of the work of Rembrandt, Titian, Ruysdael and Hobbema.

A Celebrated Aztec Garden

The pride of Iztapalapan, on which its lord had freely lavished his care and his revenues, was its celebrated gardens. They covered an immense tract of land; were laid out in regular squares, and the paths intersecting them were bordered with trellises, supporting creepers and aromatic shrubs that loaded the air with their perfumes. The gardens were stocked with fruit-trees, imported from distant places, and with the gaudy family of flowers which belong to the Mexican flora, scientifically arranged, and growing luxuriant in the equable temperature of the table-land. The natural dryness of the atmosphere was counteracted by means of aqueducts and canals that carried water into all parts of the grounds.

In one quarter was an aviary, filled with numerous kinds of birds, remarkable in this region both for brilliancy of plumage and of song. The gardens were intersected by a canal communicating with the lake of Tescuco, and of sufficient size for barges to enter from the latter. But the most elaborate piece of work was a huge reservoir of stone, filled to a considerable height with water well supplied with different sorts of fish. This basin was sixteen hundred paces in circumference, and was surrounded by a walk, made also of stone, wide enough for four persons to go abreast. The sides were curiously sculptured, and a flight of steps led to the water below, which fed the squeducts above noticed, or, collected into fountains, diffused a perpetual moisture.

Such are the accounts transmitted of these celebrated gardens, at a period when similar horticultural establishments were unknown in Europe; and we might well doubt their existence in this semi-civilized land, were it not a matter of such notoriety at the time.—From "History of the Conquest of Mexico," by WILLIAM H. PRESCOTT. (New York: Burt.)

At hilse det nye Aar

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Christian Science som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

HVOR passende er det dog at nærme sig en Nytaarsdag med Tanker, der er gjort milde af Julens Velvilje og uselviske Aand! Maaske er det derfor, at saa mange Mennesker ved den Tid beslutter at antage højere Idealer og Maal, kaldende dem Nytaars-Beslutninger.

Hvor vilde det dog være gavnligt, hvis alle hilste hver Dag i Aaret med denne samme smukke Aand! Hvis man gjorde det, vilde det da ikke være lettere at holde fast ved disse Beslutninger? Og Ønsket "Glædeligt Nytaar", der gives med en saadan Glæde paa den første Dag i Januar, kunde da forandres til at blive den daglige Hilsen: Glædelig ny Dag! Denne Maade at hilse paa har en lykkeligere og sundere Klang, end det sædvanlige "Hvordan har De det?" for det vender Tanken bort fra et personligt Spørgsmaal hen til Forventningen om, at Lykken er mulig i Dag.

Midt i Feststemningen og Fejringen af det nye Aar kan der være en Understrøm af Vemod, der skyldes Usikkerhed, Tvivl, Frygt i Forbindelse med Opgivelsen af det gamle Aar samt at staa over for det nye. Dødelige er ofte tilbøjelige til at være uvillige til at gøre Forandringer og foretrækker snarere at holde fast ved de foreliggende Tilstande, selv om de er utilfredsstillende, end at gaa fremad til det, som endnu er ukendt. At se fremad er en sørgelig Proces for dem, der tror, at de er udsat for Tilfældighed og uheldige Forandringer. Ens Udsyn bliver trist og graat, hvis man tillader Tidens Fremadskriden at rette Ens Blik derhen, hvor det fæster sig ved frygtet Affældighed eller Udueligheed.

Christian Science viser Vejen ud af denne, de materielle Forestillingers, Ørken. Den fremsætter saa klart Paulus's Budskab for Aarhundreder siden, at dødelige ikke alene kan forstaa, men ogsaa kan bevise Sandheden af hans Ord: "Til Friheden har Kristus frigjort os. Saa staar nu fast, og lader eder ikke atter holde under Trældoms Aag"! Trældoms Aaget er den falske Forestilling, at Menneskene er dødelige, syge, syndige, hjælpeløse Skabninger. Guds Børns Frihed bliver indlysende for Menneskene, efter som Menneskets sande Natur som Guds aandelige Genspejling bliver forstaaet. At se Gud som allestedsnærværende og almægtig Kærlighed, bringer Erkendelsen af, at der ikke er nogen Plads for Frygt, og at der ikke er noget at frygte. At se Menneskets Enhed med Gud som et Guds Barn, aandeligt og ligt Gud er at erkende den Kendsgerning, at Mennesket er underlagt Gud alene og derfor er fri nu og til alle Tider.

Dette sande Begreb om Gud og om Mennesket aabenbarer alt i et nyt Lys. Den gamle Fyldelse af Begrænsning falder bort. Mrs. Eddy siger i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (S. 246): "Hvert paa hinanden følgende Aar udfolder Visdom, Skønhed og Hellighed". Christian Science viser, hvorledes dette bliver demonstreret gennem ret Tænkning—idet man ser Sandheden om Gud og Mennesket paa rette Maade. At se denne Sandhed paa rette Maade er at se alt i et sandt Lys. Og at opnaa en større Forstaaelse af Gud er at opleve, at hvert paa hinanden følgende Aar udfolder "Visdom, Skønhed og Hellighed".

Frygt for Fremtiden er en lumsk Fase af det onde. Det kan antage mange Former og vække Forestilling om mangt og meget, hvoraf hver eneste kun er en Fristelse til at vende Tanken bort fra Gud, det allestedsnærværende og almægtige gode. At se fremad med Frygt og Rædsel mod den Tid, da Aarene muligvis bringer uvelkomne Forandringer, ulykkelige Adskillelser, uskønne Former for Alder, berøver det nærværende sine fulde Velsignelser. Hvorfor ikke gøre det mest mulige ud af Dagen i Dag og leve rigt i det nuværende Øjeblik? Ingen har Raad til at overflytte Dagens belejlige Øjeblikke og Ansvar til Morgendagens Løfter eller saakaldte Tilfældigheder. Hvis man i sin daglige Brug af den Gyldne Regel (Alt hvad I ville, at Menneskene skulde gøre imod eder, det skulle ogsaa I gøre imod dem) lever op til sin højeste Forstaaelse af Gud, behøver man da at frygte enten for Dagen i Morgen eller det nye Aar? At forstaa Guds Althed, selv i ringe Grad, gør det klart, at det onde ikke er noget. De, der trofast stoler paa Gud, finder i Sandhed Beviset paa Hans Nærværelse og Magt.

En Dag begav en lille Pige sig paa Vej til Skole. Hendes Frygt for Fremtiden tog den Form, at hun spekulerede paa, hvad hun skulde gøre, hvis hun blev kaldt op til Tavlen. Hun blev paa det kærligste mindet om Guds Allestedsnærværelse og derigennem om, hvor unødig hendes Frygt var—Sandheden, som hun havde lært i Christian Science Søndagsskole. Løsningen af hendes Problem blev den samme, som erfares af alle, der lægger Fremtiden i Sandhedens Hænder—den blev, som hun selv sagde: "Da jeg kom derhen, fandt jeg, at Gud var der".

Mary Baker Eddy kendte Hemmeligheden ved et lykkeligt Nytaar. Hun siger (*Church Manual, Art. XVII, Sect. 2*): "Taknemmelighed og Kærlighed bør bo i ethvert Hjerte hver Dag igennem alle Aar". Hvilken fuldkommen Maade at hilse hver ny Dag og hvert nyt Aar! Tanker, som er besjælede af Taknemmelighed og Kærlighed, giver En Evne til at se fremad uden Frygt, og idet man hilser det nye Aar da at byde det velkommen, som det, der giver os mange nye Muligheder, som vi kan fryde os over. At holde hver Dag fyldt med Taknemmelighed og Glæde, saa den paa en praktisk Maade flyder over for andre, er en Borgen for Opfyldelsen af det velkendte Ønske: "Glædeligt Nytaar"!

Oplysning angaaende Christian Science Litteratur, udgivet paa dette Sprog, kan faaes ved at skrive til "Christian Science Forlag" (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

A Departure From Bath: Old Style

The clock struck ten while the trunks were carrying down, and the General had fixed to be out of Milsom Street by that hour. His great coat, instead of being brought for him to put on directly, was spread out in the curricle in which he was to accompany his son. The middle seat of the chaise was not drawn out, though there were three people to go in it, and his daughter's maid had so crowded it with parcels, that Miss Morland would not have room to sit; and so much was he influenced by this apprehension when he handed her in, that she had some difficulty in saving her own new writing-desk from being thrown out into the street. At last, however, the door was closed upon the three females, and they set off at the sober pace in which the handsome, highly-fed four horses of a gentleman usually perform a journey of thirty miles: such was the distance of Northanger from Bath, to be now divided into two equal stages.

Catherine's spirits revived as they drove from the door; for with Miss Tilney she felt no restraint; and with the interest of a road entirely new to her, of an abbey before, and a curricle behind, she caught the last view of Bath without any regret, and met with every milestone before she expected it. The tediousness of a two hours' wait at Petty France, in which there was nothing to be done but to eat without being hungry, and loiter about without anything to see, next followed; and her admiration of the style in which they travelled, of the fashionable chaise and four, postillions handsomely liveried, rising so regularly in their stirrups, and numerous outriders, properly mounted, sunk a little under this consequent inconvenience. . . . At last, however, the order of release was given; and much was Catherine surprised by the General's proposal of her taking his place in his son's curricle for the rest of the journey: "The day was fine, and he was anxious for her to see as much of the country as possible." . . .

A very short trial convinced her that a curricle was the prettiest equipage in the world; the chaise and four wheeled off with some grandeur, to be sure, but it was a heavy and troublesome business, and she could not easily forget its having stopped two hours at Petty France. Half the time would have been enough for the curricle; and so nimbly were the light horses disposed to move, that, had not the General chosen to have his own carriage lead the way, they could have passed it with ease in half a minute. But the merit of the curricle did not all belong to the horses: Henry drove so well, so quietly without making any disturbance. . . . And then his hat sat so well, and the innumerable capes of his great coat looked so important!—From "Northanger Abbey," by JANE AUSTEN.

After Frost

Because one summer day you said:
"After frost these hills turn red—
These rounded ranges overlaid
With sweeps of huckleberry jade,
Turn from green to flaming bright
Miles of color, height on height—"
Words forgotten, until now
Gold leaves on a valley bough
Bring them back to mind, when I
Suddenly see on the sky
Mountains sparkling in the sun—
Of new snow their radiance spun—
Shimmering backdrops on a stage
For foothills where the foliage
Is threaded, ribbon by red leafy ribbon,
In hemlock forests, tiered and ebon—
Silver, scarlet, black shot through
With canyon shadows, cobalt-blue;
With shreds of misty low clouds pinned
To the painted boughs by wind—
And all this panoramic glory,
Autumnal brief and transitory,
Forever mine because you said,
After frost the hills turn red.

EXHEL ROMIG FULLER.

Greeting the New Year

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW fitting it is to approach a New Year's Day with thought mellowed by the good will and unselfish spirit of Christmas! Perhaps that is why so many persons resolve at this time to adopt higher ideals and standards, calling them New Year resolutions.

What a helpful thing it would be if everyone greeted each day of the year with that same fine spirit! If this were done, would it not be easier to hold to those resolutions? And the wish "Happy New Year," given with such joy on each first day of January, could then be turned into the daily one of Happy New Day! This kind of greeting has a happier and healthier ring to it than the customary one of "How do you do?" for it turns thought away from personal inquiry to the expectancy of happiness as possible today.

In the midst of some New Year festivities and celebrations there may be an undercurrent of sadness, due to uncertainty, doubt, fear, connected with the giving up of the old year and the facing of the new one. Mortals are often prone to be reluctant to make changes, preferring to hold on to present conditions, even when they are unsatisfactory, rather than to go on to things as yet unknown. Looking forward is a sad process to those who believe themselves subject to chance and unhappy change. Dreary and drab is the outlook if one allows the procession of time to lead his gaze to where it rests on dreaded decrepitude or disability.

Christian Science shows the way out of this desert of material beliefs. It presents Paul's message of centuries ago so clearly that mortals can not only understand but also prove the truth of his words, "Stand fast therefore in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free, and be not entangled again with the yoke of bondage." The yoke of bondage is the false belief that men are mortal, sick, sinful, helpless creatures. The liberty of the children of God becomes apparent to mankind as the true nature of man as God's spiritual reflection is understood. To see God as omnipresent and omnipotent Love brings the realization that there is no place for fear and nothing to fear. To discern man's unity with God as a child of God, spiritual and Godlike, is to recognize the fact that man is subject alone to God, and therefore is free now and always.

This true concept of God and of man reveals all things in a new light. The old sense of limitation falls away. Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 246), "Each succeeding year unfolds wisdom, beauty, and holiness." Christian Science shows how this is demonstrated through right thinking—seeing the truth about God and man aright. To see this truth aright is to see all things in a true light. And to gain a larger understanding of God is to have each succeeding year unfold "wisdom, beauty, and holiness" in experience.

Fear of the future is a subtle phase of evil. It may assume many forms and suggest many things, each of which is but a temptation to turn thought away from God, omnipresent and omnipotent good. Looking ahead with fear or dread to the time when years may bring unwanted changes, unhappy separations, unlovely forms of age, robs the present of its full blessings. Why not make the most of today and live richly in the present moment? No one can afford to shift today's opportunities and responsibilities into tomorrow's promises or so-called chances. If one lives up to his highest understanding of God in his daily use of the Golden Rule, need his tomorrow be feared, or his new year, either? The allness of God understood, even in a small degree, makes the nothingness of evil plain. Those who trust God truly find proof of His presence and power.

One day a tiny girl was starting to go to school. Her fear of the future took the form of wondering what she would do if she were asked to go to the blackboard. Lovingly she was reminded of God's everpresence, and hence of how needless were her fears—truths she had been taught in the Christian Science Sunday School. The outcome of her problem, like that experienced by all who leave the future in Truth's hands, was, as she said, "When I got there I found God was there."

Mary Baker Eddy knew the secret for a happy new year. She says (Church Manual, Art. XVII, Sect. 2), "Gratitude and love should abide in every heart each day of all the years." What a perfect way of greeting each new day and each new year! Thoughts imbued with gratitude and love enable one to look ahead fearlessly, and in greeting the new year to welcome it as offering many new opportunities in which to rejoice. To keep each day filled with gratitude and joy so that it overflows in a practical way for others is to guarantee the fulfillment of that well-known wish, "A Happy New Year!"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish.]

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Portrait While You Wait

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

BEFORE an audience of 300, Mr. Wayman Adams painted a portrait of Mr. Walter Hampden in 90 minutes on the evening of Dec. 22 at the Grand Central Art Galleries. The occasion, primarily, was designed for the benefit of needy artists. It turned out to be less of an entertainment than a similar performance of Mr. George Luks, a decade ago, at the old Anderson Galleries, but rather more of an exemplification of technical dexterity. Mr. Luks had an advantage in his choice of subject, so far as opportunity for making effects built on strong accents was concerned, for his sitter was the especially homely Louis Wolheim. Luks and Wolheim put on an act that would have gone well in big time vaudeville. "Ah!" exclaimed Mr. Luks at one point. "That is a phiz that only a mother could love." "Is sat so?" grumbled Wolheim. "Another woman liked it well enough to marry me." And so on for two hours, amid explosions of laughter from the audience. We should like to see and hear Mr. Luks team up with Mr. Will Rogers.

* * *

Painting Mr. Hampden was a more subtle job, what with his regular features and his dignified mien. He seated himself, crossed one knee over the other, clasped his hands, and held the pose for 45 minutes without sign of weariness. Then he relaxed for a minute's chat with Mr. Adams, resuming the pose for the rest of the hour. After 10 minutes' respite, the task was resumed and it was completed in another 30 minutes. To the veriest layman it was evident that all this constituted a real feat of sustained concentration for the actor as well as for the painter. Try sitting in one position for five minutes with no more movement than that with goes with blinking the eyes. At times Mr. Hampden winked pretty fast. Maybe those were the intervals when he was changing from one train of thought to another. One fancied that he was reading his part in "Hamlet" from memory, with an act or two of "Cyrano de Bergerac" to fill out the time. Or, he may have recalled at one moment, when a glint of fun came into his eyes, that there was more than jest to be discovered in Mrs. Malaprop's sympathetic misquotation in remark about the young man who had been kept waiting, waiting . . . "There he sat, like patience on a mantelpiece."

* * *

Mr. Adams was so absorbed in his task that his thoughts apparently were never interrupted during those first 40 minutes by any solicitude for Mr. Hampden's comfort. Starting from scratch with a canvas that had been given a white sizing, but was otherwise untouched, Mr. Adams squeezed color out of a dozen tubes, set his palette, inserted six brushes of various sizes between the fingers of his palette hand, mixed a brushful of brownish pigment and took a good look at his subject. Then he outlined the whole head on the canvas in two strokes, exemplification of accuracy of vision, joined with precision of execution.

With never a hint of hesitation, the work went forward. So second nature has Mr. Adams's craftmanship evidently become by practice that he selected his brushes without looking at them. Each had its automatic place in that bristling array in the artist's left hand, to be returned there when its temporary service was at end, with no conscious effort on his part to disturb his intentness upon his painting problem. "What a mastery of means," sighed a girl student standing near us. "That sort of thing can't altogether be acquired by industry. Plow the earth until it is pulverised, and you'll never raise any flowers unless you have the seeds to start with."

Now he begins building up the broad planes of the head, and oddly enough one soon has flashes of a fancy that the actor's eyes are already in the picture. Looking first at Mr. Hampden, then at the canvas, the eyes seem to appear faintly, then disappear. There are no eyes on the white surface, only two highly individual eyebrows. The care with which Mr. Adams models the shapes of eyebrows and ears is a clue to his whole work on the portrait. Every element that defines Mr. Hampden's character is drawn by the brush with painstaking precision. There are few large elements that can be put in with a big stroke, apart from the sharply turned area of shadow beside the left eye, the Mephistopleian triangle of hair on the forehead and the masses of black in the sitter's evening clothes. To see that nose take on three dimensions under Mr. Adams's brush is to witness something very like sleight-of-hand. It seems actually to emerge under one downward movement of the painter's hand.

Next the multiple planes of the cheeks and forehead are put in, and their edges blended. Again and again the brush flicks back to those eyebrows, as if they were being physically built up. One difficulty with this sort of rapid-fire painting is that there isn't time to allow the paint to dry properly if one works long in one spot. Here and there and all over the canvas the picture must grow simultaneously, the brush returning only at intervals that have permitted a partial drying to the spot that requires successive touches.

Suddenly the painter puts in both eyes with unhesitating strokes. Then he builds the planes under them, with all their delicate modulations of reflected and refracted light. Those eyes for a long time seem to be too large, and one begins to worry a little about the painter's indifference to their appearance, and the vague look of the lower part of the face. For 20 minutes Mr. Hampden in his picture appears as if he had been bobbing for apples in a pail of milk. The brush hovers over the face with a movement like that of a humming bird in quest of nectar as the artist organises his intentions in regard to that mouth. One more searching look, and in go the lips with a quirk that makes them wholly the actor's.

Now the painter picks out the high lights on the edges of facial planes, begins to narrow the eyes, tickles the eyebrows, dashes in the black tie, draws forward the wings of the white collar, graduates the sheen on the coat lapels, rubs some tentative patches of warm-toned sepia into the background, shapes the left eye further, puts a blush of color into the skin, gives a hint of gray to the hair at the sides of the temples, refines upon the eyes, strengthens the shadows under the chin, discerns for us the gray shadows under the white wings of the collars, builds up the character of the mouth, reduces the size of the eyes, fills in the background, puts in the black shirt studs with two twirls with the brush tip; always with sure, unhurried but never ceasing movement.

Now it is done. Student painters crowd round the easel and study it with quietly murmured interchanges. A dancing figure among the sculpture in the hall, her arms upraised, casts on the wall a huge shadow curiously expressive of amazement that a work that ordinarily would require many hours has been accomplished in as many minutes.

Radio City Theaters Open

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

FOR the first month's show at the Radio City Music Hall, Mr. S. L. Rothafel has expanded into a full evening and an enlarged setting that style of dancing-orchestral - operatic - vaudevillian entertainment that he established as a trade-mark of his personal brand of showmanship at the Roxy Theater on Seventh Avenue, and before that at the Capitol and Rialto Theaters, all in New York.

Enthusiasm ran high for the ballet of 60 girls led by Miss Patricia Bowman, all in fluffy white, going through the traditional points and evolutions of operatic interlude. They had a sparkling entrance through side doors, ranged up along the walls, that led on either side of the auditorium, down a runway and through loops in the remarkable "contour" curtain that is one of the many magnificent mechanical features of this great theater. This curtain is operated by 13 motors, which may be controlled separately and in groups, to the end that the draperies rise and fall in symmetrical loops of varied sizes and shapes, to accord with the stage pictures they are to frame.

Miss Martha Graham and her group presented an essay in choric dancing, conjecturally Greek in manner, built upon angular and primitive movements. In Mr. Harald Kreutzberg's dramatic dance allegory, interest was concentrated on the solo performer. His intensifications of tragic postures were so large they filled eye and imagination. His work was further accentuated by its presentation upon the various levels that were made possible by the sectional stage. This stage can also revolve, and this faculty contributed to one of the prettiest tableaux in the Bowman ballet scene.

Also on the program was the Tuskegee choir in newly arranged versions of Negro spirituals; Mr. Ray Bolger, comic dancer; Sisters of the Skillet, a radio act; a night club scene that provided one more reason to fill the stage with scores of figures; the Roxyettes in precision dances; a comedian who amused many in the audience with quack-medical gags; Fräulein Vera Schwarz of the Berlin Staats-Oper; a pair of black-face dancers from London; and Miss Caroline Andrews singing "Hymn to the Sun" from "Le Coq d'Or." A hearty welcome was accorded to Mr. Titta Ruffo as Escamillo in the 40-minute version of "Carmen." In this number the orchestra, directed by Mr. Erno Rapee, was brilliant in its reading of the intermezzo. Two organs came in with their swelling chords for the climaxes. Miss Bowman also decorated the closing "Carmen" scene with a solo dance, and there were high-colored and fast-moving crowd effects. Varied lighting was used in the auditorium with the evident intention of heightening the mood set by the stage pictures.

'Merchant of Venice'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—At the Old Vic, "The Merchant of Venice," by Shakespeare, produced by John Gielgud, Dec. 12, 1932.

Mr. Gielgud holds an assured position as a Shakespearean actor; and his recent success as Shakespearean producer also, when he superintended a performance of "Romeo and Juliet" by the O. U. D. S., may have prompted the Old Vic management to intrust to him a production of "The Merchant of Venice."

The result is interesting; for, although Mr. Gielgud does not, I am told, rival in originality the fantastic and quite un-Shakespearean production of the same play at Stratford-upon-Avon, last summer, by Mr. Komissarjevsky, he does, to a large extent, discard tradition, and brings to his presentment an airy and generally pleasing freshness which effectually helps us to overlook certain deficiencies in acting, and also in the speaking of the verse. It must be remembered, in this connection, that an unusually competent all-round cast is always needed to cover up "The Merchant's" obvious weaknesses of construction and plot.

Mr. Gielgud sets his play against light, neutral-toned curtains, before which the characters move in brightly fantastic costumes that are of no particular period, but suit well the types of character that wear them, whether suitor, servant, musician or guard. The action is in part patterned and stylized, especially the casket scenes, in which ingenious business of a fantastic kind is introduced, and almost no attempt at realism is made. Musical key motives are introduced, here and there, in a manner occasionally reminiscent of Wagnerian opera.

That such new methods pleased the majority, and especially the younger majority, of those present may, I think, be taken as certain. One heard, however, some adverse comments from those who, like myself, had approved and enjoyed the recent production by Mr. Robert Atkins of "All's Well" upon traditional lines, and who sighed, at moments, after some of Shakespeare's lost poetry. Mr. Malcolm Keen's Shylock, played in the broad, traditional manner, was in itself impressive, but to what extent it harmonised with the production in general, and with individual performances in particular, is quite another question. Methods of presenting Shakespeare, however, must move with the times; and London will await with interest some other such experiment from Mr. Gielgud.

P. A.

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'The Wedding' Revived

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—Special interest attaches to Mr. Ludwik Solski's commemoration revival of Wyspianski's drama "Wesele" (The Wedding). Thirty years ago, when the play was first produced at Cracow, under the direction of the author, this actor-manager was in the cast. The play, which is an allegory of Polish history, made a great stir, for at that time Poland was still under foreign domination and public opinion had no means of direct expression.

New Prokofieff Concerto

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Fifth Piano Concerto, in G major, of Mr. Serge Prokofieff was the novelty of the eleventh program of the Boston Symphony season (Dec. 30-31). The composer was the soloist, and the performance was the first in the United States.

The new concerto is in five brief movements, and is characteristic of the composer in several of his creative moods. The thematic material is salient, there is the expected play with rhythms, one notes the usual staccato accents. There is throughout a good deal of wit, and even, in the fourth movement—a Larghetto—some moments of romantic loveliness. There is also a very clever scherzo, labeled Toccata, taken with headlong velocity. The work as a whole represents perhaps the descendant of Rimsky-Korsakoff, and the composer of "Chout," "The Love for Three Oranges" and "Le Pas d'Acier," rather than the author of "Sept, Ils sont Sept" or on the other hand of the "Classical" Symphony. If this new work does not add greatly to Mr. Prokofieff's reputation, it will at least not detract from it; and to judge from its reception, it is likely to increase his popularity. It was performed with remarkable virtuosity by soloist and orchestra.

The first half of the program was occupied by Pick-Mangiagalli's orchestration of two Bach Preludes, and the Third Symphony, in F major, by Brahms, both played superbly. The concert closed with the brilliant if meretricious "Spanish Caprice" of Rimsky-Korsakoff, in which the triangle was too audible.

L. A. S.

As the thirty-third number of its "Modern Masters of Etching" series, Studio Publications Inc., New York, have issued a second volume devoted to Sir D. Y. Cameron. The first was No. 7 in this series, which sells at $2 a volume. The latest book contains 12 large plates in photogravure, a process which does not falsify the linear values by the intrusion of dots, as in the half-tone cut. In the introduction Mr. Malcolm C. Salaman remarks that Cameron has for 20 years past so realised his individual artistic feelings in his plates that there is not to be discovered the influence of Méryon, Whistler or Rembrandt. Mr. Salaman continues: "A sense of mystery, as of something yet to be penetrated deeply, lurks in the tremendous contrasts of hot lights and deep brooding shadows that make so much of the pictorial significance and solemn beauty of Cameron's etchings." The plates reproduced are "The Five Sisters, York Minster," "Ben Ledi," "Tewkesbury Abbey," "Old Museum, Bauvais," "Tepidarium, Baths of Caracalla," "Castle Urquhart," "Gloucester," "Valley of the Tay," "Balquhidder," "Tarff," "Scuir of Eigg," "Craigmillar Castle."

More 'Dancings'

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London

HENRY GEORGE, the author of "Progress and Poverty," was more concerned with land than with esthetic values, and probably never suspected that he was personally connected with the art of dance. Yet the relation exists, as he was the grandfather of Miss Agnes de Mille, the dancer who has just made her début in London.

The critic usually goes to a dance recital with some foreboding. Is another afternoon or evening to be wasted in watching yet one more of those barefooted young people who posture and cavort about on an empty stage, under the singular delusion that they are dancing? For the technique of certain modernist schools often seems to consist chiefly of dispensing with shoes and stockings—perhaps one of these days somebody will claim to be a pianist simply because he has taken off his gloves. On the present occasion, however, the curtain of the Arts Theater had been up only a few seconds before it became evident that the art of Miss de Mille is based on the solid foundation of a classical technique. Every movement has that mysterious quality which only a developed technique can give. Pavlova supplied a supreme example. Those little white fluttering movements of "The Swan" were, so to speak, an extracted essence of movement, distilled by the fire of conquered technical difficulties. Without technique no artist, however talented, can persuade us to forget the standing quarrel between means and end.

The point is stressed because with other things the genre in which Miss de Mille works presents it to the attention. The miniature must necessarily be more polished than the big picture, more concentrated, subtle and evocative. It is the problem of scale, a problem worth consideration, as many dancers and musicians fail even to recognise its existence. Matisse, the great French painter, has pointed out that not only does the composition and expression of a drawing change with the size and shape of the paper, but that he would not be content with enlarging it on a sheet of the same shape 10 times bigger. "The drawing should have a power of expansion that vivifies the things which surround it. The artist who wishes to reproduce a composition on a larger canvas should, to preserve its expression, conceive it anew, modify it and not simply enlarge it." (La Grande Revue. 1908). The inverse, of course, is equally true, and applies to every art.

* * *

Miss de Mille has not only a finished technique but an intuitive sense of scale and values. Each item of her program fitted its frame perfectly. Indeed, it is rare to find an esthetic culture wide enough to gather diverse material from the dance, music, the visual arts and the stage, and mold it into satisfying unity. This culture she wears lightly as the happy possessor of a keen sense of humor. Not for her the unutterable yearnings for the unutterable something or other, the alleged sublimities, profundities and abstractions, beloved by certain expressionist dancers, who only smile before the curtain at an audience which has sometimes smiled first. Miss de Mille's muse is light-hearted and has that touch of nature that makes the whole world kin.

The two studies "after Degas" perhaps reveal her art at its best. In the first ("Stage-fright—Back stage at the Opera—the ballet is on") we are shown a ballerina practicing before making her entrance. She slips—but every public performer has experienced the tragi-comic emotions of those fateful minutes which seem years and which, at the same time, race by so quickly. The second is entitled "Ballet Class." We hear inexorable fate, off-stage, knocking on the floor, so to speak, in the shape of the teacher's stick beating time—and double time if a mistake is made. Incidentally the lighting of this scene was ingenious and beautiful, particularly the opening.

If space permitted one would like to describe in detail, among other numbers, the "Hymn," with music by Bach-Hess, where the choreography cleverly follows the square-set tune and its musical embroidery; the humors of "Burgomaster's Branle" and "The Parvenues," in which Miss de Mille was partnered by Mr. Warren Leonard, a charming and accomplished artist who also contributed a "Spring Song—after the manner of Thirteenth Century Illuminations" and a delightful caricature, "Music Hall." One gathered from the program that Mr. Leonard is also his own choreographer.

Many hard things are said about critics by artists who forget that, as Burns said, "To see oursel's as others see us . . . wad frae monie a blunder free us, and foolish notion." The critic is only too happy if he is allowed to enjoy himself. And that, after all, is up to the artist. Miss de Mille and Mr. Leonard are so happy in their work that he would be a surly critic indeed who did not share their enjoyment.

It must be added that Mr. Norman Franklin was at the piano. Otherwise admirable playing was spoilt by a dead level of tone, maintained throughout, which somehow created a strange family likeness in composers who ranged from Coon-Saunders and Gershwin to Bach, Beethoven and Brahms.

* * *

The Camargo Ballet Society has already produced more than 20 ballets since it was founded for the encouragement of the art of ballet in England. Such encouragement deserves encouragement. For in these days ballet, like opera, is too expensive for individual enterprise and little artistic progress is made if management is taken over by the official receiver.

Apart from the ever-fresh "Les Sylphides," the society's most recent program—given at the Adelphi Theater—included: "There is a willow grows aslant a brook," with music by Frank Bridge, choreography by Wendy Toye and costumes and staging by John V. Trevor; "The Infanta's Birthday," with music by A. E. Lutyens, choreography by Penelope Spencer and costumes and decorations by Rex Whistler; and "Adam and Eve," with music by Constant Lambert, choreography by Antony Tudor and costumes and décor by John Banting.

The first two of these ballets are handicapped by slowness of action, and Mr. Frank Bridge's music, interesting as it is, struck one as belonging more to the concert room than to the theater. In the score of "The Infanta's Birthday" there are passages which Stravinsky himself might have—and one is tempted to say, has—written. But with a rather extensive collaboration this music achieves a certain vitality. "Adam and Eve" is a delightful jeu d'esprit on the part of all concerned. Even the apple is given an effective part.

What the Theater Needs

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

ACCORDING to Mr. Cedric Hardwicke, "the chief need of the theater today is plays that give the actor opportunity to achieve big theatrical effects. The influence of Shaw on the drama, great though his work is, has been unfortunate in several respects. It has encouraged the quite wrong notion that the stage is a pulpit or a soap box. The function of the theater is not to convert us to disarmament or Socialism or to encourage the writing of literature. There are other and better ways in which those things can be done. The play of ideas is very fine so long as it is written by men of ideas, but it becomes dreadful when written by men of no ideas at all."

These views have an added interest as coming from Mr. Hardwicke, whose excellent performances as Lickcheese, King Magnus, and Captain Shotover have made him perhaps the most celebrated Shavian player in the world. Few English actors have a reputation equal to that of Mr. Hardwicke. It was not won in a night. Mr. Hardwicke served a long and arduous apprenticeship, which took him into many parts of the world. In South Africa he once had the experience of playing in Shakespeare to a house that consisted only of two people hidden away in the gallery.

But his reputation is built the more firmly because its foundations were well and carefully laid. Since he joined the Birmingham Repertory Company, about 10 years ago, and came up to London with it to the Court Theater, he has gone on from strength to strength. Unlike many English actors Mr. Hardwicke is a master of make-up. He has presented a remarkable series of old men in London—Shotover, Edward Moulton-Barrett, Churdles Ash in "The Farmer's Wife," Captain Andy in "Showboat" amongst them—and each one of them has been as carefully differentiated from all the others in appearance and bearing as in actual interpretation of character. In this respect Mr. Hardwicke is undoubtedly an actor whose methods well repay study. He also differs from the majority of London players in being able to deliver long speeches with a full appreciation of their beauty and music. He has helped to bring back fine speaking to the London stage.

"It is the passion for realism that has made the English theater so negative a place," said Mr. Hardwicke. "Actors talk in a slovenly manner, they loll about the stage and walk ungracefully because people do these things in real life. And people in real life do these things partly because they see actors doing them. Sir Charles Wyndham and Sir Henry Irving set a standard of beautiful speech and dignified bearing which had an enormous effect on manners outside the theater. Why shouldn't this be done again?

"Have you noticed," he continued, "that scene-painters today cannot do an outdoor scene?" I had to admit that this had escaped me, but on running my thoughts rapidly over the plays that have been produced in London recently, I could think of scarcely one whose action did not all take place within four walls.

"It is realism again," Mr. Hardwick explained. "You can put in real doors and chairs, but you cannot put real trees on the stage, or the real sky. It is easy to represent by modern methods the drawing-room of Mr. Jones, but practically impossible to stage the 'blasted heath' of 'Macbeth.' Yet in the drawing room all the actor has to do is to climb from one chair to another, whilst on the heath there is an opportunity for fine speaking, fine acting and fine effects.

"There are, happily, signs of a reaction against trivial cup-and-saucer drama. Mr. Charles Laughton had the courage to put on plays made for acting, and he succeeded; and look at the triumph of 'Cavalcade.'"

HAROLD HOBSON.

Native Pennsylvania Artists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

FOR the first time since its opening, several years ago, the Philadelphia Museum of Art, city-owned, but occupied and administered by the Pennsylvania Museum of Art, has offered a program for the encouragement of living native artists.

Four galleries have been set aside, and in these, during the art season, the museum will place changing exhibitions. The first of the series, now open, is devoted to the work of painters born in Pennsylvania. On Jan. 21 another exhibition will present "The Younger Generation in Philadelphia"; a third, scheduled for Feb. 18, will offer "Print Makers of the Present" and a fourth, March 18, "Philadelphians of the Last Generation." Other displays will include a comprehensive showing of water colors; "From Primitive to Cubist in Pennsylvania," and "The Portrait in Pennsylvania."

The first exhibition, though reasonably satisfying in personnel, is disappointing in selection of canvases—a somewhat unimpressive show, not likely to add to the prestige of the Pennsylvania art product, and quite possibly indicating how badly some of our eastern museums need to foster living art in order to educate themselves in the matter of selection.

That the Philadelphia Museum of Art is turning to the work of living men is significant and praiseworthy, but one is inclined to feel that the museum is due to learn more from its displays than the public in this initial stage of the game. It is breaking new ground, and doubtless finds its spade difficult to manage.

Its first exhibition of living Pennsylvania contemporaries plays about a variety of personalities and a wide range of techniques, from the landscapes of Redfield and Garber to those of Stuart Davis, Sheeler and Demuth, and in figure conception from the half-Impressionistic handling of "Before the War" by Mr. Adolphe Borie, to the strong, masculine prone nude "Woman" by Mr. Harold Weston.

* * *

The Redfield snow scene and the Garber quarry are both from the museum's permanent collections, and were painted many years ago. This is true, also, of the cityscape by Mr. John Sloan, with its glimpse of City Hall in the days when hay wagons and hacks were familiar vehicles on city streets.

Mr. George Luks is represented by his firmly painted man with a white-cockatoo and a blue bowl. In direct comparison with such contemporaries as Messrs. Charles Rosen, Francis Speight, Stuart Davis, Earl Horter, Carroll S. Tyson, William Glackens and Franklin Watkins, one feels strongly the different art lineage of this stalwart artist whose technique and viewpoint stem from the old Munich school, and from such Americans as Eakins and Duveneck rather than from the modern French artists.

Mr. Harold Weston, also, is staunchly individual. In his technique one may discover a hint of Von Gogh, but he is not at all Van Gogh in his somber color range. He works with a strong stroke, and an equally strong outlook upon life. In his conceptions one may look in vain for the symptoms of enervation often found in the techniques and viewpoints of men who have been overinfluenced by recent French trends.

* * *

Quite opposite in feeling to Mr. Weston are Messrs. Henry McCarter, Francis Speight and Earl Horter and Mary Townsend Mason who, though phrasing art in the modern idiom, nevertheless soften and poetize its aspect.

The portraitists in the exhibitions are, in addition to Mr. Borie, Miss Alice Kent Stoddard and Miss Violet Oakley. Others exhibiting are Mr. Arthur B. Carles, recent winner of the Art Club's gold medal, Mr. George Biddle, Nancy M. Ferguson and Messrs. Yarnall Abbott, Charles Morris Young, S. Walter Norris, George Harding and Julius Bloch.

The series of exhibitions by living native artists has been made possible through the courtesy of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, as the depleted finances of Philadelphia have seriously curtailed museum activities.

D. G.

Miss Mary Pickford is engaged in the production of "Secrets." Mr. Frank Borzage is the director. Mr. Leslie Howard plays opposite Miss Pickford. The story is based upon the stage play by Mr. Rudolph Bésier and Miss May Edginton.

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Two Small Orchestras

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

WIND-INSTRUMENT sound has become such matter of curiosity with the musical public, that special groups of players, like the Sinfonietta of New York, Mr. Quinto Maganini, conductor, and the Barrère Ensemble, Mr. Georges Barrère, conductor, are organized for its display. It will doubtless form a new basis for listening, and will displace violin sound for many persons as an element of interest. Both Mr. Maganini and Mr. Barrère are flutists, and both got into the conducting field through service and experience in the New York Symphony Orchestra.

The two men, while entertaining common aims and employing like methods, are really going on divergent paths and will necessarily reach different destinations. Mr. Maganini is a flutist incidentally and a conductor primarily. Mr. Barrère is one of the most remarkable flutists lately known here, and he remains first and last an executant upon the flute, let him conduct all he will. Both of them have a knack with audiences, and both know how to select interesting music and understand how to present it so that it will reach home with hearers. One way of speaking, they are rivals; another way, they are workers together, each supplementing what the other does. At a Maganini concert you are delighted with the sound of wind instruments, and of strings, too, in things old and new that you are unfamiliar with. At a Barrère concert, you are charmed with notes of flute, oboe, clarinet, horn, violin and cello in pieces that you know or that you know the like of. Mr. Maganini surprises you with novelty of material, Mr. Barrère with novelty of style.

* * *

Strange about woodwinds, when they are made the chief sonority, that their expression tends inevitably toward the comic. True, both the flute and the oboe can sing a melancholy strain, but usually more on the pastoral than on the heroic order. For attainment of the tragic, the strings are indispensable. The tone of strings alone will touch upon great emotion, and that of strings, woods and brasses in combination will reach it completely. In any event, instruments of the violin family must be the dominating voice, if the orchestra is to rise to the most exalted utterance.

So in the concerts of Mr. Maganini and Mr. Barrère, the string tone being comparatively small and subordinate, the mood is rather of gayety than of soberness; and to indicate where the difference comes in, we may perhaps say that Mr. Maganini's programs represent comedy of a lighter, while Mr. Barrère's represent comedy of a broader, sort.

* * *

Both Mr. Maganini and Mr. Barrère face to the front at intervals and speak to their audiences. They got the idea, no doubt, from Mr. Walter Damrosch, in the days of their playing under him in the New York Symphony. But they have developed it, each in his own way, and they have evidently made a success of it, to judge by the way houses respond to their comment. Mr. Maganini is inclined to give information, especially about composers with whose names we are unfamiliar; while Mr. Barrère favors an anecdotal form of remark. Satire enters into the little episodes of talk, of course, else they would hardly be in the vein of comedy; the difference on this point being that Mr. Maganini, telling us how Frederick the Great entertained his court with his flute-playing, makes us laugh inside, whereas Mr. Barrère, recalling some Haydnesque joke of misadventure, makes us shake all over.

In regard to Mr. Maganini, let anybody who thinks his little addresses must be superfluous account, in a few words, for composers represented on his Town Hall program of Nov. 30, such as K. H. Graun, J. J. Quantz, K. H. F. Fasch. Then, let the doubter answer the question: What prince, a nephew of Frederick the Great, wrote a rondo for piano and orchestra that wants a brilliant player at the keyboard for proper execution of the solo part?

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Plays of the Year in London

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THE best play of the year in London has been a foreign one—Miss Leontine Sagan's beautiful production of "Children in Uniform" at the Duchess Theater. Earlier in the season the Duchess was also the home of Mr. Clifford Bax's historical drama, "A Rose Without a Thorn." Of four outstanding tragedies produced in London during 1932, "Children in Uniform" is the only one that has completely reconciled the pathos and poetry of its theme with the prose of its dialogue.

"Musical Chairs," though in some ways an unpleasant play, showed remarkable promise on the part of its young author, Mr. Ronald Mackenzie, from whom very distinguished work could have been expected, had he not been fatally injured. "The Man I Killed" was one of the most touching war plays that London has seen, but it was unhappy in the moment of its presentation, and ran for less than a week. Mr. John Van Druten has been more fortunate with his first tragedy, "Behold, We Live," a singularly understanding study of the deepening of a young girl's character under the stress of circumstance. The chief rôle in this play is taken with great charm by Miss Gertrude Lawrence.

* * *

Mr. Van Druten's "Somebody Knows" was less popular than "Behold, We Live," but it was a highly original melodrama and deserved greater favor than it enjoyed. The latter remark though not the former, is applicable to Mr. Frederick Lonsdale's "Never Come Back." At the beginning of the year, Mr. James Bridie's "Tobias and the Angel," with Mr. Henry Ainley as the Archangel Raphael, had a quiet and tender humor that well fitted the Apocrypha story.

No list of the year's notable entertainments would be complete without a reference to Mr. C. B. Cochran's production of Mr. A. P. Herbert's "Helen," and the same producer's presentation of Mr. Noel Coward's revue, "Words and Music." Finally, though fully aware of its failure in Boston, New York and London, may we humbly raise a solitary song of praise in honor of Mr. G. Bernard Shaw's "Too True to be Good"? We still think that in that vast mass of verbiage somewhere an idea was lurking. What a pity it was never dramatized!

* * *

Several individual performances during the last 12 months have given us as much pleasure as any play. Miss Flora Robson has been responsible for two of them—her Step-Daughter in Pirandello's "Six Characters in Search of an Author" was a most striking interpretation, and its brilliance is fully equaled by her high-strung performance in Mr. W. Somerset Maugham's "For Services Rendered," a play which shows that, when a cynic takes to wearing his heart on his sleeve, it is a very naïve and unsophisticated heart indeed that he displays. Miss Lilian Braithwaite's retired actress in Mr. Iyor Novello's "Party" was an extraordinarily witty portrait of one of Mr. Shaw's most celebrated players, and Miss Edith Evans's Irela in Mr. Beverley Nichols's "Evensong" ran the gamut of brilliance.

Mr. Cecil Ramage spoke the Duke's lines in "Twelfth Night" with a fine appreciation of their music, and Miss Peggy Ashcroft made a radiantly lovely Portia in the Old Vic. production of "The Merchant of Venice." Mr. Ernest Milton gave a stimulating and original study of Othello at the St. James's, and, later in the year, his Shylock, too, was notable. Mr. Ralph Richardson, as a rather simple-minded former officer and garage proprietor in Mr. Maugham's play, took a difficult part with something more than skill, and definitely showed that he is an actor to be watched.

H. H.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

As Joffre Saw the War

Memoirs of Marshal Joffre. Translated by Col. T. Bentley Mott. Two volumes. New York: Harpers. $6. London: Bles. 36s.

THE war has now been described from every angle; and these memoirs of Marshal Joffre, who was in command of the allied forces for 2½ years, may be taken to complete the imposing series. If the Commander-in-Chief could hardly see the war from the viewpoint of the common soldier, nor even from the viewpoint of a sectional head, he was in a better position than anybody else to see it as a whole.

Certainly he saw it better than the politicians, who behaved with incredible stupidity on many occasions. He reveals something of their incompetent interference; and if it be urged that the war did not produce an absolutely first-rate military man, it is certain that it showed up the littleness of the politicians. In France they were particularly inadequate, and it is amazing, after repeated exposures, that they can find credit again. The prestige of Ministers evaporates even in the benevolent narrative of Marshal Joffre; while as for the rank and file of fussy deputies, runing to and fro, and not sure whether their proper place was as politicians in the army, or as military men in the Chamber, they come out very badly in the pages of this book.

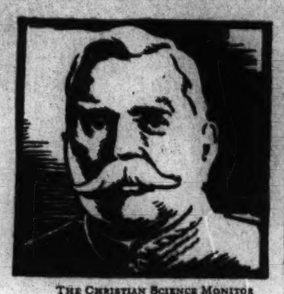
The Marshal, however, was not only, in his pleasant manner, contemptuous of them, but in firm communications insisted that they should not outpass the regulations that he laid down for them. Despite his apparent imperturbability, he was gravely conscious of his own responsibilities and of his supreme office, and he permitted nobody to stand between him and his duty. As everybody knows, in the end the politicians took their revenge, and under the pretext of a false promotion they dispossessed the victor of the Marne of his command.

It is suggested that, had he been let alone, the war would have been over in 1917, for his plans were prepared. We are entitled to express our doubts, for it is possible that the qualities which distinguished Joffre—steadfastness, calm and resiliency in face of disaster—though they were precisely what were needed in the early years, were not the qualities which could break the deadlock of trench warfare. But at least we know what happened when he was removed. His successor almost destroyed the French army. He led it to defeat and mutiny, and it required the patience of Pétain, and the subsequent impetuosity of Foch, who was helped by the vigor of the American armies and the exhaustion of the German armies, to retrieve a situation that looked, for a moment, hopeless.

In nothing should we admire Joffre more than in his restraint in criticizing others. He says what he has to say, but he does not give way to bitterness. In the past few years reputation after reputation has been demolished. Sometimes it has been demolished by those who were most interested in safeguarding it. They gave interviews, or held conversations for publication, or put together books; and in so doing proved to be their own greatest enemy.

Joffre, on the other hand, was a good and kind and not unphilosophical man. He passes the difficult test of authorship—for though he was aided in the compilation of his memoirs, he is veritably the author, and considered, corrected and initialed every page—with flying colors. Preserving a dignified silence in his lifetime, he posthumously gives an impression of modesty, of sound though not dogmatic judgment, of generosity, of, in a word, a certain nobility of soul. There is perhaps little that is new in these chapters, but they are extremely interesting to the ordinary reader, and will be extremely important to the historian, who whatever opinion he may hereafter hold as to the conduct of the war, will, in my judgment, agree that Joffre possessed the greatest personality of all the allied generals.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A Harry Cimino Drawing of Joffre From the Jacket of "The Memoirs of Joffre."

Bolsheviki in the Duma

The Bolsheviks in The Tsarist Duma, by A. Badayev. New York: International Publishers. $2.25.

THIS volume of reminiscences by one of the six Bolshevist deputies in the Duma, the rather shadowy Parliament which existed in Russia before the Revolution, casts valuable light on aspects of the revolutionary movement which have hitherto been neglected in books available to the English-reading public. The old Russian revolutionary is often thought of as a bomb-thrower, an underground conspirator engaged in a constant battle of wits and weapons with the Tsarist police.

The revolutionary movement, of course, had its spectacular terrorist side; but subsequent events have shown that the steady work of organization and propaganda which the Bolsheviki carried on among the masses counted for more in the long run than the assassinations of highly placed officials which were the specialty of the more romantic social revolutionists.

M. Badayev, who tells a clear and concise story of his activities, reveals the spadework of political activity in which the active Bolshevik of pre-war days was engaged. The Bolshevist deputies in the Duma behaved very differently from Labor or Social Democratic members of western European parliaments. They regarded the Duma as a place not for constructive legislative activity, but for agitation and propaganda. Parliamentary immunity, for the Bolshevik, was a convenient aid in carrying out illegal jobs of one kind or another, such as making speeches which would have involved the arrest of an ordinary citizen, or maintaining threads of contact between the Bolshevist Central Committee, headed by Lenine, which was abroad, and the party organizations in Russia. The Bolshevist deputy in the Duma, as M. Badayev points out with a number of illustrations, was not so much a legislator responsible to his constituents as a revolutionist responsible to his party central committee.

M. Badayev describes in detail the rebellious labor movement, which was always smoldering under the Tsarist régime, but which escaped the notice of too many observers of pre-war Russia. He depicts the strange and yet typically Russian figure of Malinovsky, who combined the incongruous functions of head of the Bolshevist group in the Duma and valued police spy, and deceived Lenine himself until incontrovertible documents discovered after the Revolution proved his treachery. The systematic rigging of the Duma elections in the interest of the propertied classes, and especially of the landed gentry (one of the reasons why Russia had no parliamentary tradition to oppose to the sweep of the Soviets in 1917); the technique of Bolshevist underground propaganda; the extremely active part which Lenine played from exile in guiding every important step taken by the Bolsheviki in Russia—all these and many other aspects of Russia's pre-war revolutionary atmosphere are well brought out in N. Badayev's work, which ends with an account of the arrest, trial and banishment of the Bolshevist deputies after the outbreak of the war. No better sketch of pre-war Russian politics from the Bolshevist standpoint is available in English.

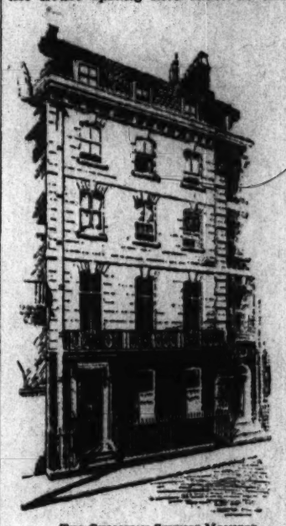
W. H. C.

A Victorian Publisher

At John Murray's, 1843-1892, by George Paston. Preface by Lord Ernle. London: Murray. 15s. net.

IN THE year 1768 a highly respected bookseller of Fleet Street, London, was trying to find a purchaser for his shop. There entered a young lieutenant of marines, John Murray by name, who bought the business for £400. From that day to this the house of Murray, controlled in succession by the founder, his son, grandson, great-grandson, and great-great-grandson, has been engaged in the publication of books.

Through the enterprise and imagination of John Murray II—whose life was written by Samuel Smiles—the house sprang into fame as the



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Jacket Design for "At John Murray's."

publisher of Walter Scott, Byron, Jane Austen and the Quarterly Review, not to mention those favorites of the early nineteenth century, "Mrs. Markham's History of England" and Mrs. Rundell's "Domestic Cookery." Under the rule of John Murray III it became, through its careful management, judgment, respectability and fair dealing, and its cultivated connection with the great and powerful, one of the key institutions of Victorian England. This is the Murray whose life and literary circle form the subject of Mr. George Paston's well-written and diverting book.

It is historically instructive, too. All the time we are at a busy center of the intellectual life of England. The men and women who were representative of the thought of that apparently rather solemn age move in and out across its pages. John Murray himself was not only "neutral ground between the publisher and the author," as Richard Ford described him in a letter to George Borrow, but the intermediary between the author and that great and rising middle class which was "growing fat upon the profits from factories and railways" and "building up new libraries."

"A strong but moderate Conservative and Churchman," says Lord Ernle, "he knew the needs of men and women of his generation and type." He was generous to his authors, conciliatory and soothing; but firm enough, as we see in his treatment of Harriet Martineau, in refusing to print anything which might offend the taste of a conventional and exacting public. Nor would he relax one iota of his Toryism even in conversation with a Radical like Gladstone. "How I wish you were out of politics," he says naïvely to the Liberal Prime Minister. "You would make such an invaluable author."

Lockhart, the biographer of Scott and editor of the Quarterly, figures prominently in the earlier pages. He speaks his mind frankly to Murray, and grumbles at a rule he imposed for some years, that of publishing neither poetry nor fiction. He disliked Gladstone, whom he thought "as vain as S. Walpole," but allowed him to contribute to the Quarterly on "literary subjects." We get the impression of authors strolling in and out of the office with priceless manuscripts in their hands. George Borrow turned up one day, with the manuscript of "The Bible in Spain," "containing," as he said to the publisher, "all my queer adventures in that queer country while engaged in distributing the Gospel, but neither learning nor disquisition, fine writing nor poetry." It at once became a "best-seller."

But the same good fortune did not await Herman Melville's "Typee" and "Omoo," which received almost as much praise as they deserved in the reviews, but failed to win favor with the public. The disposition of readers in that generation was such that Grote's History of Greece and Layard's "Nineveh" made many thousands of friends for their authors. Charles Darwin, too, it is reassuring to know, found his books so profitable that he declared, "It is quite a trade to be a scientific man." But Mr. Murray was uneasy about his work.

We have here in miniature a complete picture of Victorian England as viewed from the dignified windows of Mr. Murray's office.

R. A. SCOTT-JAMES.

Arctic Air Trail Blazers

Northern Lights, by P. Spencer Chapman. London: Chatto and Windus. 18s.

THIS account of the experiences of the British Arctic Air Route Expedition which went to Greenland in 1930 and among other things gave the world the thrill of the solitude and rescue of August Courtauld, is another rebuttal of the complaint that the world is becoming a duller place. The Elizabethan sense of wonder—"We came, by the mercy of God, into a new land"—diminishes as new lands become fewer: but "Northern Lights" is a proof that geography has not yet exhausted its resources, and that endurance and quality in man have not been rendered superfluous by the mechanical devices which now aid him in his struggle against nature. Though Greenland has long been known and traversed, though its coasts are inhabited here and there by small settlements of Eskimos, its solitude and mystery return after every intrusion, while stoicism and cunning and strength are still required of every intruder.

Briefly, the object of the expedition led by the late H. G. Watkins was to spend a year in Greenland studying climate and topography, with a view to finding suitable bases and a safe Arctic route for airplanes taking a short sea route from Europe to Canada. It was necessary to know the conditions of snow and ice, the possibilities for landings, the effects of gales and blizzards; and to these ends, an observation camp had to be established some 150 miles inland from Angmagssalik on the frozen plateau which at this point was some 8000 feet above sea level. It was here that August Courtauld spent the winter and spring alone, entombed in the snow. Five long journeys with dog-drawn sledges were also made across the inland plateau under severe conditions, and innumerable flights were made by the Moth airplane which had been taken out on the Quest—Shackleton's old boat.

Adventures of the kind which happen to Arctic parties in a sense write themselves. These are part of "Northern Lights"; but the work is informed by the distinctive spirit of the expedition. It was an expedition of youth, and the book has a corresponding charming seriousness. It has the simplicity of a dispatch, something of the old Spanish "Relacion." It is also free from purple patches and that dreadful malady which may be called "explorer's fun."

Without underrating the interest of other episodes one turns especially to Mr. Courtauld's account of his solitary winter. For sheer understatement his laconic account of his experience could not be surpassed. At a time when relief—which he never despaired of—was months overdue, he can remark simply, "The food situation was also becoming interesting." He stayed underground for five months alone, with little heat, on scanty rations and with virtually nothing to do but read. The condensed atmosphere formed long icicles on the inside of his tent, but the great consolation, he says, was to hear the blizzard howling above and to know he had not got to go out! On the fifth of May, within a few minutes of the final failure of his stove, the scraping of the relief party overhead was heard. He held before and maintained afterward that such solitude voluntarily undertaken is not unbearable to a man of active and imaginative mind; but, he says, if the outside world is to know of the plan of leaving a man alone—as now with wireless is unavoidable—it must also be provided with information assuring it of his safety.

This fascinating book is a model of planning and production. Its maps are easily accessible and its photographs excellent. There are separate accounts of the geological, survey and aeronautical work of the expedition.

V. S. P.

Queen Anne and Scotland

England Under Queen Anne: Blenheim and the Union With Scotland, by George Macaulay Trevelyan. New York and London: Longmans. 21s.

JUST as Professor Trevelyan called the first volume of his history of the reign of Queen Anne after the first of Marlborough's famous victories, so he has called the second volume after the second of them. Were one seeking matter for adverse criticism, which would be hard enough to find in this magnificent book, one might perhaps cavil a little at this nomenclature. It suggests that the author's main concern is with military history; and that is not the case.

It is true that military actions bulk largely in his pages; that Marlborough is in some sort his hero, and that not only the campaigns in Flanders but the Spanish adventure of the brilliant Peterborough, the defense of Gibraltar and the capture of Port Mahon are fully and adequately described. Not otherwise could a just history of the time have been written; for the war was of immense moment not only in its effect on the destinies of Europe but in its repercussions on the domestic politics of England. But the space which Professor Trevelyan devotes to it is only evidence of his sense of proportion: he is quite as much interested in the state of the nation, in the doings and characters of its governors and in the important measure which he has also included in his title.

To the events and negotiations leading up to the Union Treaty of 1707 he has given a series of chapters which seems likely to rank as the final and classical account of the subject. The preliminary description of the state of Scotland, at large and in detail, is a worthy companion piece to the already famous chapters on contemporary England in "Blenheim"—which, one is glad to note, have lately been reprinted as a separate small book for the benefit of those who are mainly interested in the social aspect of history or whose pockets or shelf room are inadequate to the entire work. Nowhere is Professor Trevelyan's gift of combining the picturesque with the precise better demonstrated.

For what gives Professor Trevelyan his high place among historians is that, while he has been trained in the modern school which insists on exhaustive research, exact documentation and the disinterested weighing of evidence, while he eschews the intrusion of personal preferences in politics or religion which were also flaunted by Macaulay and Froude (and survive so defiantly in Belloc), he regards history as first and foremost an art. He delights in the inequalities and idiosyncrasies the minimizing of which has robbed so many modern histories of color and reality.

"There were giants on English earth in those days," he remarks with satisfaction, imagining a meeting between Sir Christopher Wren, Her Majesty's Surveyor General and Sir Isaac Newton, Master of the Mint, when Wren was at the Tower planning the first Record Office. There have been giants since; but perhaps one of the things which gives the culture of the age of Queen Anne its aspect of solidity and homogeneity is that its men of genius did not stand aloof from affairs but were content to serve the state in quite humble capacities. That makes it an age peculiarly worthy of study; and in Professor Trevelyan it has found an ideal expositor, whom one may read as happily as Macaulay and trust as confidently as Gardiner. One looks forward with impatience to his third and concluding volume, wherein the fascinating figure of Bolingbroke and the tremendous personality of Swift will emerge into prominence. The whole will occupy a proud position among the masterpieces of historical literature.

More Than Pretty

The Princess Marries the Page, a play by Edna St. Vincent Millay. New York: Harper. $2.

MISS MILLAY'S first play, "The Princess Marries the Page," written when she was an undergraduate at Vassar College and played on three occasions then, was put away and all but forgotten by its author until she happened on it among her papers and offered it to Miss Mary Kennedy, then her guest, who was looking for a one-act play to be produced by the Cosmopolitan Club of Philadelphia. Mr. Deems Taylor, for whose opera "The King's Henchman" Miss Millay wrote the libretto, being Miss Kennedy's husband and also Miss Millay's guest at the time, composed a song for the Page to play on his pipe. After its successful presentation in Philadelphia, "The Princess Marries the Page," with illustrations of gay fantasy by J. Paget-Fredericks, reached publication 13 years after it was written.

This then is the history of the play as Miss Millay herself tells it in the preface. She adds a truthful but temperate comment on its quality: "On reading over to myself 'The Princess Marries the Page,' I found that I liked it much better than I had expected to do. It was unmistakably a youthful work, and very slight, but I thought it rather pretty."

It is more than pretty; it is youthful, romantic and delightful, full of the impertinences, the variability and the charms of the 'teens, gay and absurd but still critical of life in a roguish and shrewd way.

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Fragrant Plum and Cherry

A Daughter of the Narikin, by Etsu Inagaki Sugimoto. New York: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.

FOR Occidental readers the chief interest in Madame Sugimoto's gentle tale of a poor little rich girl lies in its revelation of Japanese thought and customs. "A Daughter of the Narikin" describes life in Tokyo among the narikin—that is, the newly rich—and among their more aristocratic financial, social or school associates.

Yukiko Toyama's father was a self-made man, a lacquer merchant who through industry and skill accumulated enough money to become a dealer in curios, made successful investments and by middle life had an interest in most of the great financial ventures of Tokyo. He married as his second wife a daughter of impoverished aristocracy, who saw an opportunity to help one of her kinsmen by marrying him to her stepdaughter. Accordingly Yukiko, always obedient, was married with impressive ceremonies to young Minoru. He, as an "adopted husband," the husband of an heiress, renounced his own name and became the foster-son and heir of his father-in-law. When that was accomplished the bride herself lost all her rights in her father's estate.

The marriage was unhappy, not only on account of the infidelity and extravagance of the husband, but also on account of Yukiko's secret longing for a friend of her youth, the boy Masao, who had been brought up in her father's house and, until her stepmother interfered, had been regarded as her father's future foster-son and her husband-to-be. Masao, grown to manhood, independently went off to Formosa to make his way, and later to New York.

The scene of the story shifts from Tokyo to Japanese circles in New York, centering in the Japan Society. When Yukiko and Masao saw each other again, for the last time, he was married to a Japanese girl whom he had met in New York and Yukiko had renounced the world and become a priestess at the shrine of Buddha.

The tragedy of Yukiko is quiet. It would be undignified for her to grieve outwardly. Every action, every slightest gesture has been prescribed for her by centuries of ceremonial. How violent and hasty seem western manners in comparison with Japanese leisureliness, patience and consideration. In the affectionate fidelity with which Mme. Sugimoto has described the customs of her country in this novel and in its predecessor, "A Daughter of the Samurai," one can feel an added sharpness of regret that ancient ways are beginning to yield to modern, foreign fashions.

Ironical and Humane

The Salutation, by Sylvia Townsend Warner. New York: Viking. $2.50.

A VOLUME of short stories and two longer tales by Miss Warner appears under the title of "The Salutation," which is the name of the more impressive of the longer stories.

Miss Warner has developed the technique of imaginative realism to a high degree. She deals largely in tattered, dun-colored facts, completely without illusions, yet these facts are of importance to her only as they affect the inner rather than the external life of her characters. Almost never does she write of a happy man or woman. Ironically, she shows them at times self-deceived into complacency, and with gentle finality she opens their eyes. More often she writes of those whose eyes are already opened.

Such a person is the Englishman in "The Salutation," a man who once refused happiness and is now seeking a place where he can sit down quietly with his unhappiness and not be distracted from it. Wandering thus across an Argentine plain he comes upon the House of the Salutation, where the Spanish widow of an Englishman has found peace, though not happiness, in carrying out as well as she can the plans her husband made for the great ranch. Because the stranger is an Englishman she is loth to stir up her memories by taking him in, but equally she feels bound by loyalty to help one of her husband's race. Life on the ranch, the subtle defining of the shades of feeling in the two middle-aged principals of the story, the respect each has for the other without understanding, the hint of a miniature volcano of suspicion and jealousy raging beneath the sleepy composure of the ranch and especially the interpretation of Spanish and English ways and thought make this a complex story that might be confusing but becomes impressively lucid under Miss Warner's hand. There is something in it much more important than the South American setting.

"The Salutation" is the most gentle of these tales. Elsewhere the tone, though always quiet, is more blighting. Some of the shorter stories lie in the borderland of fancy, such as "Early One Morning"; but even there the treatment is realistic in detail. A story like "Perdita," in which a royal princess hunts the city over for her pet kitten, is really nothing but a "stunt" performance, with no purpose except the author's own diversion; and always Miss Warner has impressed the reader as being engaged in telling a tale or working out the effects of a situation mainly because it amused her to do it. She is intuitive and gifted with a restrained, beautifully clear style, and she has a startlingly revealing realism, but the whimsicality of her situations keeps her work from being taken as seriously as it well might be.

The Children's Judge, by M. A. DeWolf Howe (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.75) is a short biography of Frederick Pickering Cabot, judge of the Boston Juvenile Court and the first president of the Judge Baker Foundation. Although his biographer recounts at length his boyhood and youth and his connection with old New England families—Lees, Cabots, Jacksons and Higginsons—the subject is most engrossing to the reader in his official capacity as judge and counselor to recalcitrant youngsters. Judge Cabot was appointed judge of the Boston Juvenile Court because he believed in treating young offenders not as criminals but as children needing guidance, and this attitude he consistently maintained. He also rendered an important public service as president of the trustees of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

A Novelist of Ideals

Forgive Us Our Trespasses, by Lloyd C. Douglas. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $2.50.

MR. DOUGLAS is a swift and vivid writer who draws up, out of his wide range of observation, a highly varied material which he uses in a journalistic fashion—journalistic in that it has echoes of events and persons that have been headliners, and has the humorous, paradoxical, dexterous and timely qualities of good newspaper writing. The book deals with a thorough attempt to put into practice the teaching of forgiveness and its results. It deals with this attempt in terms of midwestern small town life, college atmosphere, Greenwich Village, the daily cynicisms of a popular columnist and modern American life in its thoroughly sophisticated mundane aspects.

The central figure about whom Mr. Douglas weaves his experiment in the power of forgiveness is Dinny Brumm, former football hero of Magnolia College, expelled for his militaristic defense of a pacifist war-time college president. Cast out of Magnolia, Dinny refused the reinstatement which was offered under pressure of a football-worshiping alumni, and became, in time, a newspaper columnist.

With the pen that he taught himself to wield at Magnolia, he indicted column after column of sourness, mockery and accomplished satire against nearly everything held in sentimental regard by the public; and the public applauded.

Then it all went stale. Even a novel that he tried to write succumbed to the criticism of Joan Braithwaite, who loved him but refused him on account of his vitriol. Thereupon, with everything gone awry for him, he found a letter left by his girl mother, and with it a scrap of paper torn from the New Testament that had strengthened her.

Mr. Douglas writes about churches and church colleges with a legitimately acquired local color, for he had been a pastor, and the director of publicity in colleges and universities for the United States War Work Council and the Congregational World Movement. He is omnivorous in his use of material. Not a good plot-builder, he sometimes weaves back and forth in a confusing way and has no aversion to the use of coincidence, but he makes up for this in great measure by the spontaneity and dash of his style and the surprising realism with which he handles a courageously idealistic theme.

At Seventeen

Invitation to the Waltz, by Rosamund Lehmann. New York: Holt. $2.

SOMETIMES—not often enough—there comes a book that is a sheer delight. Such a book is Miss Rosamund Lehmann's "Invitation to the Waltz."

Miss Lehmann has gone back into a past that is near yet remote, the 12-year-old past of 1920, when modes and manners were still faintly tinged with formality and young people, nominally and in the country districts at least, were somewhat subject to parental guidance. This story of a young girl's first ball has much in it that brings back Mr. Booth Tarkington's "Alice Adams," but it is at the same time entirely individual in its character portrayal, its background and its mood.

* * *

Olivia Curtis becomes 17 on the day the story opens. She is the second daughter in a family that consists of her father, who is a retired manufacturer, her competent, managing mother, her sister Kate, two years older and promising to be like her mother, her little brother James and her seedy old Uncle Oswald. The Curtises live in a big, square Victorian house three miles from the mills that supply the Curtis income. The house has hardly changed, outside or in, since the founder of the first mill built it, and it gives indubitably the effect of sheltering a family that is safe, strongly and deeply rooted, enduring.

One of Olivia's birthday presents was material for a party dress to wear to Marigold Spencer's coming-out dance. The Curtis girls were not "in" sufficiently to be among the house guests, but they would never have been omitted from the list of guests at the dance itself.

* * *

The dance is the major theme of the book—the preparations for it, the dance itself and its aftermath, but mainly the actual hours when the party was in progress. The preparations reveal a delightful family life, with the emphasis always on Olivia; Olivia worrying about her dress or her prospect of partners, lovable, vital but never quite able to look after herself without the help of her more socially competent sister Kate.

Socially the dance was more successful for Kate than for Olivia. Kate had more partners, among them the boy of her dreams, and the story leaves Kate looking forward to a rosy future. Nothing of any importance happened to Olivia. She was often without a partner and some of the partners she had were not social assets. But she did some interesting things—met a queer radical who looked like a lonely, sulky boy in need of a friend; danced with Blind Timmy, so gentle and so isolated; talked with Sir John Spencer about books in his library; saw and heard scraps of other people's romances. She was in a way left out, like Alice Adams, but in a far different way. She was not an interloper. She was never tragic. She did not really care overmuch.

Miss Lehmann's style is spontaneous, with a delicate effervescence of humor. Tears and laughter do not break side by side, as in "Alice Adams." There are, in fact, no tears of any account in "Invitation to the Waltz." Anxiety there is, and embarrassment, and such minor calamities as a dress that proclaims its provincial origin, and a partner who neglects to show up, but to Olivia these are not crushing blows. Partly this is because she is the kind of girl she is, and partly because she knows just what her position in society is, and understands that though she is not a Spencer or a Heriot of the inner circle, she is definitely placed in a group that has an honorable and permanent standing.

Perhaps the most delightful quality of the book, so pleasing in story and characters and fastidious yet straightforward in style, is the effect it gives of the untried wings of youth, delicate but strong, and eager for flight.

W. K. R.

New England Bird Portraits

Portraits of New England Birds. Boston: Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Department of Agriculture. $1.75.

LOVERS of birds and of beautiful artistry as well will find much satisfaction in this volume of bird pictures. Two distinguished, artists, the late Louis Agassiz Fuertes and Maj. Allan Brooks, have made the paintings which here are reproduced in 92 plates in full color. In excellence of drawing and accuracy of coloration, these pictures have not been surpassed. One can but applaud the enterprise which has placed before the public at so low a price so valuable an addition to New England's ornithology. While the drawings were made originally for the monumental work on New England birds by Edward Howe Forbush, their publication in the present form makes them available to those who do not possess that exhaustive treatise.

As the paintings are true to life, in a few moments one may gain accurate knowledge of the variety and beauty of the plumage of New England birds. The notion often held that one must look to birds of the tropics for brilliant plumage will be dispelled by perusal of this volume. Nothing in nature is more gaudy than the dress of the male scarlet tanager, the yellow of the American goldfinch, or the blazing brightness of the jewel carried so proudly by the ruby-throated hummingbird.

Not less beautiful, although less brilliant, are the dainty shades of the cedar waxwing's dress, soft as the tones of a Japanese water color. That nature is a consummate artist is proved by the dash of bright red on the wings of the male and the band of lemon yellow across the tail. In a half-hour one may, with the aid of this book, gain an acquaintance with the birds of New England which is so comprehensive that they may readily be identified in their native haunts. It is a volume that every bird student, also every lover of the beautiful in nature, will be proud to possess.

A. F. G.

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MARKET ENDS YEAR WITH AN EASIER TONE

Last-Minute Selling Due to Profit-Taking—Close Heavy

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (AP)—Stocks ended 1932 with a last-minute slump today.

Prices held fairly steady until the final few minutes of trading, when renewed weakness of a few specialties spread to other sections of the list, and several issues closed with losses of a point or more.

The final tone was moderately heavy.

Transactions for the two-hour session approximated 450,000 shares.

Among issues off a point or so were American Can, Allied Chemical, American Telephone, Santa Fe, Consolidated Gas, Case and a few others. Fractional losses embraced U. S. Steel, United Aircraft, International Harvester and others.

Further buying appeared in New York Central, but that issue finished barely changed. Texas Corporation stiffened in the final dealings, and finished with a gain of a major fraction.

The last-minute selling evidently reflected profit-taking on the advance of the last two days, but it failed to cut seriously into the gains. Numerous cash transactions were again reported on the tape, indicating last-minute sales to establish losses for tax purposes.

Business News Service

Week-end business news was meager. The freight carloadings report for last week will be delayed until next Tuesday. Reports from the steel industry generally anticipated some pickup in ingot output next week, as some mills resume after the holiday shutdowns.

Year-end surveys indicated that some lines enter the new year with a substantial amount of business, either contracted or in prospect, notably textiles, shoes and chemicals. Continued firmness of the coppers reflected rumors of pending orders, but no price increase to a level at which producers could show a profit was anticipated.

Stock market sentiment in Wall Street at the turn of the year was rather mixed. Bullishly inclined traders spoke of January resumptions in steel and other lines, while other quarters were inclined to stress possible adverse effects of fourth-quarter earnings statements, possible corporate reorganizations and political uncertainties.

It was generally acknowledged, however, that the financial situation was decidedly stronger that a year ago. Bank closings in December, as tabulated by the American Banker, were only 105 in number, or less than a third of 353 in December of 1931.

Foreign exchanges were marked by a sharp rebound in sterling, which had been under pressure during the last few days. Cables ruled about 2 cents higher, at $3.33. The French franc dipped slightly. Several of the commodity markets were closed, including cotton.

Bonds Hold Steady

The bond market closed the books of 1932 today with little or no enthusiasm but with prices holding steady to firm.

Most of the highest grade securities held up around their year's highest levels while the majority of secondary issues mulled about, for the most part, in a rather narrow range. There was considerable tax selling for cash.

Semi-speculative liens were fairly firm. Announcement of the Frisco receivers that they would not pay the semiannual interest on the prior lien bonds, Series A and B, due Jan. 1, had little appreciable effect on the carriers, owing to the fact that it had been expected.

Santa Fe general 4s advanced to a new 1932 high, and gains were recorded by some issues of Alleghany Corporation, Baltimore & Ohio, St. Paul, Missouri Pacific, Illinois Central, New York Central, Pennsylvania, Rock Island and a number of others.

Quiet strength was exhibited by bonds of American Telephone, American Smelting, Chile Copper, Columbia Gas, Consolidated Gas, Dodge Brothers, International Telephone, Texas Corporation, Utilities Power & Light, Warner Brothers, Lehigh Valley Coal and Postal Telegraph.

United States Government obligations were fractionally firmer. Improvement was shown by some loans of Germany, Belgium, France and Italy.

MARKET OPINIONS

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: From a technical standpoint, the market must needs penetrate a very definite resistance level existing between 61 and 63 in the Dow-Jones industrial averages before public buying is likely to become a sustaining factor.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: A market that can remain at least steady in the face of depressing news should certainly be able to respond vigorously to favorable influences.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: While one can find no definite tangible reason to become enthusiastic over the near future of the market, it is at least comforting and encouraging to realize that 1932 saw us crossing the wide valley of the decline, in the depths during the crossing, but at the end of the year at practically the same level as at the strt. The natural inference of the trail from here is logical.

Paine, Webber & Co., Boston: The last day of 1932 finds the stock market, as a whole, up about 55 per cent from the bear market low of last summer and in strong technical position. Thus, as the new year is entered, the market is in good shape to respond to gradually improving fundamentals; continuation of a bullish attitude is strongly recommended.

Edward B. Smith & Co., New York: As long as the present crop of skeptics remains as active and vociferous as at present, we continue our confidence in further progress in the general price level.

Theodore Prince & Co., New York: Further year-end evening up operations will probably give the market a strong tone through today's short session.

DIVIDENDS

California Electric Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Dec. 30.

NEW BRANCH BANK OPENS

The National Shawmut Bank of Boston will open on Tuesday, Jan. 3, an additional branch office at 901 Cummins Highway, corner River Street, Mattapan Square.

SATURDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last Dec. 31	Last Dec. 30
98	65	7	Abraham & S pf	50	63	63	60	..
9⅛	1⅝	..	Adams Express	1300	5	4⅞	5	4⅞
14	9	..	Addressograph	300	10	9⅞	10	[illegible]
83½	30⅞	3	Air Reduction	500	60⅛	59⅝	60	60⅜
18⅝	7⅞	.60	Alaska-Juneau	500	13⅛	13	13	13⅛
4	⅛	..	Albany PW Pap	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3⅛	⅛	..	Alleghany Corp	800	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
4	¼	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
88½	42½	6†	Allied Chem	1400	83½	82	82⅛	83⅝
119½	99⅞	7	Allied Chem pf	100	119½	119½	119½	119½
15⅝	4	..	Allis Chalmers	300	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
10	4⅛	..	Alpha Port Cem	200	6⅜	6	6	..
22⅞	12	2	Amerada	200	21⅞	21	21⅞	[illegible]
18⅞	3⅛	..	Am Ag Ch Del	100	9⅜	9⅝	9⅝	9
73¾	29⅝	4	Am Can	1100	56	54⅝	54¾	55¾
17	3⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	100	7	7	7	7
30	15⅛	..	Am Car & F pf	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
37	11	..	Am Com Alcohol	1200	21	19¾	21	20½
13⅞	2¾	..	Am European	100	10	10	10	..
13	3	..	Am & For Pow	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
33	3⅛	..	Am & For Pow	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
38⅞	5	..	Am & For Pow	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
31⅛	2½	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	200	11	10¼	10¼	10¾
27	4⅞	..	Am Hide & L pf	400	7⅝	6⅞	7	7⅜
21¾	4	..	Am Ice	500	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
12	2½	..	Am International	300	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15⅝	3⅜	..	Am Locomotive	300	7⅞	7¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
49	17⅞	..	Am Loco pf	300	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
32	14	1½	Am News	100	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	18½
17½	3	..	Am Power & Lt	10	20	20	20	..
49¾	10	2½	Am P&L pf A	900	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12⅞	3⅛	..	Am Radiator	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18⅝	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	1100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
29⅞	13⅞	3	Am Safety Razor	800	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
27⅛	6⅛	..	Am Smelt & Ref	300	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	21⅞
6⅛	⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	1100	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
36⅞	20	2½¶	Am Stores	200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
137⅞	70⅛	9	Am Tel & Tel	1400	105⅛	104	104⅛	105
70	10½	..	Am Type F pf	20	14½	14⅛	14⅛	13
34½	11	1	Am Wat W&E	200	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜
31	11	1	Am WW&E ct	400	14⅛	14	14	14⅛
39⅞	15½	..	Am Wolen pf	400	25	24⅞	25	25
19⅞	3	..	Anaconda Cop	3800	7⅞	7	7⅛	7⅛
17⅛	5¼	.60	Anchor Cap	100	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	8⅞
61	24	7	Armour Del pf	100	41	41	41	40⅛
2	⅝	..	Armour Ill B	400	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3⅜	⅝	..	Armour Ill A	200	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
3	⅝	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	1	1	1	1
15⅞	3½	..	Armour Ill pf	600	7⅛	7	7	7⅛
11	3	..	Asso Dry Goods	900	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	3⅞
94	17⅞	..	Atchison T&SF	1300	41⅞	40	40⅛	41⅞
86	35	5	Atchison pf	200	60⅛	59⅞	60⅛	59⅞
44	9⅞	..	Atl Coast Line	300	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	18
21⅛	8⅝	1	Atl Refining	1300	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
151¾	28¾	4‡	Auburn Auto	1600	50⅛	48⅛	48⅝	50⅞
8⅞	1½	..	Aviation Corp Del	6400	7⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7⅛
			—B—					
12	2	..	Baldwin Loco	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
35	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	90	12½	12½	12½	12
21⅝	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	2900	8⅞	8¼	8¾	9
41½	6	..	Balt & Ohio pf	300	11	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
89	62	6½	Bamberger pf	80	72¼	72½	72½	72½
7	3⅜	..	Barnsdall A	1000	4	3⅞	4	4
8¾	2⅝	..	Belding Hem	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
18¾	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	600	10¼	10	10⅛	10
24⅞	5⅝	..	Best & Co	500	10⅛	10	10⅛	10⅛
29⅝	7¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	1100	14⅝	14⅛	14⅜	14⅛
15⅛	6½	..	Bigelow Sanford	100	6½	6½	6½	..
10	3⅝	..	Blaw Knox	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½
42½	24¼	2	Borden	200	24½	24	24	24½
14¾	3½	1	Borg Warner	500	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅞
11¼	2¼	..	Briggs Mfg	300	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
50¼	4½	..	Brooklyn Man T	500	26½	25⅞	25⅞	26⅜
78⅝	31½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	69½
10¼	2½	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
10⅛	2½	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	500	3¼	3	3	2⅞
3⅛	½	..	Budd Mfg	300	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1¼
14	3½	..	Budd Mfg pf	10	48	48	48	..
2½	1⅛	..	Bulova Watch	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
12¼	6¼	.40	Burroughs Add	200	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7¼
65	7	..	Bush Term deb	30	7¾	7½	7¾	7
2	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	½
24⅞	7	..	Byers	200	13¾	13¼	13¼	13⅝
			—C—					
19	4¼	..	Calif Packing	100	9½	9½	9½	9
1⅛	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	100	⅜	¼	¼	⅜
7⅞	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	800	2⅝	2	2⅝	2½
15	6	1	Canada Dry	200	9⅛	9	9⅛	9⅛
20⅝	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	1000	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	14¼
22¾	10⅛	1	Cannon Mills	100	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	..
9½	2⅛	..	Capital Admin	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
32	19	3	Capital Admin pf	100	28	28	28	..
65¾	16¾	..	Case Thresh	1000	42⅝	40¾	41	42¼
15	4⅜	.50	Caterpillar Trac	900	7	6⅞	7	7
3¼	⅞	..	Celotex Co	100	1	1	1	..
15½	3½	..	Cerro de Pasco	1000	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	6½
20⅞	4⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	300	15¼	15	15¼	15¼
31½	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	400	27⅛	26⅞	27	27⅞
5⅞	1⅛	..	Chi & Gt West	300	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	2
4½	¾	..	Chi Mil&St P	400	1½	1¼	1½	1⅜
8	1⅛	..	Chi Mil&St P pf	300	2½	2⅜	2½	2⅛
14⅛	2	..	Chi & N'western	1400	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3⅝
31	5	..	Chi & N'west pf	300	5⅝	5½	5½	5⅛
24½	2	..	Chi RI&P 6%	200	5	5	5	5½
27½	4⅛	..	Chi RI&P 7%	200	5⅝	5	5⅝	5¼
12⅛	5	..	Chickasha Cot O	200	6	6	6	..
8	1⅛	..	Childs Company	300	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
21⅞	5	1	Chrystal	2500	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	16⅛
2⅛	¼	..	City Stores	200	⅝	½	½	..
22	10	1	Cluett Peabody	200	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10½
31½	10¼	1	ColgateP-alm-P	100	12½	12⅝	12⅝	12⅞
10⅞	2¾	..	Collins & Aikman	300	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4½
14⅞	2⅞	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	200	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
21	4¼	1	Columbia Gas	2500	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞	16½
79⅞	40	6	Columbia G pf A	500	69½	69	69½	64⅛
41⅞	13½	2	Columbian Carb	700	28½	28	28	29
75	40	6½	Comm Cred 1 pf	100	71¾	71¾	71¾	..
28	11⅞	3	Comm Cred A	4200	24	24	24	24
13⅞	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	500	10⅛	10	10⅛	10⅛
5⅛	1⅝	..	Comwlth & So	800	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
68½	27⅝	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	200	42⅝	42½	42⅝	42⅛
12⅛	6⅛	.60	Congoleum Nairn	200	8	8	8	7⅝
11⅞	2⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	200	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	6
68⅞	31⅛	4	Consol Gas	1700	59⅞	58⅞	58⅞	59⅞
99⅛	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	200	98½	98½	98½	98
10⅞	4	½	Consol Laundries	500	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
9	4	..	Consol Oil	1200	5½	5⅛	5⅜	5⅜
1⅛	¼	..	Consol Textile	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
2½	⅜	..	Container A	300	½	½	½	⅝
1⅛	¼	..	Container B	300	¾	¾	¾	1¼
1⅜	½	..	Cont Baking B	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	¾
47⅞	24⅞	4	Cont Baking pf	1000	⅝	½	½	..
41	17⅝	2	Cont Can	300	37¼	37	37¼	37
25¼	6⅞	1.20	Cont Insurance	200	39	39	39	39⅛
3⅝	⅝	..	Cont Motors	200	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	14⅞
9⅞	3⅜	..	Cont Oil	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
55⅞	24¾	3	Corn Products	500	6	5⅞	6	6
7⅞	1½	..	Coty	1000	54¼	53⅛	53⅛	54¼
26½	13½	2¶	Cream of Wheat	400	4	3⅞	4	3⅞
23⅞	3⅞	..	Crown Cork & S	200	26	25½	26	25½
23¼	1	..	Crucible Steel	200	17½	17¼	17⅛	17¼
49⅞	14	..	Crucible Steel pf	1200	20	11⅞	20	11
20	2⅛	..	Cuba Ry pf	150	19	18⅞	19	17¼
3⅞	⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	300	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛	1½
31	7	..	Curtis Publishing	200	22	22	22	22½
3¼	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	100	10	10	10	10
4⅞	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1200	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞
12	3½	..	Cutler Hammer	1800	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞
				300	4⅞	4¼	4⅛	4⅞
			—D—					
9⅛	1	..	Davison Chem	200	3⅛	3¼	3¼	3⅛
15¼	6¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	500	7	7	7	7
45⅜	8⅜	..	Del Lack & W	1000	22⅜	21⅝	21½	22⅜
9	1⅜	..	Denver R G pf	100	2½	2½	2½	2⅜
122	54	6	Detroit Edison	100	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	67
19⅞	12	1	Diamond Match	200	19	19	19	18⅝
12⅞	7½	1.38	Dome Mines	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	..
18⅞	11⅛	1.50†	Dominion Stores	1000	15	14⅝	14⅝	15
18⅝	5	.75	Douglas A	2800	11⅝	9⅞	11⅛	9⅞
12½	1⅝	..	Dresser B	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
59⅞	22	2	du Pont de Nem	3200	37⅞	37⅜	37½	37⅞
			—E—					
87⅞	35¼	3	Eastman Kodak	200	55¾	54⅞	54⅞	55½
9⅞	3	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	500	5⅜	5⅜	5½	5½
32⅞	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	700	18⅞	18½	18⅛	18½
2½	½	..	Elec Boat H	300	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
4	⅞	..	Elec & Mus Ind	200	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	1⅝
16	2⅜	..	Elec Pow & Lt	200	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6⅝
64	10⅜	2.34	Elec Pow & L pf	1000	16½	15⅞	15⅞	16¼
55½	8⅞	2	El Pw&L 6% pf	200	15	15	15	14
1	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
25	4	..	Engineers Pub S	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
57	18	5½	Engineersñ PS ww	100	28	28	28	28
15⅞	2⅝	..	Erie RR 1pf	200	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5¼
7¼	2	2c	Eureka Vacuum	100	5	4¼	4⅞	..
11¾	9¾	¼	Exchange Buffet	100	10	10	10	..
			—F—					
2⅝	⅛	..	Fed Screw W	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
10⅞	2¼	..	Fed Water Serv	300	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
27⅞	6	1.20	Fid Phe F In A	200	16½	16⅛	16⅛	16¼
68	45	6	Firstn T&R pf A	200	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	..
54¼	35	2½	First Nat Stores	200	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛
5⅛	1	..	Fox Film A	500	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
72½	15	7	Franklin Sim pf	110	20	20	20	20
28⅞	10	2	Freeport Texas	600	25⅞	25	25	25⅛
			—G—					
2⅝	½	..	Gabriel Snub A	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
17⅞	5⅞	..	Gamewell	250	7⅞	6	7⅝	6
35⅞	8½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	700	17	16⅛	17	16⅞
19⅞	10⅞	2	Gen Baking	200	13½	13⅛	13½	13⅛
5	½	..	Gen Bronze	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
26⅛	8⅛	.40	Gen Electric	4500	15⅛	15	15⅛	14⅞
11⅝	10⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	300	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
40⅛	19⅞	2	Gen Foods	1000	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	25⅜
2⅞	⅝	..	Gen Gas & E A	600	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
24⅝	3	6	Gen G & E cv pf	200	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7
48⅛	28	3	Gen Mills	600	40	38⅞	39⅞	38⅛
96⅛	78	6	Gen Mills pf	300	96	95⅛	96	..
24⅝	7⅝	1	Gen Motors	3600	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
4	2⅛	..	Gen Out Ad	200	2⅝	2½	2⅝	3
9	4	..	Gen Out Ad A	200	6	6	6	5⅞
14	2⅛	..	Gen Print Ink	210	3¼	2⅞	3¼	3
7⅛	1	..	Gen Pub Service	400	3	2⅝	3	2⅞
28⅝	6½	..	Gen Ry Signal	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	12⅞
2⅛	⅛	..	Gen Realty	400	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
16⅞	5	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	300	6	6	6	6½
24⅛	14⅞	1	Gillette Saf Raz	6700	18⅜	18	18	18⅜
31	6⅞	..	Gimbel Bros pf	200	8	6⅛	8	6
8	2⅞	..	Gobel (Adolf)	100	4	4	4	4
26⅞	8⅛	1.20	Gold Dust	2400	15⅛	14⅝	14⅞	15⅛
12⅞	2⅛	..	Goodrich	800	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	4⅜
28⅞	5⅝	..	Goodyear	400	15⅛	14⅝	14⅞	15⅛
60⅞	19⅞	7	Goodyear 1pf	400	35	35	35	35⅛
30⅞	7⅛	..	Gotham Silk Hos	100	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅞
4⅞	1	..	Graham Paige	500	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
20⅞	14½	1	Grant (WT)	100	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	..
25	5⅛	..	Great Nor pf	600	8⅝	7⅞	7⅞	8⅛
13⅛	5	..	Great N[illegible]	4100	7	6⅞	7	6⅞
12	3⅞	..	Great W[illegible]	100	7	7	7	7
2⅝	½	..	Grigsby-[illegible]	400	1	¾	1	¾
			—H—					
4⅛	⅝	..	Hahn Dept Sto	400	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	1
18	7	..	Harbison Walker	200	9	8⅞	9	..
3½	¼	..	Hayes Body	100	¾	¾	¾	..
29½	13⅜	1½	Hercules Powder	100	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16
83	43⅝	..	Hershey Choc		57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	..
82	57	6	Hershey Choc pf	100	78	78	78	77½
4½	1	..	Houdaille Her A	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
57⅞	42¾	4.20	Household Fin pf	200	51⅞	50	51⅞	..
28⅞	8⅛	..	Houston Oil	100	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	..
5⅞	1⅝	..	Houston Oil new	200	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	..
18⅛	4⅞	.40	Howe Sound	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅜
11⅞	2⅞	..	Hudson Motor	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
6⅝	1½	..	Hupp Motors	900	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	3
			—I—					
24⅝	4⅝	..	Ill Central	400	12½	11⅝	11⅝	12
45	15⅛	4	Ill Central LL	10	31	31	31	32⅛
2⅝	1	..	Indian Refining	400	2	2	2	..
40	7⅛	2	Indus Rayon	600	30	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
27⅝	10	..	Inland Steel	300	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅞
7⅝	⅞	..	Inspiration Cop	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜
14⅞	2⅛	..	Interboro Rap T	300	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
3⅛	⅛	..	Intercon Rub	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7⅛	1⅝	..	Interlake Iron	400	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3½	¼	..	Int Agr Corp	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18⅛	3⅝	..	Int Cement	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1⅛	⅛	..	Int Combustion	600	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15⅛	2⅛	..	Int Combus pf ct	100	4	4	4	..
34⅞	10⅛	1.20	Int Harvester	2400	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	21½
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Int Hydroelec	300	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13⅞	3½	..	Int Nickel	700	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	8¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Int Paper 7%	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Int Pap&Pow A	200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Int Pap&Pow B	200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Int Pap&Pow C	300	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Int Pap&Pow pf	300	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Int Print Ink	1200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Int Rys C A pf	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	6	Int Silver pf	10	34	34	34	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Int Tel & Tel	18100	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	7
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Interstate Dept S	300	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Iowa Central	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30⅛	10⅛	2	Island Crk Coal	200	13	13	13	..
			—J—					
25½	15⅛	3	Jewel Tea	400	28½	28½	28½	..
33⅞	10	..	Johns Manville	1300	29⅞	30	30	30⅛
			—K—					
25⅛	8	3	Kan C & So pf	100	13½	13½	13½	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Kaufmann D St	400	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Kayser (J) & Co	200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Kelly-Sp 8% ctfs	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Kelsey Hayes W	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Kelvinator Corp	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Kennecott Cop	3000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Kimberly Clark	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Kresge	400	10	10	10	10⅛
110	90	7	Kresge pf	10	96	96	96	..
37	18	1	Kress Co	800	30⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
9⅛	⅛	..	Kreuger & Toll	1700	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
18⅞	10	1	Kroger Groc & B	800	17	16⅞	17	16½
			—L—					
7⅞	2	..	Lane Bryant	400	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
11	3⅝	..	Lehigh Port Cem	600	6	6	6	6
4⅞	1	..	Lehigh Val Coal	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
29⅞	5	..	Lehigh Val RR	600	11	10⅞	10⅞	11⅛
51⅞	30⅛	3.40	Lehman Corp	4040	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41
2⅞	3⅞	..	Libbey-Owens-F	300	8	8	8	..
33	9	..	Liquid Carbonic	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8⅞
37⅞	13⅛	3	Loew's Inc	1000	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	19⅞
5	1⅛	..	Loft Inc	400	3⅛	3	3	3⅛
38⅛	7½	..	Louisville & N	400	22⅞	22	22	22⅞
11⅞	3⅛	..	Ludlum Steel	300	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
			—M—					
10	6⅛	..	McCrory Stores	100	7	7	7	..
21⅞	13	1‡	McIntyre Porcu	400	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅞
62⅞	38	4	McKeesport Tin	100	45	45	45	45
1	⅛	..	McLellan Stores	600	1	1	1	..
28⅞	10	1	Mack Trucks	400	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞	19⅛
4⅞	2⅜	..	Madison Sq Gar	500	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
13⅞	4⅛	.50	Magma Copper	300	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
2⅛	⅛	..	Manati Sugar	30	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
4⅛	1	..	Mandel Bros	20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
20⅞	4	..	Man Elv mg	200	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
14⅞	6⅛	.30	Marine Mid	200	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
13⅞	3	1	Marlin-Rockwell	200	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
13⅛	3	..	Marshall Field	200	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
20⅞	9	1½	Mathieson Alkali	300	16	16	16	..
20	9⅞	1	May Dept Stores	100	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	11⅝
19⅞	8⅞	1	Mesta Mach	100	7	7	7	..
22⅛	14	1.89	Met-Gldwyn pf	100	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	..
8⅛	2	..	Miami Cop	400	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2
8⅞	3⅛	..	Mid-Cont Pet	800	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
13⅞	2	..	Midland Steel	300	6	6	6	6
4⅛	⅛	..	Min SP & SSM	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
20⅞	5	4	Min SP&SSM ll	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
13	1⅛	..	Mo Kan & Tex	600	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
11	1½	..	Mo Pacific	400	3	2⅝	3	3⅛
26	2⅝	..	Mo Pacific pf	700	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	4⅝
30⅞	13⅝	1¼	Monsanto Chem	100	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28
16⅞	3½	..	Montgom Ward	2000	13⅝	13	13⅛	13⅛
6⅛	2	..	Mother Lode	600	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
13⅞	2	..	Motor Wheel	200	3	3	3	3⅛
27⅞	5	..	Mullins Mfg	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
9⅞	2⅛	..	Mullins pf	20	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	..
		..	Murray Body	400	3⅛	3	3	3⅛
			—N—					
18⅝	8	1	Nash Motors	2000	13½	13¼	13¼	13⅝
5¼	1¼	..	Nat Acme	400	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2
46⅞	20½	2.80	Nat Biscuit	1600	39⅜	38⅝	38⅞	39⅜
18⅞	6½	..	Nat Cash Reg	400	8	7⅝	7⅝	8
31⅞	14⅝	2	Nat Dairy Prod	1300	17¾	16⅞	17⅛	17
2⅛	¼	..	Nat Dept Stores	100	½	½	½	⅜
105	61	6	Nat Lead pf B	10	80¼	80¼	80¼	80
20⅝	6⅝	1	Nat Pow & Lt	2500	14⅝	13⅞	13⅞	14¼
⅞	⅛	..	Nat Rys Mex 2pf	200	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
33⅞	13½	.50	Nat Steel	300	20⅜	19⅞	20	20¼
19⅞	4½	..	Nat Surety	300	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	6½
10⅞	3½	.60	Nat Tea	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6½
36⅝	8¾	..	NY Central	4000	18⅝	17⅞	18	17⅞
15⅞	2	..	NY C & StL pf	300	3	3	3	3
3⅛	⅛	..	NY Investors	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
31⅛	6	..	NY NH & H	300	14	13⅞	13⅞	14⅜
78⅛	12	..	NY NH & H pf	100	25	25	25	25
21⅞	10¾	1.10e	Noranda M	400	18	17¾	18	17⅞
3⅛	⅛	..	Norfolk & South	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
43⅛	13⅛	10a	North American	500	29⅞	29	29	29⅛
6½	1¼	..	No Am Aviation	6900	6⅜	5⅞	6⅛	6⅛
25⅝	5½	..	Northern Pacific	1200	14⅛	12⅞	13⅛	13
			—O—					
11	5	.50e	Ohio Oil	1200	7	6½	6⅝	6⅞
4	½	..	Oliver Farm Eq	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
22½	9	..	Otis Elevator	100	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	11⅞
9¼	1¼	..	Otis Steel	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3
20⅝	3⅛	..	Otis Steel pf	20	6½	5⅝	6⅛	7
42½	12	3	Owens Ill Glass	600	33⅞	33½	33⅝	34⅛
			—P—					
37	16⅞	2	Pacific Gas&El	700	31⅛	30⅝	31⅛	30½
5¼	1½	..	Packard Motor	1500	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2½
11⅛	1½	..	Paramount Pub	2800	2	1⅝	2	1⅞
2	⅝	..	Park Utah	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
1¼	⅛	..	Parmalee Trans	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
1½	⅛	..	Pathe Exchange	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
9⅛	3½	..	Patino Mines	300	6⅝	6	6	6
4⅝	½	..	Peerless Motor	100	1	1	1	1
2	1	..	Penn Coal&Coke	200	1½	1⅛	1½	1⅛
2⅞	½	..	Penn Dixie Cem	300	1	1	1	..
8	3	..	Penn Dixie C pf	100	4½	4½	4½	4
34⅞	13	1.80	Penney (JC)	500	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	24⅞
23⅞	6½	..	Pennsylvania RR	1200	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	14
24	2½	..	Pere Marq pf	20	6	6	6	4½
26	3½	..	Pere Marq ppf	50	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6¼
7⅝	3	..	Petroleum	480	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	4
11⅞	3⅞	..	Phelps Dodge	600	5¼	5	5⅛	5¼
41	18	3	Phila Co 6%	100	30½	30½	30½	..
7⅞	2	..	Phila & Reading	300	4	3½	3½	3⅞
8½	2	..	Phillips Pet	600	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝
1⅝	¼	..	Pierce Oil	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
1⅜	¼	..	Pierce Pet	100	½	½	½	..
24⅞	9½	..	Pitts Steel pf	10	15½	15½	15½	15⅞
12⅞	5⅞	1	Plymouth Oil	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	9
12¼	5½	..	Prairie Pipe Line	300	7½	7	7½	7¼
4	2	..	Pressed Steel Car	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
17	2⅝	..	Pressed Stl C pf	100	4½	4½	4½	4
42⅞	19⅞	2	Procter & Gam	600	29⅝	28⅞	29⅞	29
103½	81	5	Procter & G pf	40	102	102	102	102
1⅝	¼	..	Prod & Refiners	2400	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
60	28	3.20	Public Service	100	53⅞	53¼	53⅞	53¼
90⅞	62	5	Pub Serv 5%	100	86½	86⅝	86⅝	86½
102⅝	71⅞	6	Pub Serv 6%	200	97	97	97	96⅛
114	92⅞	8	Pub Serv 7%	100	106	106	106	..
28	10¼	3	Pullman	100	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	18⅜
6⅛	2⅛	..	Pure Oil	800	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
15⅝	4⅝	1	Purity Bakeries	1000	7⅝	7¼	7¼	7
			—R—					
13⅞	2½	..	Radio Corp Amer	2800	5¼	5	5¼	5
32⅞	10	..	Radio pf A	100	17¾	17½	17½	..
23⅛	3⅝	..	Radio pf B	200	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	10
7⅝	1½	..	Radio-Keith-O	300	3⅛	3	3⅛	3
12¾	4⅜	.60	Raybestos Man	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6¼
7⅝	1	..	Reis & Co pf	25	1	1	1	..
7⅞	1	..	Remington Rand	300	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3
3⅞	1	..	Reo Motors	400	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	1¾
13⅝	1⅞	..	Republic I & S	800	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	4⅞
25	5	..	Repub I&S pf	200	10½	10	10¼	10
28	[illegible]	..	Revere C&B pf	20	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	9⅛
11⅛	5⅝	1	Reynolds Metal	100	8	8	8	..
1½	⅛	..	Richfield Oil	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
9⅛	1¼	..	Rossia In Co Am	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
23⅞	12⅛	.80	eRoyal Dutch	300	20¼	20¼	20¼	20
			—S—					
59¼	30½	3	Safeway Stores	300	40⅞	40½	40½	41
17¾	4⅝	..	St Joseph Lead	800	7⅞	7½	7⅝	7
9⅞	1	..	StL & SF pf	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¾
20¼	6⅝	.40	Seaboard Oil	6800	20⅞	19⅞	20	19⅞
37⅞	9⅞	..	Sears Roebuck	300	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	19⅞
36⅝	21¼	..	Sec Nat Inv pf	300	32⅛	32	32	31⅛
5⅜	1½	..	Servel Inc	400	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1⅝
12⅜	5	.50	Shattuck (FG)	100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	8⅞
8⅝	2⅛	..	Shell Union Oil	700	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5
65¼	18	..	Shell Un Oil pf	100	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼
13⅞	2¾	..	Simmons	500	7½	6⅝	7⅛	6⅞
5⅜	2½	..	Skelly Oil	100	3½	3½	3½	3¼
12⅛	5⅛	.40	Socony Vacuum	500	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞
32¾	15¾	2	So Calif Edison	300	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	25⅜
37⅞	6⅛	..	Southern Pacific	9800	16⅝	15⅜	16	16⅝
18¾	4⅜	.40	So P Rico Sugar	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	16½
112½	86½	8	So P R Sug pf	10	112	112	112	..
18½	2½	..	Southern Ry	1800	5	4⅝	5	4⅝
23⅞	3	..	Southern Ry pf	800	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6
25	3⅛	4	So Ry M&O	400	8	8	8	..
13	4⅛	..	Spalding & Bros	250	5	5	5	..
95	20½	7	Spalding pf	10	25	25	25	25
5	1	..	Sparks Withing	600	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
8⅞	3	..	Spicer Mfg	800	5	5	5	5
5	⅝	..	Spieg May Stern	300	2½	2⅛	2½	2⅜
17⅞	8⅞	1	Stand Brands	3400	15	14⅝	15	15
34⅞	7⅝	1.20	Stand Gas & El	800	13½	13⅛	13⅛	13
2½	¼	..	Stand Investing	100	¾	¾	¾	..
31⅞	15⅛	2	Stand Oil Calif	2800	24½	23⅝	24⅛	24⅝
16⅛	7	..	Stand Oil Kan	100	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15½
2⅜	⅜	..	Sterling Secur	1300	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
37⅞	19⅞	2†	Stand Oil NJ	3400	30⅞	30¼	30¼	30⅝
26	13½	..	Sterling cv pf	100	22	22	22	..
8⅛	1⅝	..	Stewart Warner	600	3⅛	3	3⅛	3½
17⅞	4⅞	..	Stone & Webster	900	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	7⅜
39⅞	24⅜	1†	Sun Oil	110	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	..
14⅞	6⅜	.30	Superheater	200	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	..
13⅞	2½	..	Studebaker	4500	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	4½
2	¼	..	Superior Oil	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
9¼	2¼	..	Superior Steel	300	4	3¼	4	..
2⅝	⅝	..	Symington A	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
			—T—					
18⅛	9⅛	1	Texas Corp	4000	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	13⅜
26⅞	12	2	Texas Gulf Sul	2100	22⅞	22	22⅛	22⅛
4	1⅛	..	Texas & Pac Coal	1400	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
8⅛	2⅛	..	Texas & P Land	1100	5	4⅝	5	4⅝
4	1	..	Thermoid	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
14	3⅛	..	Third Ave Ry	100	6	6	6	5⅞
5⅝	2	..	Tide Water Asso	1300	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	3⅛
62	20	6	Tide Wat Asso pf	100	42½	42½	42½	37½
22	7⅞	..	Timken Roller	100	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14
7⅛	2⅛	..	Transamerica	26300	5⅜	4⅞	5⅛	5
8⅞	1⅛	..	Tri Continental	900	4	3⅞	4	3⅞
4	1⅛	..	Twin City R T	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
			—U—					
3⅛	⅜	..	Lig & Co	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
36⅝	15¼	1.20	Union Carbide	3800	29⅞	28⅞	28⅞	29½
94⅞	27⅞	6	Union Pacific	1600	71⅞	70⅜	70⅝	71⅜
71⅞	40	4	Union Pacific pf	100	81	81	81	..
34⅞	6⅛	..	United Air & T	13400	20⅝	19⅞	20	20⅞
57⅞	39⅝	3	United A&T pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	57⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	United Carbon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	United Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	3	United Corp pf	[illegible]	38	38	38	34⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	United Drewood	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	United Fruit	2200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	23⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	1.20	United Gas Im	3400	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	5	United Gas I pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	US & For Sec	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	US & ForSpf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	1.60	US Gypsum	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	US Indus Alco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	24⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	US Leather	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	US Leather A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	US Pipe & Fdry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	1.20	US P&Fdry pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	US Realty	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	US Rubber	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	US Rubber 1pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	US Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	27⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	7	US Steel pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	60⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Univ Pictures pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Univ Pipe & Rad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11⅝
10⅛	1⅛	..	Utilities P&L A	[illegible]	3⅛	3	3	3⅛
			—V—					
1⅜	⅛	..	Vadsco Sales	1300	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
23¼	5½	..	Vanadium	400	12½	12½	12½	12½
2⅛	¾	..	Va-Caro Chem	500	1	1	1	1
34⅞	7⅞	..	Vulcan Detin	70	17	17	17	17
3⅜	1	..	Walworth	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
2⅜	¼	..	Ward Baking B	200	¾	¾	¾	⅝
[illegible]	½	..	Warner Bros A	1200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	..	Warner Quinlan	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8⅞	1⅛	..	Warren Bros	200	3	2⅞	2⅞	3⅛
30	6⅛	1	Wesson Oil	400	10	9⅝	9⅞	9⅜
80	25	7	W Penn El A	140	37	35	37	35
70	20	6	W Penn El pf	70	40	38	40	38
101⅞	66½	6	W Penn Pw 6%	30	42⅜	40	40	40
4⅛	1	..	Westn Dairy P B	100	100	100	100	100
11⅞	1⅛	..	Westn Maryland	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4⅝	½	..	Westn Pacific	200	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
50	12⅞	..	Westn Union	1700	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞	26
18⅞	9⅛	1	Westing Air Br	1400	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	11⅝
43⅞	15⅞	..	Westing Elec	3200	28⅞	27⅞	27⅞	28⅛
82	32½	3½	Westing El pf	30	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	74
28⅛	11	2	White Rock	400	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	13⅞
6⅛	2⅝	..	Wilson Oil & G	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3½
3⅝	⅝	..	Willys-Overland	400	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
25	7	..	Willys-Over pf	200	18	18	18	..
1⅝	⅛	..	Wilson & Co	130	1	1	1	1
45⅞	22	2.40	Woolworth	2200	38	35⅝	35⅝	36
24	3	..	Worthton Pump	200	13	13	13	14
			—Y—					
7⅝	1⅝	..	Yellow Truck	400	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	3
40⅞	12	..	Yellow Truck pf	30	21	21	21	..
27⅝	4	..	Youngstown	900	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in scrip. dPaid in 1931. ePaid this year.

INCOMING YEAR SEES BUSINESS MORE CHEERFUL

Worst Is Over and World Ready for Improvement, Says Alfred Sloan

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—Big business enters the New Year with a feeling of optimism, the consensus being that the worst of the recession is past and that, with proper governmental economies and a forward-looking Administration in Washington, the world will witness substantial improvement in 1933.

Mr. Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of General Motors Corporation, voiced the view of many of the biggest industrial leaders today when he declared that on the constructive side of the national situation "there is a real and unusual opportunity for accomplishment."

"Our incoming Administration has received a mandate from the people which should not only make it possible to recommend essential policies in accord with fundamental principles, but what is to be of very great importance—to demand that those policies be put into action," Mr. Sloan said.

"Those policies should be formulated having in mind the interests of the great majority. The rule of the organized minority should no longer be tolerated. What we need to accomplish all this—and need badly in this very great emergency—is real leadership of a militant type. If that be forthcoming—and I certainly hope it may be—the nation should rally around and support that leadership from a patriotic standpoint in the interest of all the people. The readjustment has lasted so long and has become so acute that constructive action now becomes of vital concern," he said.

Ten Developments For January Are Named by Service

In its report to clients issued today, the United Business Service names ten important developments which are anticipated for January:

1. Belated wage cuts, particularly in public and semi-public services.
2. Lower prices for finished goods.
3. Write-downs of assets which are still high.
4. Steps to bring federal budget closer into balance.
5. More stability in foreign exchange.
6. Progress on farm relief measures.
7. Reorganizations of depressed corporations.
8. Elimination of many high cost producers.
9. Clearances and replenishment of retail stocks.
10. Seasonal increases in production and pay rolls.

These occurrences, the United Service points out, will tend to ease the general business situation and hasten the period of recovery. During January, volumes are expected to be less than a year earlier in most lines, but will be steady in comparison with recent results.

Conditions are likely to be best in the diversified industrial sections of the East, particularly those where manufacturing of "consumer" products is the chief factor in the local business situation.

MARKET AVERAGES

(Copyright, 1932, Standard Statistics Co.)

STOCKS

	50 Industrls.	20 R'r'ds	20 Util.	90 Total
Dec. 31	51.6	26.6	91.1	54.7
Previous day	51.9	26.7	91.5	54.9
Week ago	50.2	24.8	87.7	52.8
Month ago	51.4	25.9	85.5	53.4
Year ago	63.0	32.3	98.1	64.5
Three years ago	169.3	129.1	212.4	170.3
Five years ago	148.8	121.9	129.5	135.7
High (1932)	72.3	39.8	111.0	73.9
Low (1932)	35.1	13.2	51.8	35.0
High (1931)	140.2	106.2	203.9	144.3
Low (1931)	60.0	30.8	92.8	61.3
High (1930)	202.4	141.6	281.3	205.8
Low (1930)	112.9	86.4	146.5	114.7

BONDS

	20 Industrls.	20 R'r'ds	20 Util.	60 Total
Dec. 31	63.2	59.4	82.3	68.3
Previous day	63.0	58.8	82.1	68.0
Week ago	61.9	57.1	80.9	66.6
Month ago	62.6	60.9	81.5	68.3
Year ago	65.8	69.3	82.3	72.5
Two years ago	85.7	102.5	98.3	95.5
Three years ago	92.1	105.0	98.3	98.4
High (1932)	71.3	78.0	86.2	78.1
Low (1932)	53.2	47.4	70.9	57.5
High (1931)	90.4	105.7	101.5	98.7
Low (1931)	62.3	62.3	80.2	68.5
High (1930)	94.9	109.8	101.4	101.9
Low (1930)	83.3	97.3	96.6	92.6

RAILWAY EARNINGS

NORFOLK & SOUTHERN

	1932	1931
Nov. gross	$290,132	$420,160
Net oper def	73,616	6,396
Eleven mos' gross	3,925,356	5,661,834
Net oper def	260,357	*373,320

*Income.

PITTSBURGH & WEST VIRGINIA

	1932	1931
Nov. gross	$189,528	$207,497
Net oper inc	102,396	38,383
11 mos gross	2,063,521	2,762,666
Net oper inc	547,981	875,971

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE

	1932	1931
Nov. gross	$616,901	$739,274
Net oper inc	35,299	*77,535
11 mos gross	7,301,553	10,261,191
Net oper inc	*312,782	173,413

*Deficit.

MASSACHUSETTS INVESTORS TRUST

Trustees of Massachusetts Investors Trust in their report for the three months ended Dec. 15 state that the current dividend of 20 cents a share is the thirty-third consecutive quarterly dividend and is going to 16,243 shareholders owning 951,298 shares.

MUNICIPAL FINANCING LARGER

State and municipal financing scheduled for next week aggregates $9,011,130, says the Daily Bond Buyer. This compares with $7,966,528 during the present week. The largest item is a $3,000,000 issue of Buffalo relief bonds, to be offered on Thursday.

Connecticut Electric Service Makes Good Showing in 1932

Net Income of $3.44 a Share in Year to Nov. 30 Only 7.8 Per Cent Under 1931—Company Serves Thickly Populated Manufacturing Area

By G. R. ERICSON

Article 193 in the Series

While conservatively capitalized holding companies still have a measure of popularity with the investing public, there is a disposition to place funds closer to earning power.

When income shrinks it is becoming more generally appreciated that underlying securities must first receive their share. In the public utility field, there are many subsidiaries which are making relatively good showings during this deflationary period. One of these whose stock is available for investment consideration, is Connecticut Electric Service Company.

While incorporated as late as 1925, it owns or controls companies which have been serving their communities for decades in densely populated industrial districts, and has attained a relatively stabilized distribution of electric current making for satisfactory earning power.

Net earnings applicable to the capital stock last year fell off less than one-half of 1 per cent from 1930, though in 1932 the decrease in gross up to Nov. 30 by about 5 per cent resulted in a decline in net earnings applicable to the one class of stock of 7.8 per cent. This may be considered a gratifying accomplishment at a time of general retrenchment and sharply curtailed activity.

Steady Expansion Program

The consolidated balance sheet as of the end of last year shows total assets of $121,400,000, of which $111,000,000 represents plant and equipment. The surplus of $7,700,000 was only slightly changed from the previous year and is about $600,000 larger than two years before. In 1931 the company spent $1,400,000 for betterments and extensions of gas and electric lines to a number of communities.

After the Connecticut Electric Service Company took over control of the Connecticut Light & Power Company, its chief subsidiary, in 1925, it acquired from time to time up to 1932 all the common stock of the following 14 companies: Meriden Gas Light Company, Meriden Electric Light Company, New Milford Electric Light Company, Bristol & Plainville Electric Company, Eastern Connecticut Power Company, Gaylordsville Electric Company, Kent Electric Light & Gas Company, Middletown Gas Light Company, Uncas Power Company, Waterbury Gas Light Company, Westport Electric Company, Winsted Gas Company, Woodbury Electric Company and Beacons Falls Electric Company.

The company also owns all the common stock of the Northern Connecticut Power Company, the Rockville-Willimantic Lighting Company, Ousatonic Water Power Company, Central Connecticut Power & Light Company and indirectly has control of the Bristol Traction Company, Monroe Electric Light Company and Electric Merchandise Company.

Serves Industrial Area

The operating companies furnish electricity to 121 cities and towns of Connecticut, with an estimated population of over three-quarters of a million, including the manufacturing district of Naugatuck Valley, and at wholesale to the entire eastern section of the State. It supplies power to the New Haven Railroad and to the Connecticut Company for trolley purposes. It also furnishes gas to 33 cities or towns with a population of about 629,000 and gives water service to five towns.

The operating companies have 14 active plants with a generating capacity of 166,695 kilowatts, of which 65 per cent is steam and 35 per cent hydroelectric, all interconnected with one another and with other companies in the State.

Service for the 3900 square miles is effected by 354 miles of electric transmission lines. The five active gas plants have a total daily capacity of 8,650,000 cubic feet, while three plants are held in reserve at Meriden, Waterbury and Rockville.

The revenues of the company have shown moderate increase in the last five years. Gross of $13,882,898 in 1927 had risen to $17,020,925 in 1931, while in the 12 months ended Nov. 30, 1932, gross was $16,700,659. The gain in operating efficiency is shown by an operating ratio which declined from 62.16 per cent in 1927 to 59.18 per cent in 1931.

Net Off Moderately

Net income in 1931 after all charges and subsidiary preferred dividends of $4,227,090 was equal to $3.68 a share, which compares with $4,247,701 or $3.75 a share in 1930 and with $2,738,069 or $3.18 a share in 1929.

The jump in earnings in 1930 is accounted for by the acquisition of a number of companies offset by an increase in the number of shares by about 275,000. In the 12 months to Nov. 30, 1932, net income available for the common of $3,951,406 or $3.44 a share compared with $4,283,635 or $3.73 a share in the like 1931 period, or a decline this year of 7.8 per cent.

Funded debt of subsidiaries aggregated $27,477,100 on Dec. 31, 1931. The nearest large maturity is the $5,500,000 first refunding and sinking gold 7s dated 1921 and due May 1, 1951, of which $950,000 is held alive in the sinking fund. Financial position at the end of last year was fair, with current assets of $6,148,497 against current liabilities of $3,205,336. Working capital of $2,943,000 is down $2,000,000 from two years ago.

Capitalization consists solely of 1,147,860 shares of no par capital stock of which about 60 per cent was owned on Dec. 31, 1931, by United Gas Improvement Company. The preferred stock was redeemed in 1930. The no par common is on a $3 annual basis, increased from $2.50 annually on April 1, 1930, prior to which time it paid $2 annually.

In 1929 the common stock was increased by 143,000 shares offered to stockholders at $75 a share. At the end of last year there were 6302 stockholders.

EXCHANGES OBSERVE HOLIDAY SCHEDULES

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—Both New York Stock Exchange and New York Curb Exchange remain open today. All markets in America and Europe will close for New Year Day observance Monday.

Today the New York, Liverpool and New Orleans cotton markets will be closed, but Chicago cotton market will remain open. In America and Europe the grain markets, including those at Chicago, Liverpool and Winnipeg, will be open today, but other commodity markets will be closed.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch	1%	1%	3½%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1½%	1½%	4%
Com paper	1¼	1¼	3¾@4
Bar silver	24⅝c	24¼c	30¼c
Time loans—60 to 90 days	½	½	3 @4
4 to 6 months	½@1	½@1	3 @4

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 days	½@⅜	½@⅜	3⅛@3
60 days	½@⅜	½@⅜	3⅛@3
90 days	½@⅜	½@⅜	3⅛@3
4 months	⅝@½	⅝@½	3⅛@3
5 months	⅞@¾	⅞@¾	3¼@3⅛
6 months	⅞@¾	⅞@¾	3¼@3⅛

London Quotations

Call money	¾%	¾%	5¼%
Short bills	1⅛@1⅛	1⅛@1⅛	5⅝@5⅞
3 mos bills	1⅛@1⅛	1⅛@1⅛	5⅞@6⅛
Bar gold	124s 5d	124s 5d	121s 11d
Bar silver	16⅞d	16⅞d	20⅛d

Boston Quotations

Call money	2%	2%	4½%
Com paper	2	2	3¼@4

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	7%
Boston	3½	Budapest	4½
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	4
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6½
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	6
Minneapolis	3½	London	2
New York	2½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
San Francisco	3½	Prague	4½
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5
Athens	9	Sofia	8½
Berlin	4	Stockholm	3½
Berne	2	Tokyo	4.38
Bombay	4	Vienna	6
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling: Demand	$3.32¾	$3.30¾	$4.8665
Cables	3.32⅞	3.30⅞	4.8665
France—franc	.0390¼	.0390⅛	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1385	.1385	.139
Italy—lira	.0512	.0512	.0526
Germany—mark	.2381	.2381	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1400	.1400	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296½	.0296½	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1725	.1715	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0145½	.0145½	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0600	.0600	.129
Holland—florin	.4018	.4018	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1700	.1700	.1749
Norway—krone	.1716	.1708	.268
Poland—zloty	.1118	.1118	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0300	.0300	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0600	.0600	.5960
Spain—peseta	.0816	.0816	.193
Sweden—krona	.1816	.1808	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1924	.1924½	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0179	.0179	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2123	.2125	*
Shanghai—tael	.2725	.2725	*
India—rupee	.2526	.2505	.3650
Japan—yen	.2050	.2062½	.4984
Java—florin	.4026	.4025	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.3887½	.3850	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.2581	.2581	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0763	.0763	.1196
Chile—peso	.0605	.0605	.12165
Colombia—peso	.9500	.9500	.9733
Peru—sol	.1700	.1700	.4000
Uruguay—peso	.4750	.4750	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8825	.8800	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.4914	.4914	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

BUTLER BROS. LOSS $2,000,000

CHICAGO, Dec. 31—President Frank S. Cunningham of Butler Brothers estimates that 1932 operations will show a loss of about $2,000,000 before surplus adjustments, compared with a net deficit of almost $2,700,000 in 1931. Butler Brothers' sales in the first 11½ months were about 10 per cent under a year ago. Ratio of current assets to current liabilities is about eight to one, or the same as a year ago.

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INTEREST BEGINS JAN. 3

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INTEREST BEGINS JAN. 3

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.
DIVIDEND NOTICE
Common Stock Dividend No. 68
A regular quarterly cash dividend for the three months' period ending December 31, 1932, equal to 2% of its par value (being at the rate of 8% per annum), will be paid upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company by check on January 16, 1933, to shareholders of record at the close of business on December 31, 1932. The Transfer Books will not be closed.
D. H. FOOTE, *Secretary-Treasurer*
San Francisco, California.

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THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF BOSTON
DIVIDEND NO. 175
A quarterly dividend of $3.00 per share has been declared, payable February 1, 1933, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on January 10, 1933.
Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.
THOMAS K. CUMMINS, Treasurer.
Boston, December 29, 1932.

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FALL RIVER CLOTH SALES ARE LIGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 31—Sales and inquiry were light in the local cloth market this week. Sales were for the most part confined to small, odd lots for filling-in purposes.

While the increased inquiry of the previous two weeks has been lacking this week, mill men have expressed the opinion that such inquiry was more of a market feeler than a forerunner of orders.

Production here was somewhat lighter this week than during the last several weeks.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last Dec. 31	Last Dec. 30
100	Am & Cont	4	4	4	4
445	Am T&T	105⅛	104⅝	104⅝	105⅛
75	Avia Sec	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
35	Big Sanf	7½	7	7⅛	7
20	Bos El	66	66	66	66½
20	B&M A	8	6¼	8	..
10	B&M A sta	8	8	8	..
10	B&M C sta	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
20	B&M B sta	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
20	B&M D sta	12	12	12	..
10	B&M pr pf	22	22	22	21⅛
25	Brown pf	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
50	Cal & Hec	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
360	Cop Range	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅜
100	East SS	5⅜	5B	5⅜	6
60	E G&F pf	53	53	53	..
20	E G&F prpf	69	69	69	67¼
5	Economy	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	..
35	Edison Elec	176	173½	173½	173½
10	Em Asso	5½	5½	5½	5
10	First Nat S	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54¼
25	Gilchrist	3	3	3	3
10	Hygrade	12½	12½	12½	..
65	Nash	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	12⅞
15	NE Equit pf	65	65	65	..
61	NE Pub pf	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	1⅛
41	NE Tel	92½	91	92½	90
20	Pac Mills	7½	7⅛	7½	7⅛
200	Quincy Min	.50	.50	.50	.50
40	Reece But	5	5	5	..
50	Shawmut	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
150	Stone Web	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	7⅜
35	Torrington	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	..
9	Uni Shoe	33½	33½	33½	33½
30	Uni Shoe pf	32	32	32	31⅛
20	Uni Gas	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	1⅛
100	Utah Met	30	30	30	31
25	War Bros	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
	BONDS				
$3000	Amoskeag 6s	38	38	38	..
1000	E Mass 4½s	24	24	24	..
5000	Prussia 6s '52	55¼	55¼	55¼	..

CANADA CEMENT CO., LTD.

MONTREAL, Dec. 31—Canada Cement Company, Limited, reports for the year ended Nov. 30 profit before income tax, but after other charges, including interest, $555,650 provision for depreciation, compared with $3,071,101 the year before, etc., at $794,931, compared with like profit a year before of $1,566,431.

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PROSPECTS FOR 1933 BUSINESS ARE ANALYZED

Definite Interruption of Decline in 1932 Lends Basis of Hope

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (AP)—The analyses of business prospects which executives are accustomed to make at the end of each twelvemonth differ materially this year from those of recent years.

First, such optimism as is expressed, is more guarded; and second, it is largely based on a definite interruption of the decline in 1932, a basis of hope which was lacking at the close of 1930 and 1931.

Mr. Malcolm Muir, president of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, basing his comment on material gathered by editors of 31 trade publications, stresses the stability which developed in business and security markets in the last half of 1932. He states that industrial opinion supports the belief that "the first quarter of 1933 will see definite improvement."

In textiles, particularly, which had a brisk upturn in the last half of 1932, he finds that a high level of activity is anticipated for the first quarter of 1933.

In nonferrous metals he points out that gold mining, "the one depression-proof industry," probably reached a new high record of output in 1932. In other nonferrous metals, he found the immediate future uncertain, but said producers were looking for an improvement in demand.

Food industries in 1932 felt the effects of huge crops and diminished exports, but "1933 should see a moderate improvement in the technical position of agricultural commodities."

Chemicals enter 1933 with fair prospects of improvement over the last quarter of 1932, but how long the advance will continue "depends upon continued activity in such basic chemical consuming industries as textiles, leather, iron and steel, and automobile construction."

While Mr. Muir finds "little expectation of a rapid increase in electric power consumption in the first quarter of 1933, year-end indications point to a slow but sustained upturn." Engineering construction had been reduced to an abnormally low level at the end of the year, but improvement in the bond market was indicated as hopeful, in that it may eventually stimulate financing of new projects.

In the machinery industry, sales were found practically static at below 10 per cent of capacity, but the movement for industrial rehabilitation was regarded as hopeful for this industry.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Easy leaders in last minute sag.

Bonds: Steady; U. S. Governments firm.

Curb: Irregular; fluctuations narrow.

Foreign Exchanges: Irregular; sterling strong.

Cotton: Sugar market closed.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Unsettled; year-end profit taking.

Corn: Steady; subnormal receipts.

Cattle: Nominal; receipts light.

Hogs: Weak, 54-year low.

FOREIGN

Paris: Prices on the Bourse were firm with buying on month end liquidation sending prices upward, while Wall Street and other foreign advices were also encouraging. The closing was firm.

Berlin: Prices opened firm but closed irregular on the Boerse today.

London: Closed.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

Wheat	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
December	.43½	.43⅝	.42⅞	.42⅞	— ⅝
May	.45½	.45½	.44⅞	.44⅞	— ¾
July	.45½	.45½	.44⅝	.44⅝	— ⅝
Corn					
May	.26⅝	.26⅝	.26⅜	.26⅜	— ¼
July	.27⅞	.27⅞	.27⅜	.27⅜	— ½

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Dec. 31	Wk Ago.	Yr. Ago
Wheat, No. 2 red	$.63¼	$.63	$.73⅞
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.40⅛	.40⅛	.53¼
Flour	3.50	3.55	4.45
Beef, family	12.50	12.50	19.00
Pork	15.00	15.00	18.25
Lard	.0510	.0528	.0585
Cotton	.0610	.0590	.0640
Zinc	.0312	.0312	.0315
Iron	13.34	13.34	15.51
Steel, bil Pitt	26.00	26.00	29.00
Copper	.05	.05	.0725
Tin	.2275	.2287	.2275
Rubber	.03¼	.03¼	.0475
Sugar	.0415	.0415	.0420
Lead	.0285	.0285	.0375
Print Cloth	.02⅝	.02⅝	.03⅞

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN CORP.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—Madison Square Garden Corporation and wholly-owned subsidiaries report for the quarter ended Nov. 30 net income of $26,011 after depreciation, etc., equal to 8 cents a share on the 308,560 shares of capital stock outstanding at the close of the company's fiscal year on May 31, last, excluding shares in the company's treasury. This compares with a net loss of $186,144 in the preceding quarter and net income of $77,671, equal to 24 cents a share on the 319,960 shares, in the quarter ended Nov. 30, 1931.

AMERICAN COTTON FORWARDINGS

NEW YORK, Dec. 31—American cotton was forwarded to mills of the world in larger volume this week than in the corresponding week last year, according to the weekly report of the New York Cotton Exchange. Forwardings totaled 298,000 bales this week, compared with 266,000 last year. Total forwardings during the season to date are 6,182,000 bales, compared with 5,950,000 in the corresponding period of last season.

EQUITABLE OFFICE BUILDING

Equitable Office Building Corp. reports profit of $[illegible] after depreciation, interest, federal taxes, etc., equal after dividend requirements on the 67 shares of 7 per cent preferred to [illegible] cents a share on the [illegible] shares of common, compared with $1,[illegible], or $1.44 a share, in the like seven months of the previous fiscal year. November net profit was $1[illegible], compared with $170,881 in November, 1931.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	— .04
March	6.08	6.08	6.05	6.05	— .08
May	6.20	6.20	6.16	6.16	— .06
July	6.31	6.31	6.26	6.26	— .07
October	6.56	6.51	6.47	6.47	— .07

Tone at close quiet.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	27	25
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	21¼	20¼
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	9	8⅞
Alleghany Valley 4s '42	93¾	93¾
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	77¾	75¼
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	32	30½
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	78⅞	78
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	68½	67½
Amer Smelting 5s '47	84⅞	84⅞
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	105⅞	105⅝
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	106	106
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106¾	106¾
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	106¼	106¼
Amer T&T 5s '65	106¼	105¾
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	109	109
Amer Type Founders 6s '40	35	33
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	93¼	92½
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	65	65
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	31	31
Armour & Co 4½s '39	82¼	81¼
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	73½	73¼
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	95	94¾
Atch T&SF 4s '09	76¾	76½
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	91	90¾
Atch T&SF Rky Mt 4s '65	83¾	83¾
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	14	13
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	51	51
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	37	37
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102	101¾
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	78¾	78¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	68½	67¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 sta	64¾	64
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	29½	28½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	37½	36½
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	81	81
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	37½	37
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	40	39
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	109	108
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	110	109
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	93	93
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	86	86
Boston & Maine 5s '67	62¾	62¾
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	107¼	107
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '66	91	90½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	107	106¾
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	83	83
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	103	103
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	104¾	104¾
Buff R & P 4½s '57	35	34½
Broadway & 7th Ave 5s '43	2¼	2¼
Bush Term 1st 4s '52	65	65
Bush Term con 5s '55	35	35
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	59	57½
Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38	97	96⅞
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	86	85¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	86	85½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	86	86
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	88¼	88¼
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	91¾	91¾
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	92½	92
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	92¼	91½
Can North 4½s '35	97⅞	97⅞
Can North deb 6½s '46	103½	103
Can North deb 7s '40	102¼	102¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	66¼	66¼
Can Pacific 5s '44	84	84
Can Pacific 5s '54	81¾	81¾
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	18½	16⅞
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '57	6½	6
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	79½	79½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	55	54½
Certainteed 5½s '48	35¾	35¾
Ches Corp 5s '47	66	65¼
Chicago B&Q gen 4s '58	90⅞	90¼
Chicago B&Q rfg 5s '71	82	82
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	12	12
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	35	34¼
Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66	12⅞	11
Chicago M&StP gen 3½s '89	42½	40
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	45½	44¼
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	48	48
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	5¾	5¼
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	19	18½
Chicago & Nw gen 3½s '87	40	40
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	17	16
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	12	11½
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	55	55
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	17	16½
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	54	53⅞
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	24	23½
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	23¾	23
Chicago RRI&P 4½s cv '60	13	12
Chicago Ter Hau & SE in 5s '60	21½	20
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	97¼	97¼
Childs Co 5s '43	34¾	34
Chile Copper 5s '47	36	34¾
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	98¾	98¾
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	47	47
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	40	40
Clev CC&StL StL div 4s '90	75	75
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	66	66
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	38	36¾
Colo & So 1st rfrg 4½s '35	75½	75½
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	84	84
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	84¼	84¼
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	84	84
Columbus Ry P&L 4½s '57	96⅝	96⅛
Columbus Ry P&L 5½s '42	104⅝	104¼
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	96⅞	96⅞
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	101	100⅜
Con Gas 5s '57	104⅞	104⅝
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	6⅝	6⅝
Con Gas 4½s '51	101	100½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	106¾	106⅝
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	90	89½
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	63	63
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	42¾	42⅝
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	17½	17½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	79	79
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	100⅝	100¼
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	93	93
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	36	36
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	13⅞	13⅞
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	96	96
Detroit Ed 5s '52	101¼	100⅞
Detroit Ed 5s '49	101½	101½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	89½	89¼
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	104⅝	104
Erie RR ref 5s '67	27½	26½
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	45½	44½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	27	26½
Erie (Pa) col 4s '51	99	99
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	53	52½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	2¾	2¾
Fla East Coast 5½s '74 ct	2⅞	2⅞
Francisco Sugar 7½s '42	13	13
Gannett 6s '43	80	80
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	99½	98½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102½	102⅜
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	104⅛	104⅛
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	1¾	1½
Goodrich 6s '45	46½	46
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	77½	77¼
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	80	79½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	99⅞	99¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	101⅝	101⅝
Great Northern 4¼s '61	73	73
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	45½	45¼
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	44	43½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	58	57½
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	47¾	47⅝
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	52½	51¾
Humble Oil 5s '37	103½	103½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	108¼	108¼
Ill Central 4s '53	40¼	39¼
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	52	52
Ill Central 4¾s '66	35	34½
Ill Central 5s '52	52	51¾
Ill Vent CStL&NO 5s A '63	42	40¾
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	74	73
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	75½	75½
Interlake Iron 5s '51	38	37½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	49½	48¾
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	63½	63
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32 ct	63	63
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	54¼	54
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	19½	19½
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	4½	3⅞
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	38½	38½
Int Pys Cen Am 5s '72	39	39
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	27	26¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	30⅞	30½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	28⅞	28
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38	2	2
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	40	40
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	104	104
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	49¾	46⅞
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	88⅞	87⅞
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	92	91⅞
Kings Co Lt 6s '97	132¼	132¼
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	58¼	57⅞
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	90¼	89¾
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	60	60
Lake Shore&MS 3½s3½s'97reg	72	72
L'Autaro 6s '54	3⅞	3
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	33	32
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	36½	36½
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	90	85
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	32½	32
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	104⅞	104⅝
L&N uni 4s '40	82¾	82¼
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	60	60
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	63	63
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	29	29
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	72⅞	72⅞
Meads 6s '45 ww	47	47
Metro Edison 4½s '68	84½	84½
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	94	94
Metro Water 5½s '50	67	66⅞
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	78	78
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	37¾	37½
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	38⅞	38⅞
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	34	34
Min StP & SSM 6s '46	13	13
Mo Ill 5s '50	26½	26½
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	74⅞	74½
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	35¾	35
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	11	10½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	23	23
Mo Pac 5s F '77	22	21¾
Mo Pacific 5s G'78	22	22
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	22	21¾
Mo Pac 5s I '81	22	21½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	8¾	8¾
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	83½	83¼
Montana Power 5s A '62	84	84
Mobile & O 4s	61½	61½
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	88	87¾
NJ Pow & Lt 4½s '60	87	85
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	59	59
N O Pub Ser 5s '35 B	58	58
N O T & M 5½s '54	20¾	20
NYC&HR con 4s '98	60¾	60⅝
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	39	38½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	38⅞	38⅞
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	43	43
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	54	54
NYC L Sh col 3½s '98	68½	68½
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	78½	78½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	14½	14¼
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	16	15⅞
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	12½	11⅞
NY Chi & StL 6s '40 rct	36	36
NY Dock Co 4s '51	56½	56½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	113¾	113⅝
NY & Harlem RR 3½s	88	88
NY NH&H 4½s '67	59	59
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	43	43
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	50½	49¾
NY & Rich Gas 6s '51	102⅝	102⅝
NY Railway ins 6s '65	¾	¾
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	103	103
NY Steam Corp 6s '56	103⅞	103¼
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	104½	104
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	35	35
Niag Share 5½s '50	88	86½
Norf Southern rfg A '61	3⅞	3⅝
Norf & W con 4s '96	100	99¾
Norf & W div 4s '44	99¾	99¾
Norf & W PC&C 4s '41	98	98
North Am Co 5s '61	88	88
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	77	77
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	103⅞	103¾
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	57½	57½
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	69	67½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103¾	103½
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '4	101	101
Old Ben Coal 6s '44	18	18
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	92	91½
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	84	84
Otis Steel 6s '41	17½	17½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	105¼	105¼
Pac of Mo 1st 4s '38	83¾	83¾
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	106⅞	106⅞
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	106¾	106¾
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	28	28
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40 ct	28	28
Paramount Public 5½s '50	13½	12¾
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	13	14
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	94⅞	94
Pen nRailroad 4s '48	97½	97½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	80⅞	80
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	102⅝	102½
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	80¾	80¼
Penn Railroad 5s '64	79⅝	79½
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	85	85
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	99⅞	99⅜
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	71½	72
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	88⅞	88
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	99⅞	99½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	104⅛	104⅛
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	60¾	60
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	45¼	44¾
Phil Railway 4s '37	22¾	21¾
Pitts CC&StL 4s G	92	92
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60 C	30	30
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	63½	61
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	101½	101½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	23	21¾
Pub Svc E&G 4s	100	99¾
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	103⅜	103¾
Pure Oil 5½s '37	77¾	77¾
Pure Oil 5½s '40	76	75½
Read rfg 4½s A '97	83	83
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	70	70
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	61½	60
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	24½	24¼
Rio G & W col 4s '49	33	32
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	23⅞	23¼
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	38⅞	36⅞
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	8½	7
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	7½	7
St Louis & SF 4½s ct sta	7½	7
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	9	8
St Louis & SF A ct	8½	8
St Louis SW fdg	20	20
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	100¼	100¼
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	83½	83½
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	83½	83½
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	2	2
Seabd AL 6s	2¼	2¼
Seabd A L 6s ct	2½	2
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s B ct	¾	¾
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	35¼	35¼
Shell Union 5s '57	83	83
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	83¼	83¼
Shubert Theater 6s '42	1	1
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	100	100
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	95	94⅞
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	98	98
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101⅛	101⅛
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	103½	103⅜
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	68	65½
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	88¼	88¼
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	107	107
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	48½	48⅛
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	74	74
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	48¾	47⅛
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	47½	46¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	48⅜	48⅜
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s'77	59	58⅝
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	19⅞	19
Southern Ry con 5s '94	57	57
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	25⅞	24⅞
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	26	24⅞
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104¾	104½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	97¼	97
Studebaker 6s '42	44⅞	43⅞
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42 ct	⅛	⅛
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	97½	97
Ter RR Asso StL 4½s '39	99¼	99¼
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	55	55
Texas Corp 5s '44	93	90¾
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	44	44
Third Ave adj 5s '60	23½	23½
Trumbell Stel 6s '40	50	50
Union El L & P 1st 5s '57	103¾	103¾
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	104	104
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	98⅞	98⅞
Union Pacific 4½s '67	87½	87½
United Biscuit 6s '42	97¼	97¼
US Rubber Co 5s '47	44	43⅞
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	66¾	66¼
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '59 ww	25¼	24¼
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	28¼	28¼
Vanadium 5s '41	46	45
Virginia Mid 5s '36	87	87
Virginia Elec & Pow 5½s	103⅛	103⅛
Virginia Ry 5s '62	93	93½
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	102¼	102¼
Wabash RR 5s B '76	7	6⅞
Wabash RR 3d 5s '39	41	41
Wabash RR 5½s '75	6¼	5⅞
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	24½	23¾
Warren Bros 6s '41	37⅞	37¼
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	106½	106½
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	108	107¾
West Shore 4s 2361	69¾	69¾
Western Electric 5s '44	99⅞	99⅞
Western Maryland 4s '52	55	54¾
Western Pacific 5s A '46	29½	26½
Western Union 5s '51	55	53½
Western Union col 5s '38	68	68
Western Union 6½s '36	68¼	68
Western Union 5s '60	56	54½
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	50¼	50
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	61	60
White Eagel Oil 5½s '37 ww	103¼	103¼
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	35	35
White Sew Mach 6s '40	34¾	33
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	87½	87½
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	52	50¾

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Dec31	Last Dec30
3½s '47	102.11	102.9	102.10	102.8
1st 4¼s '47	102.12	102.8	102.8	102.11
1st 4¼s reg	103.18	103.18	103.18	102.12
4th 4¼s '38	103.25	103.20	103.22	103.20
US 3s '55	97.10	97.15	97.17	97.12
US 3⅛s '49	99.12	99.12	99.12	99.9
US 3⅜s '43 Mar	102.8	102.7	102.7	102.6
US 3⅜s '43 June	102.8	102.6	102.8	102.6
US 3⅜s '47	102.8	102.4	102.4	102.3
US 3¾s '56	104.16	104.16	104.16	104.17
US 4s '54	106.20	106.20	106.20	106.18
US 4¼s '52	109.27	109.27	109.27	109.22

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	13	13
Akershus 5s '63	66⅞	66⅞
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	51	50⅞
Antioquia 7s B '45	7⅞	7⅞
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	41	41
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	47½	45¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	46⅞	46
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	46	45
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	46¾	45⅞
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	46⅞	46
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	45¼	45
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	47	45½
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	47½	45
Australia 4½s '56	71	70
Australia 5s '55	74½	74
Australia 5s '57	74⅞	74⅞
Belgium (King) 6s '55	94½	94
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	100	100
Belgium (King) 7s '55	104	103¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56	103½	103½
Berlin (City) 6s '58	47⅞	47⅞
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	52	51⅞
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	62	61
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	56	55
Berlin Elec 6s '55	58⅜	57⅞
Bogota (City) 8s '45	14	14
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	3⅞	3½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	3⅞	3⅞
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	4½	4¼
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	13½	12½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	15½	14⅞
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	14¼	14
Brazil (US) 8s '41	16½	16½
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	70	70
Bremen 7s '35	64	62½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	23½	23½
Buenos Aires 8s '61 (Prov)	18¾	18¼
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	39	39
Bulgaria 7s '67	18½	18½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	99	99
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	87	86¼
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	99¼	99
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	9¾	9¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	6½	6½
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	13½	12½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	6¼	6¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	6¼	5⅞
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	6	5⅞
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	5⅞	5⅞
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	6⅛	6¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	6	6
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	7⅛	6½
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	5⅞	5⅞
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	40	40
Colombia Mtg Bs 7s '46	25¼	24½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	30	29¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	29½	29¼
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	66⅞	66⅞
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	10⅞	10⅞
Cordoba (City) 7s '37	25½	25½
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	33	33
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	90⅞	90
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	71¼	71¼
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	10½	10
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	94	94
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	93½	93½
Danmark (King) 4½s '62	72¾	72¼
Dresden 7s '45	58⅞	58⅞
Duke Price Power 6s '66	44	42⅝
Dutch EI sf 6s '62	101	100¾
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	67	67
Finnish E 6½s '54	58	58
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	99⅞	99¾
Frankfort 6½s '53	48⅞	43⅞
French (Rep) 7s '49	121	121
French (Rep) 7½s '41	130⅞	130⅜
German 7s '49	63⅞	63⅝
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germ Cen Agr 6½s '58 rcts	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germ El Pow '53	67	67
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	67	67
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	48	48
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	61	61
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	61	58
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Hope L&SW 7s '45	31	27⅞
Greek 6s '68	17¾	17¾
Hamburg 6s '46	52⅞	52
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	54	54
Hungary (King)s 7½s A '44	30⅞	30⅞
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	48⅞	48⅞
Italy (King) 7s '51	98⅞	97⅞
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	48⅞	48½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	64¾	64¼
Karstadt 6s '43	27¼	27
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	13½	13½
Kreuger & Toll ct	10	10
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	81½	81½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104⅛	104⅛
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104⅛	104⅛
Milan (City) 6½s '52	65	65
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	12	12
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	97	97
New South Wales 5s '57	71⅜	71⅜
New South Wales 5s '58	71⅜	71⅜
Nord Rys 6½s '50	106⅞	106⅞
North German Lloyd 6s '47	53	53
Norway (King) 5s '63	79¾	79¾
Norway (King) 5½s '65	80⅜	80⅜
Norway (King) 6s '43	85	85
Norway (King) 6s '44	85	85
Norway (King) 6s '52	84⅞	84⅞
Norwegian El 5½s '57	67⅛	67⅛
Nuremberg 6s '52	47⅛	47⅛
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	40½	40
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	100⅛	100⅛
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	4⅞	4
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	4⅛	3⅝
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	6⅜	6⅜
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	53	52¾
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	59	58⅞
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	9⅛	9⅛
Prussia 6½s '51	58⅞	58¼
Prussia 6s '52	56¼	55⅞
Queensland (State) 7s '41	95	95
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	58½	58½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	58⅞	58
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	58	57¼
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	52½	52½
Rhinelbe 7s '46	58⅞	58⅞
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	7	7
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	8	7⅞
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	8½	8½
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	8½	8½
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '46	11¼	11¼
Rome (City) 6½s '52	87	86¼
Roumania 7s '59	31⅞	31⅞
Saarenbrucken (City) 6s '53	65⅛	65⅛
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	13½	13¼
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	53⅛	52
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	60	58
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	17⅛	17⅛
Silesia Ek 6s '47	44	43½
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	40⅛	40⅛
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	45¾	45⅜
Sydney 5½s '55	65⅜	65⅜
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	97⅞	97
Taiwan Elec 5½s '71	41¼	41
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	35⅞	35¼
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	42¾	42¾
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	106	106
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	56¼	56½
Unterelbe 6s '53	54⅞	54⅞
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	35	35
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	24¼	24¼
Vienna 6s '52	58	58
Warsaw 7s '58	39¼	38½
Westphalia El 6s '53	48½	48¼
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	47	47

New York Curb

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
1 Acme Wire vtc	4¼	4¼	4¼
2 Allied Mills	4	4	4
7 Alum Co Am	47¼	46	46
1 Alub Co Am pf	40½	40½	40½
†150 Alum Ltd pf	30¼	30¼	30¼
2 Am Brit & Cont	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Am Cap A	1	1	1
7 Am Cit P&LB	4½	4⅜	4½
†1830 Am Cyan B	4½	4	4½
1 Am Ed Sec pf	3¼	3¼	3¼
†200 Am & Fgn P war	4⅞	4⅜	4⅛
†1183 Am Founders	⅞	¾	¾
24 Am Gas & El	32	30⅞	30⅞
[illegible] Am Invest	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Am Light & T	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
1 Am Maracaibo	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Am Pneumatic	⅛	⅛	⅛
†3920 Am Sup Power	4⅞	4½	4½
1 Am Sup P 1pf	67	67	67
1 Anch Post F	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 Arctur Rad Tube	7-16	7-16	7-16
11 Ark Nat Gas A	1½	1¼	1½
1 Armstrong Ck	4½	4½	4½
3 As El Ind	2¾	2¾	2¾
†5350 As G & El A	2⅛	1⅞	2
5 As G & E	3⅛	2⅜	3⅛
14 Atlas Corp	7⅞	7	7⅛
1 Atlas Corp pf A	35¼	35¼	35¼
†525 Atlas Corp war	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2 Autom Vot Mach	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
B			
1 Ben Ind Loan	12¾	12¾	12¾
†14 Blue Ridge	4¼	3⅛	3¼
†40 Blue Rid cv pf	29½	29	29½
1 Braz T&L	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝
†30 Buckeye P L	23½	23½	23½
2 Buf N & E P pf	21½	21½	21½
2 Wwana M'Kubwa	1/16	1/16	1/16
C			
1 Can Marc Wirel	1½	1½	1½
14 Carib Syn	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Carnation	7	7	7
†50 Celanese 1st pf	40	40	40
†27 Cen Pub S A	⅜	⅜	⅜
6 Cent St El	2½	2⅜	2⅜
25 Cen St El cv pf	11½	11½	11½
†25 Cen St El cv pf new	5½	5½	5½
5 Chief Cons	⅛	⅛	⅛
†30 Childs pf	16	16	16
129 Cities Service	2⅝	2½	2½
2 Cities Serv pf	14	14	14
1 Claude Neon Lts	½	½	½
2 Cleve El Ill	30½	30½	30½
†50 Colum G&E cv pf	90⅞	89	89
10 Comwlth & So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
†25 Cons G&E B pf A	101	101	101
2 Cons G&E aBlt	63¾	63¼	63¼
5 Cons G Ut A	1/16	1/16	1/16
1 Cons Royalty	1	1	1
1 Cont Roll & Stl Fdy	5	5	5
1 Cont Shar cv pf	½	½	½
9 Cord Corp	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞
c1 Cosden Oil COD	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
4 Creole Pet	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
c†30 Crocker Wb	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Crown C Pet	½	½	½
3 Crown C Intl A	3	3	3
D			
c12 Deere & Co	8½	8½	8½
1 Doehler Die Cast	1½	1½	1½
E			
61 East Gas & F	4½	4½	4½
2 Eastern Ut A	⅜	⅜	⅜
1 Eisler Elec	1	1	1
71 El Bond & Sh	19½	18	18
†50 El Bond & Sh pf	45	41	45
5 El Bo & Sh 5pf	42	36	42
†50 El Pow As	4¼	4¼	4¼
2 El Pow As A	4	4	4
2 Elect Share	4	4	4
†50 Emp G&F 8pf	13½	13½	13½
1 Europ El A	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2 Europ El deb rts	¼	¼	¼
F			
2 Ford M Can A	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
1 Ford Mot Ltd	3	3	3
G			
†20 Gen Aviation	2¾	2¾	2¾
†50 Gen G&E cv pf B	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 Globe Underwr	4½	4½	4½
15 Goldman Sachs	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜
†35 Gt Alt & P nv	149	148	149
†20 Gt A & P 1st pf	120	120	120
c1 Groc Str vtc	½	½	½
H			
1 Hazeltine	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1c Helena Rubin	⅛	⅛	⅛
3 Holling Gold	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
2 Hudson Bay M&S	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1 Humble Oil	45	45	45
I			
8 Imp Oil Can	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1 Ins Co N Am	34	34	34
8 Internat Pet	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
3 Inter Util B	1	1	1
2 Inter Util war	⅛	⅛	⅛
13 Inerst Equit	⅜	⅜	⅜
1 Inters Hosiery	7	7	7
1 Irving Air Ch	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
3 Ital Superpow A	1¼	1¼	1¼
2 Kelly Spring	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
K			
1 Kress pf	10	10	10
L			
3 Lake Shore M	29½	29½	29½
†30c Ley & Co '31	1	1	1
1 Lerner Strs	3¼	3¼	3¼
2c Leonard Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
21 Lone Star Gas	7	6⅞	6⅞
3 Louis L & E	13-16	⅝	13-16
M			
25 Mangel Strs pf ww	9½	9½	9½
3 Mercant Strs	9½	9	9½
1 Mesabi Iron	⅛	⅛	⅛
3 Michigan G & O	⅛	⅛	⅛
†75 Mid St Pet B vtc	⅛	⅛	⅛
†230 Mid West Util	½	1-16	1-16
†10 Mid West Ut pf xw	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Midvale	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
1 Mount Prod	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
N			
2 Nat Avia	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
10 Nat Bellas Hess	1⅛	1	1⅛
†300 Nat Candy	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
18 Nat Investors	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
†50 Nat P&L 6% pf	66	66	66
1 Nat Rub Mch	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1 Nat Sug Ref	23	23	23
1 Nat Trans	7	7	7
1 N J Zinc	27½	27½	27½
1 Newmont Min	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
1 N Y Steam	46	46	46
†50 N Y Tel 6½ pf	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
†333 Niag Hud Pow	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
1 Niag Hud B war	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
3 Niag Hud A war	13-16	13-16	13-16
c1 Niles-Bem-P	4½	4½	4½
1 Nipissing Mines	1	1	1
13 Nitrate B	⅛	⅛	⅛
3 Nor Pipe L	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 Nor States P A	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
†50 Nor St P 7 pf	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞
O			
1 Oilstocks Ltd	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1s Overseas Sec	1	1	1
P			
4 Pac G&E 1 pf	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
2 Pan-Am Airways	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
9 Pennroad	1½	1½	1½
1 Phila Co	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
3 Phoenix Sec	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Pilot Radio A	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
†100 Pratt & Lam	8	8	8
3 Pub Ut Hold war	3-32	⅛	3-32
4 Pub Ut Hold xw	⅛	⅛	⅛
R			
†25 Rwy & Lt Sec	9	9	9
11 Rellan Intl A	3	2⅞	3
12 Reybarn Inc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4c Reynolds Inv	1/16	1/16	1/16
5 Rossia Intl	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Ryerson & Son	9	8	9
S			
1 St Regis Pap	3	3	3
†72 Salt Cr Prod (1)	4	4	4
1 Seiberling Rub	2	2	2
8 Selected Indus	1⅛	1	1⅛
4 Shenandoah	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
†20 Shenandoah pf	15½	15½	15½
2 Silica Gel ctf	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 SoCEdCpf (1.37½)	21¼	21¼	21¼
c5 Span & Gen	⅛	⅛	⅛
†75 St Oil Ind (1)	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
c8 St Oil Ky (1.20)	11	11	11
2 St Oil Ohio (1½)	20	20	20
1 St Pw&Lt (1.20)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1 St Pw&LB (1.20)	9	9	9
†50 St Pw&L pf (7)	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
4 Stutz Mot Am	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
2 Swift & Co	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1 Swift Int (3)	15	15	15
†50 Swiss-Am El pf	30	30	30
T			
1 Technicolor	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1 Teck-Hugh G (.60)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1 Transcont Air	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1 Triplex Saf Glass	5½	5½	5½
U			
c†94 Union Gas Canada	3¼	3¼	3¼
c2 Unit-Carr Fast	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2 Unit Corp war	3	3	3
20 Unit Founders	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
91 United Gas	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 Unit Gas war	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Unit Gas pf	20	20	20
9 Un Lt&Pow A	3¼	3¼	3¼
†30 Un Lt & P cv pf	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞
1 US & Int Sec	⅛	⅛	⅛
10 US & I Sec pf	19¼	18⅞	19
†12 US Elec Pow	⅛	⅛	⅛
c†72 US Foil B	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1 Unit Verde	2	2	2
1 Utilitl Equities	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
11 Util Pow & Lt	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
11 Ut P&Lt B ctf	8	6	8
3 Utility & Ind	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
W			
c5 Watson (J W)	1/16	1/16	1/16
†25 West Cart pf	61¼	61¼	61¼
1 West Tab&Sta vtc	7½	7½	7½
2 Wilson Jones	6¼	6¼	6¼
2 Wright Hargr	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜

CURB DOMESTIC BONDS
(Sales in $1000)

Sales	High	Low	Last
1 Ala Pow 5s '46	98½	98½	98½
1 Ala Pow 5s '68	82½	82½	82½
7 Alumin Co 5s '52	97½	97½	97½
3 Am Cmwl P 6s '40	2	1⅛	2
3 Am El & P 6s 57A	22	21½	21½
7 Am G&E 5s 2028	90½	90	90½
1 Am G&Pow 6s '39	25	25	25
10 Am G&Pow 5s '53	22½	21¾	22½
24 Am P&L 6s 2016	56¾	56	56
2 Am Rad 4½s '47	95¼	95¼	95¼
8 Am Roll M 5s '48	45¾	45	45¾
13 Appal Gas 6s '45	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
5 Appal Gas 6s '45 B	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
4 Appal El Po 5s '56	92	91¼	92
4 Ark P&L 5s '56	86	85	86
50 As Elec 4½s '53	48	41¼	48
26 AG&E5½s '38 in ctf	24	21½	24
49 As G&E 5s '50	23	22	23
5 As G&E 5½s '77	27½	26	27½
24 As G&E 5s '68	21⅞	21¼	21⅞
17 As G&E 4½s '48	21⅞	20¼	21⅞
76 As G&E 4½s '49C	21½	20⅞	21⅞
5 As Rayon 5s '50	46	46	46
14 As Tel Ut 5½s '44C	20¼	19⅞	19⅞
6 As Tel Ut 6s '33	38	38	38
6 As T&T 5½s '55 A	27	26	26
1 Atlas Plyw 5½s '43	39¼	39¼	39¼
19 B & O RR 5s F'96	38½	37⅞	37⅞
2 Baldw Loco 5½s '33	83	83	83
2 Bell T Can 5s '55A	97½	97½	97½
4 Bell T Can 5s '60C	97½	97½	97½
1 Beth Stl 6s '98	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
4 Birm Gas 5s '59	57½	54¼	57½
5 Bikst V G&E5s'52B	103	103	103
10 Broad Riv P 5s '54A	42	42½	43½
1 Can NREq7s'35E	100¾	100¾	100¾
30 Can Pac 6s '42	90	89	90
1 Cap Ad 5s '53A xw	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞
1 Cap Ad 5s '53A ww	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞
1 Caro P&L 5s '56	65¼	65¼	65¼
2 Cen Ar L&P 5s '60	86	85½	86
4 Cen Ill PS 5s '68G	75	74½	75
1 Cen Ill PS 4½s'67F	72	72	72
2 Cen Me 4½s '57 E	88½	88½	88½
10 Cen Me 5s '55 D	97½	96¾	97½
9 Cen P & L 5s '56	65	65	65
1 Cen P Svc 5½s '49	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
12 Cen St El 5½s '54	41¾	38⅞	41¾
20 Cen St El 5s '48	42½	39	42½
15 C St P & L 5½s '53	37¾	36½	36½
14 Chi Dist E 4½s 70A	79½	79½	79½
2 Chi Dist E 5½s'35B	89	89	89
4 Cities Ser 5s '66	32½	32½	32½
53 Cities Ser 5s '50	34⅞	34¼	34⅞
6 Cit S Gas 5½s '42	34⅞	34¼	34⅞
6 Cit S Gas 5½s '42	43¾	43⅛	44⅞
3 Cit S G Pipe 6s'43	55½	54	55½
6 Cit SP&L 5½s '49	37¼	36	37¼
8 Cit S Pow 5½s '52	37½	36½	37½
5 Cleve Ry 5s '33	92½	92½	92½
3 Comwl Ed 5s '53 A	106½	106½	106½
3 Comwl Ed 5s '54 B	104½	104⅛	104½
3 Comwl Ed 4½s '56 C	100	99½	99½
4 Comwl Ed 4½s '57D	100	99	100
5 Comwl Ed 4½s'60E	99	98¾	99
27 Comwl Ed 4s'81F	90½	89¾	90
1 Comwl Ed 5½s'62G	106	106	106
1 Comwl Sub 5½s '48A	79¼	79¼	79¼
1 Conn L&P 4½s '56C	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
16 Conn Riv P 5s '52 A	97½	97½	97½
5 C GEL&PBal5½s52E	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2 C GE Lt&PBalt4s'81	99⅛	99	99
5 Con G Balt 5s '34	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
9 Con Gas Ut 6s '43A	26⅞	26	26⅞
13 Cont G&E 5s'58 A	56¾	56	56¾
2 Cont Oil 5½s '37	96¼	96¼	96¼
4 Crucible St 5s '40	48	45¼	48
8 Cudahy P 5½s '37	92	91¼	91¼
2 Cudahy P 5s '46	103	103	103
2 Dallas P&L 6s '49 A	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 Dayton P&L 5s '41	105	105	105
6 Det Int Br 6½s'52	4½	4	4
1 Det Int B 6½s'52 cod	3	3	3
1 Dix Gulf G6½s'37A	76¾	76¾	76¾
13 Ed El Ill 5s'35	103	102⅞	103
12 Ed El Ill 5s'33	100	100	100
6 Elec P&L 5s 2030	39¾	39¼	39¾
4 Emp O&R 5½s'42	41¼	41	41¼
30 Erie Ltg 5s'67	98¼	95	97⅞
1 Fairb Morse 5s'42	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
3 Fed Water 5½s'54	32½	32⅛	32⅞
10 Frstone oCt M 5s'48	79	78	79
6 Fisk Rub 5½s'31	43¼	43	43
12 Fla P&L 5s'54	62¾	62¼	62¼
1 Fla P 5½s'79 A	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜
26 Gary E&G 5s'34 A	71½	70	71½
1 Gatin P 5s'56	66	66	66
1 Gatin P 6s'41 B	45	45	45
7 Gen Pub Pt 6½s'56	18	16¼	17½
8 Gen Pub Ut 6½s'33	24	22	24
5 Geo Pow 5s'67	85⅞	85½	85⅞
5 Gulf Oil Pa 5s'47	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1 Gulf Oil Pa 5s'37	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Gulf St Ut 5s'56 A	77	77	77
1 Hall Pr 5½s'47 A	58½	58½	58½
7 Hood Rub 7s'36	46	45⅜	46
12 Houst Glf G 6½'43	36	33½	36
1 Houst Gulf G 6s'43A	44¾	44¾	44¾
1 Hous Lt&P 4½s'78D	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
1 Hous L&P 4½s'81E	94½	94½	94½
2 Idaho Pow 5s '47	101	101	101
7 Ill Cen 4½s '34	37	36½	36¾
6 Ill Pow&L 5s '56 C	62½	62½	62½
9 Ill Pow&L 6s '53 A	68½	68½	68½
2 Ill P&L 5½s '54 B	64	63	63
6 Ind & Miech 5s '55	97	96¾	96¾
1 Int Hyd El 5s '58 A	72	72	72
2 Ind Svc 5s '50	26	26	26
7 Indpls P&L 5s '57 A	92½	92⅛	92⅛
4 Insull Ut Inv 6s '40B	1	1	1
4 Int P Sec 7s '52 F	80	80	80
10 Inters Pow 6s '52	41	39¼	40¼
1 Int P Sec 6½s '55 C	87	87	87
35 Inters Pow 5s '57	60⅞	60	60½
1 Inters P Svc 4½s '58	64¼	64¼	64¼
2 Ia-Neb L&P 5s '57	81¼	81¼	81⅞
4 Jamaica W 5½ '55A	102	102	102
6 Jer CP&L 4½s '61 C	93	92⅞	92⅞
2 Jer CP&L 5s '47 B	100	99⅞	99⅞
1 Kelly Springf 6s '32	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
6 Ky Util 5s '61 H	70	70	70
1 Leh P S 6s 2026 A	72	72	72
1 Long Isl Lt 6s '45	96	96	96
5 L A G&E 5½s '49 I	105¼	105	105¼
3 L A G&E 5s '61	101½	101½	101½
5 Louis P&L 5s '57	88⅞	86½	86½
1 Mass G 5½s '46	94	94	94
17 Mass Gas 5s '55	87	85⅞	87
5 Metro Ed 5s '62 F	92⅞	92	92⅞
1 Mid W Ut 5s '35	7½	7½	7½
1 Mid St P 6½s '45 A	36	36	36
2 Minn G E 5s '34	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Minn P&L 4½s '78	76	75½	75½
1 Minn P&L 5s '55	80	80	80
1 Miss P&L Co 5s '57	78	78	78
1 Mo Pub Svc 5s '47 A	61	61	61
5 MononWP 5½s '58 B	70½	69½	70½
1 Mont LH&P 5s'51 A	94⅛	94½	94½
5 Munson SS 6½s '37	10	10	10
3 Narragansett 5s '57	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 Narragans 5s '57 B	102	101⅞	102
2 Natl El P 5s '78	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
5 Nat P&L 6s 2026 A	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
41 N Pub Svc 5s'78	19⅞	19¼	19¼
1 Nebr Pw 4½s'81	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1 Nev Cal E 5s'56	64¼	64¼	64¼
2 N Amster Gas 5s'48	101	100⅞	101
12 N Eng G&E 5s'50	55⅞	55½	55⅞
17 N Eng G&E 5s'47	56⅞	56	56⅞
18 NY P & L 4½s '67	96⅞	96	96⅞
36 NY St E&G 4½s '80	88⅛	87⅞	88⅛
5 NY St G&E 5½s '62	99	99	99
1 Niag Fall P 6s '50	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
5 Nor Am L&P 5s '33	101⅛	100⅞	100⅞
2 Nor Am L&P 5s '36	84½	84⅞	84⅞
6 Nor Am L&P 5s '56	81½	81	81
3 N A L&P 5½s '56 A	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
5 Nor Ind P S 5s '66 C	85	85	85
1 Nor O P&L 5½s '51	100½	100¼	100¼
1 Nor State P 4½s '61	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
2 Ogden Gas 5s '45	100	100	100
5 Ohio Pow 5s '52 B	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
2 Ohio Pow 4½s '56 D	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
5 Ohio Pub S 5s '54 D	85	85	85
3 Okla G&E 5s '50	89	89	89
7 Pac G&E 4½s '57 E	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
10 Pac G&E 4½s '60 F	100	99⅞	100
1 Pac G&E 5s '55 D	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Pac G&E 6s '41 B	110	110	110
3 Pac P&L 5s '55	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞
1 Palmer Louis 6s '38	81¼	81¼	81¼
1 Penn Pow 5s '56	101	101	101
1 Pen Wat&P 5s '40	106	106	106
3 Peo Gas LC 4s '81 B	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
10 Peo Gas LC 5s '57 C	105	104⅞	104⅞
3 Phila El 5s '66	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
1 Piedmt El 6½s '60 A	65	65	65
1 Potomac Ed 5s '56 E	83½	83½	83½
1 Pub S N Ill 5s 66C	93½	93½	93½
1 Pub S N Ill 4½s 81F	87	86⅞	87
8 Pub S N Ill 4½s 87G	105	105	105
2 Pub Sv NJ 6s ctfs	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
6 Pub S Sb 5½s 49A	73⅞	72	73⅞
3 Kresge 5s '45 ctf	85	85	85
12 Pug Sd P&L 5½s 49	84⅞	84⅛	84⅞
3 Pug Sd P&L 4½s 50D	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
12 Roch Gen P 5s '53	48½	43	48½
3 St L Gas & C 6s 47	14	13½	13½
3 Safe Har W 4½s 79	101½	101	101½
11 Seattle Lt 5s '49	44⅞	43	44⅞
7 Shaw W&P 4½s 67A	57½	54½	57½
8 Shaw W&P 4½s 68	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
7 Shaw W&P 4½s 70D	58½	58	58½
6 Shaw W&P 5s '70 C	66½	66	66½
2 SEP&L 6s 2025 A xw	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞
1 So Cal Ed 5s '39	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
3 So Cal Ed 5s '51	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
3 So Cal Ed 5s '54	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
3 So Cal Gas 5s '57	97½	97½	97½
1 So Cal Gas 5s '57	97½	97½	97½
1 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
1 So Ind Ry Co 4s '51	39	39	39
2 So Ind G&E 5½s'57	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
6 South Nat Gas 6s'44	43	43	43
1 So'west A Tel 5s '51A	46	46	46
2 S'w G&E 5s '57 B	76	75	76
4 S'w L&P 5s '57 A	65	65	65
1 S'w Pub Svc 6s '45	67	67	67
1 S'w P&L 6s 2022 A	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
1 Stanley Mfg 6s '42	73¼	73¼	73¼
5 Stand G&E 6s '51	48¼	48¼	48¼
1 Stand G&E 6s '66	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
8 Stand P&L 6s '57	48⅞	45⅞	48⅞
2 S'pwr Ill 6s '61	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
1 S'pwr Ill 4½s '70	76¼	76¼	76¼
3 Syracuse L 5½s '54	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
2 Tenn El P 5s '56	90	88	90
1 Tex E&E 5s '60	86½	86½	86½
15 Tex P&L 5s '56	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
8 Tex P&L 5s '37	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1 Thermoid 6s '34	42	42	42
6 TideWatP 5s '79A	61½	61¼	61¼
67 Toledo Ed 5s '62	97	96½	97
1 TwCyRTr 5½s '52A	31¾	31¾	31¾
32 Ulen&Co 6s '44	15	14½	14½
5 UnionEl 5s'67 B	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
2 UnGulfCor 5s '50	101	101	101
8 Un L&P 6½s '74	51¼	51¼	51¼
16 Un L&P 6s '75	47	45¼	46
1 Un L&P 5½s '59	69	69	69
7 UnL&Ry 5½s '52	52½	51½	52
2 Un L&Ry 6s '73 A	43½	43	43½
1 US Rub 6½s '35	55	55	55
1 Utah P&L 4½s '44	65	65	65
1 Utica G&E 5s D '56	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
2 Van Swering 6s '35	4	4	4
1 Virg El P 5s '55 A	97¾	97¾	97¾
3 Virg P S 5s '46	56	55⅞	56
3 Virg P S 5½s '46 A	73	72	73
2 Va Pub S 5s '50 B	67½	67½	67½
1 WashWatP 5s '60	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
2 WNewsDel 6s '44	26½	26½	26½
3 WTexUt 5s '57 A	48½	48½	48½
2 WestvacoChl 5½s'37	103½	103½	103½
1 WiscElP 5s'54A	101½	101½	101½
1 WiscP&L 5s'56E	83	83	83
1 WiscP&L 5s'58F	81¾	81¾	81¾

FOREIGN BONDS

Sales	High	Low	Last
5 BogotaMgBk 7s'47	27½	27½	27½
3 BogMgBk 7s'47 new	27½	27½	27½
4 BuenAirPr 7½s '47	29	28¾	29
3 Bu Air Prv 7s '52	22	21½	22
3 Cent Bk Ger 6s '51B	55½	55½	55½
21 Com Prv Bk 5½s '37	62¾	62¼	62¾
1 Cubn Tel 7½s '41A	70¼	70¼	70¼
1 Fin Ind Bk 7s '44	69	69	69
7 Fin R M Bk 6s '61	37⅞	37	37
4 Ger C Mun 7s '47	55½	55	55
4 Ger C Mun 6s '47	54½	54	54
7 Gesfuerel 6s '53 xw	62	60½	60½
5 Hambrg El 5½s '38	64	64	64
7 Hanover St 6½s '49	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
1 Medellin Col 7s '51	12¾	12¼	12¼
18 Prussia El 6s '54	59½	59¼	59¼
2 Ruhr Hsng 6½s '58	55	55	55
2 Russ 5½s ctf 1921	2½	2½	2½
1 Santiago-Chile 7s '61	4	4	4
5 Sauda Falls 5s '55 A	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
2 Saxon Pb Wks 6s '37	58½	58½	58½
1 Stinnes 7s '46 xw	52¼	52¼	52¼
8 Terni Elec 6½s '53	70	69⅞	69⅞
10 Un Ind 6½s '41	57¾	57	57
2 Un Ind 5s '45	56	56	56

†—Actual Sales. C—Cash.

BANK JOURNAL SEES REASSURING FACTORS

The American Bankers Association Journal finds "two distinctly reassuring elements" in business conditions during December. One was that business as a whole showed a large degree of stability, while there also apeared to be "a marked lack of the psychological unsettlement in the public attitude toward the economic difficulties such as added to the hazards of previous stages of the depression."

Second, many lighter trades serving immediate consumption needs reported fair improvement, even though heavy industry was seasonally discouraging.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 (AP)—The weekly statement of the New York clearing house shows: Total surplus and undivided profits $902,622,000 (unchanged); total net demand deposits (average) $14,312,000 (increase); time deposits (average) $2,190,000 (increase); clearings week ending today (x) $2,632,152,317; clearings week ending Dec. 24, $2,852,817,362. (x—5 days.)

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Telephone: 9-6236 8-12 a. m. daily

CAHEEN'S

Wish You a Very Prosperous New Year

CONSUMERS ICE DELIVERY CO.

220 SECOND AVENUE N.

We Also Sell Best Grade

Domestic Coal and Coke

PHONE 3-5246

NOW CHEVROLET CARS and TRUCKS

SALES

DRENNEN MOTOR CAR COMPANY

The House of SERVICE Since 1908

UTOPIA CLEANERS DYERS

MAIN OFFICE, Phone 3-4221
1422 10TH AVENUE SOUTH

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We solicit inquiries for both domestic and industrial coke.

Republic Steel Corp.

Birmingham, Ala. Phone 3-4149

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

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813 FRANKLIN STREET

I. ELMER PERRY CO.

Discriminating People Demand Our

"IEPCO"

Coal—Coke—Wood—Oil

PHONE 2-3212

29th and Boulevard, WILMINGTON, DEL.

B. E. HARMAN

HEMSTITCHING

ELECTRIC SEWING—WASHING—IRONING MACHINES

620 W. 9th Street Phone 2-3612

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON (Continued)

MEGARY'S

SIXTH AND TATNALL STREETS

exclusive Wilmington agents for

WHITTALL RUGS

Including the Famous ANGLO-PERSIANS

FURNITURE DRAPERIES CHINA

Telephone 3917

HARDWARE and HOUSEFURNISHINGS

ALFRED D. PEOPLES

507 MARKET STREET

Gawthrop & Brother Co.

29th and Boulevard Wilmington, Del.

Plumbing and Heating

708 Orange Street
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Crosby & Hill Company

DEPARTMENT STORE

605, 607, 609 Market St., Wilmington, Del.

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Scientific Care of Hair, Scalp, Face

Special Department for Gentlemen

340 Delaware Trust Bldg Tel. Wil 2-0712

BUTLER'S INC.

BOOKS and STATIONERY

415 Market St., Wilmington, Del.

CARTLEDGE FLOWER SHOP

FRED C. THORNETT

10th and Orange Sts. Phone 6121

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

Satisfied Customers Our Aim

I. Y. CHISWELL

GENERAL AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING

Kwick Way Valve Service and Accurometer Wheel and Axle Aligning

2303 14TH STREET, N. W.

FIDELITY GARAGE ADAMS 4549

5010 CONN. Ave. Phone Cleve. 3600
Chevy Chase, D. C.

"PARKWAY"

CLEANERS and DYERS

It will pay you to inquire about our profit-sharing plan.

Service to Your Home

EXCLUSIVE

Millinery and Gowns

Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING

MARY G. FIELDING

1729 Columbia Road, N. W.

Open Evenings

GEORGE R. GRAY

Printing and Publishing

1432 K St., N. W. S. E. Cor. 15th

Phone District 7014

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1847 Columbia Road, N. W.

All branches of Beauty Culture Realistic Permanent Waving

Phone Columbia 10153

DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK

1406 G Street, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

PARISIAN BAKERY

1790 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

French Pastries *Cakes*
Candies *Ice Cream*

Delivery Telephone Columbia 3428

In business 25 years.

FLORIDA

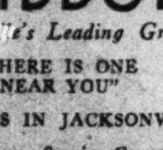
HOLLYWOOD

College Grill Hollywood Florida

Good Food Pleasing Service

SOUTHERN HOTEL

JACKSONVILLE



WHIDDONS

"Jacksonville's Leading Grocer"

"THERE IS ONE NEAR YOU"

38 STORES IN JACKSONVILLE

Best Prices—Service Coupons

Furchgott's

Complete Stocks of the Nationally Known Fine

Kickernick Underthings

for Women and Children

Mrs. J. A. McKee, Inc.

The Latest Creations in Smart Corsets and Corselettes

Lingerie Negligees Trousseaux

18 W. DUVAL STREET Phone 5-5436

FLORIDA

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Invest in Satisfaction and Economy AT PIGGLY WIGGLY

WHERE YOU CAN CHOOSE FOR YOURSELF

EVERYTHING for the home and for each member of the family.

Cohen Brothers

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, Inc.

Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.

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MIAMI

TO HELP YOU

If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Miami 32445.

Willard

FOR QUICKER STARTS AND DEPENDABILITY

USE A WILLARD

Dixie Tire Company

Distributor

MIAMI AND MIAMI BEACH

WHITE BELT LAUNDRY

THRIFTY SERVICE

15 lbs. for $1.00

PHONE EDGEWATER 1568

Smart Hats

Alice ROSS

Importer—Creator

265 E. Flagler Street

Laura Jacobsen CAFE

Hotel Urmey, Miami, Florida
(Also across from Edgewater Beach Hotel)
CHICAGO, ILL.

Green Turtle Inn

The Most Exclusive Sea Food House in Miami

Private Dining Rooms for Parties

1440 Biscayne Boulevard Phone 2-9183

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"Where the best costs less"

1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street

OPALESCENT BEAUTY SALON

OPAL ECKHOFF, Prop.

Specializing in all branches of beauty culture

173 E. FLAGLER—(Opp. Olympia Theatre)
Halcyon Hotel Bldg., Miami, Fla. Tel. 2-4985

Phone 2-0718

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Firestone Tires, Cities Service Gas

360 N. E. 13TH STREET

(County Causeway) MIAMI, FLA.

Nordell's

Miami's Largest Shop of Distinctive Millinery

140 EAST FLAGLER ST.

The Most Delicious Food in Miami

Maxwell House

"Good to the last bite"

Full course dinners 50c
Try our famous smothered chicken
Special Turkey Dinner Sundays 50c
Continuously from noon to 8 P. M.

2147 S. W. EIGHTH STREET

Jean *SMART HATS*

EXCLUSIVE, INEXPENSIVE

MOULDED TO THE HEAD

Remodeling Reasonable

18 S. E. 2ND AVE.

Steaks Chickens

LATCH STRING INN

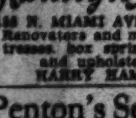
Biscayne Boulevard and 19th St.

"UNUSUALLY GOOD FOOD"

Special Dinners 50c, 75c and $1.00

Sea Foods Popular Prices

WHITE BELT DAIRY



MILK and DAIRY PRODUCTS

Old Plantation Ice Cream

Miami, Fla. Ph. Edge. 1686

Hamlyn Mattress Co.

1158 N. MIAMI AVE. Phone 2-4854

Renovators and manufacturers of mattresses, box springs, cushions, pillows and upholstery of all kinds.

HARRY HAMLYN, Proprietor

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Hood Tires and Tubes

ELEVATED GREASE RACK
CRANK CASE SERVICE

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Hart Hardware Company

New Location, 44-46 N. E. First Street

Coleman Instant Stoves, Lamps and Lanterns. Davis 100% pure paint. Kitchen utensils and fishing tackle.

Phone 3-1416

SEE NEXT PAGE

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(Continued)

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Mrs. John A. Geddis
117 SEYBOLD ARCADE
Featuring
DEXDALE Quality Hosiery at Reasonable Prices

LA VIDA BEAUTY SHOPPE
MRS. CORA MOOMAW
Permanent and Finger Waving. Facial, Care of the Scalp, Hair Tinting—at reasonable prices. Open night by appointment.
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Phone 2-1352

BILTMORE CLEANERS AND DYERS
Quality Work *Prompt Service*
Phone 2-1544 43 N. E. 38th St.
A. H. DEREMO, Owner

Abstracts of Title
Special Title Searches
J. M. Blow Title Company
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Phone 31521

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LOUIS' GRILL
Opposite Pancoast Hotel
Where selection and preparation of food is under personal direction of
LOUIS FISCHBEIN, Prop.

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OSCEOLA HOTEL
Orlando, Florida
American Plan
Steam Heat, Excellent Cuisine, Pleasant Atmosphere, Ideal Climate. Lovely Grounds, Convenient to Business District. All Churches and Schools. Literature and rates by request. Open November to April.

We Live and Let Live
No Depression at

SWAN'S
Department Store
Complete in Every Way

Orlando Steam Laundry

Est. 33 Years
Cleaners—Dyers
Launderers
W Concord near Orange Ave
PHONE 3176

The MEN'S SHOP Inc.
TWO SHOPS
CLARENCE BROWN Inc.
"THINGS MEN WEAR"

PALM BEACH

Palm Beach Rentals
for Season—Beautiful Homes, Villas, and Apartments Near Ocean
EDWARD U. RODDY,
309 S. Palm Beach Ave., Palm Beach

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FT. PIERCE and FT. LAUDERDALE

HALSEY & GRIFFITH
INCORPORATED
STATIONERS
BOOK STORE
Office Equipment
Greeting Cards for All Occasions

SOUTHLAND BAKERY
Cakes and Pastries Our Specialty
3409-11 SO. DIXIE Phone 2-2309

SARASOTA

2269 — Phones — 7185
Bay View Cleaners and Laundry
429 MAIN STREET
SARASOTA'S OLDEST, LARGEST AND BEST

ST. PETERSBURG

S. R. McIntosh & Co., Inc.
Specialty Store
516 Central 8 Beach Drive

LOWREY'S
Young Folks' Toggery
Everything Boys and Girls Wear. Up-to-date in smartness. Down-to-date in price. Sizes two to eighteen.
346 CENTRAL AVENUE
St. Petersburg, Fla.

ANNOUNCING the opening of The Nu-Bone Corset Shop. We are prepared to meet the most exacting demands of the present-day style trend with a complete line of Nu-Bone Custom Corsets and a remarkable line of Shop Foundation Garments.
MRS. T. A. QUINN, Dist. Mgr.
21 Penn Flora Arcade
WEST COAST DISTRIBUTOR
REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

RILEY'S
ROSER PARK CLEANERS
918 9TH STREET SOUTH
PHONE 84-124

"WE FIX 'EM QUICK"
RITEWAY SHU-FIXRY
Shoes Rebuilt and Repaired
Two Locations in St. Petersburg
Under General Management of
R. I. LEAVENGOOD
806 CENTRAL AVE. 11 THIRD ST. NORTH

WELCH THE TOP MAN
TOPS—SEAT COVERS AND BODY AND FENDER REPAIRS
DUCO REFINISHING
Phone 72-535 525 9th St. North

Rogers Dry Cleaners
NEW PRICES NOW IN EFFECT
Men's Suits Cleaned and Pressed 75c
Ladies' Plain Dresses and Top Coats $1.00
No change in our high standard of Work and Service.
1700 CENTRAL AVE. Dial 4187

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG
(Continued)

Belle & Company
MILLINERY AND GOWNS
You are invited to inspect a complete line of
FALL COATS
in the Season's Newest Styles and Materials
Priced from $29.50
5TH ST. AND 1ST AVE. N.

Janay' Beauty Salon
226 FIRST AVE. NO. Phone 60-021
NOW!—New method of permanent waving entirely by hand—no machine—no electricity. Most recent and important improvement in the art of beauty culture. Requires half usual time, eliminates all discomfort.
MR. DE OREO, Contour Haircutter and Waver.
MISS OLGA NEWMAN, Hair and Scalp Specialist. Complete service. Open all year.

WILL-O-WAVE BEAUTY SHOPPE
Specializing in All Branches of Beauty Culture.
"Exclusive but not expensive"
MAE E. SCOTT, Proprietor
Pennsylvania Hotel
314 Fourth Street North
Telephone 62021

HEWITT'S GROCERY
9th Street Public Market
117-123 9TH ST. NORTH
A Complete Line of High Grade Groceries at Reasonable Prices
ONE STORE HOME OWNED

Princess Martha Beauty Shoppe
Expert Service by Competent Operators
104 FOURTH ST. N. DIAL 6996

TAMPA

Splendid Values at Attractive Prices in Every Department at
MAAS BROTHERS
"South Florida's Shopping Center"
TAMPA, FLA.

WHITE STAR LAUNDRY
and DRY CLEANING
PHONE 4567
"We Strive to Do the Impossible—Please Everybody"
Our delivery covers the entire city in time for breakfast

Tampa Stock Farms Dairy Company
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
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MAAS
The Haberdasher, Inc.
Outfitters for Men and Boys
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Ernest Maas Inc.
TAMPA'S FINEST LADIES SPECIALTY SHOP
511 TAMPA STREET
I. MILLER BEAUTIFUL HOSIERY
ONIE AVEILHE HATS

Wolf Brothers, Inc.
Everything to Wear for MEN *and* BOYS
808 FRANKLIN ST. 303 TWIGGS

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Dependable Auto Service
Pennsylvania Tires USL Batteries
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GEORGIA

ATLANTA

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The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

Crawford's
FEATURING COSMETICS
HARRIETT HUBBARD AYERS
BOURJOIS—COTY
HUDNUT—YARDLEY
WE DELIVER
164 PEACHTREE Wa. 2700

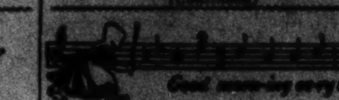
LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
Hemlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
Atlanta, Ga.

Panama CARBONS RIBBONS
The impression made by a business letter is instantaneous and it lasts.
THE TIDWELL COMPANY
124 HURT BUILDING

GEORGE MUSE CLOTHING COMPANY
Suits—Overcoats—Hats—Shoes and Furnishings for Men and Boys—Women's Ready to Wear, Hosiery and Millinery

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
(Continued)



Good morning everybody
Old Dutch Cleanser buy from
Piggly Wiggly

SAVANNAH

Keep That Fresh Snappy Appearance
in your clothes by having them Dry Cleaned often at
FREE BROS. DRY CLEANING CO.
408 E. Broughton St., Savannah, Ga.

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

COAL
Carolina Coal & Ice Co.
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Abbott-Knight
Dry Cleansing
Mountain City Laundry
A Complete Cleaning Service
207-219 COXE AVENUE PHONE 7000

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HIGH CLASS COAL
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INDEPENDENT MEAT MARKET
THE NEWEST AND MOST MODERN MARKET IN TOWN
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Charlotte Laundry
Incorporated
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Rug Cleaning—Hat Cleaning
A Service to Fit Every Purse
Dial Phone 3-5191
Corner 2nd and College Streets

SOUTHEASTERN ICE and COAL Co.
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CERTIFED COAL
Telephone 2-1104

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The Better Food Stores
1408 E. MOREHEAD STREET
707-9 PROVIDENCE ROAD
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Your Patronage Will Be Appreciated

P. O. Box 392 Dial Phone 3-0833
Charles W. Christian Co.
Heating and Ventilating Engineers and Contractors

WARREN TRANSFER and STORAGE COMPANY
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
We have empty vans returning to Charlotte daily, desirous of loads at special rates.

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For Delightful Holiday Goodies Visit the
CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP
Under Crystal Restaurant Management
337 PENN SQUARE Reading, Pa.

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LYNCHBURG

INSURANCE
of All Kinds
W. R. C. DAMERON
KRISE BLDG. LYNCHBURG, VA

ADAMS & COBBS
The "Sta-Kleen Store"
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The Shopping Center
WASHINGTON AVE. at 32D ST.

You'll Find Quality and Value at
PENDER STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Norfolk" next Monday

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Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Agent A.B.C. Oil Burner
3101 Jefferson Avenue Phone 2333

FALCONER'S
3111 WASHINGTON AVENUE
We Specialize in High Grade Candies
Let Us Supply Your Needs

BARCLAY & SONS
JEWELERS
2605 WASHINGTON AVE.
Special Offering
BALTIMORE ROSE SILVER

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK

Ames and Brownley
(Norfolk)
Wishes you, each and every one, a happy and prosperous New Year—

USUAL CONVENIENT TERMS
Willis FURNITURE COMPANY
"Quality Furniture at Popular Prices"
We Solicit the Patronage of Monitor Readers
GRANBY ST., OPP. FLATIRON BLDG.

the RAGGED ROBIN COFFEE SHOP
112 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Virginia
Luncheons • Teas • Dinners
Parties specially catered or.
One of the nicest and most moderately priced restaurants in Norfolk.
Open Sundays 5:30 P. M. till 8:30 P. M.

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FORMERLY GALE-FORD CO.
Jewelers and Silversmiths
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Store Phone 24548
GREENHOUSE STORE
24TH and COLONIAL AVENUE
Wm. J. Newton Inc.
FLORIST
Phone 22786
307 GRANBY STREET

WRIGHT COAL and WOOD COMPANY
Phone 22661 1022 40th St.

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STANDARD HARDWARE CORP.
Hardware and Building Materials
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JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E BROAD ST
MEN'S KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES
WOMEN'S SPORTS APPAREL

HOFHEIMER'S
Reliable Shoes
PRICED MODERATELY
For the little tots and grown-ups
Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe Silk Stockings
417 E. Broad St. and Broad at Third Sts
RICHMOND, VA.

INSURANCE
All Lines
THE DAVENPORT INSURANCE CORPORATION
1113 E. Main Dial 2-1671

J. FRANK JONES
Interior Furnishings
4th at Grace Dial 32802
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A delicious, tempting food-drink . . . in keeping with your standards.
West End Market
117 N. ROBINSON Dial 59149

A SERVICE
to Fit Every Need
Dial 3-9157
ROYAL LAUNDRY
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

DIAL 4 8861 Willard Batteries
WEILER SERVICE STATION
Incorporated
GOODYEAR TIRES
AMOCO GASOLINE
Allen Ave. and Broad St., Richmond

COAL, COKE *and* WOOD
Sam'l H. Cottrell & Son
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EMILY GAY
318 E. GRACE Tel. 33755
Dresses and Sportswear of Quality and Distinction

Eclipse Laundry
1519 W. MAIN
Dial 5-4387—5-4388

EWARTS CAFETERIA
112 N. FIFTH Dial 3-4356
(opp. John Marshall Hotel)
Excellent Food at Moderate Prices

ROANOKE

COLONIAL-AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA
Capital and Surplus $1,500,000.00

We carry a full line of
Heinz 57 Varieties
PLUM AND FIG PUDDINGS
NUTS, CANDIES, FRUITS AND SUNDRIES
STANLEY'S—110 Grandin Rd.

Virginia Beauty Shop
Roanoke's Oldest Salon of Beauty
Next to Park Theatre
Permanent Wave, $3.50 and up
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1
Telephone 1573

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

LOUISE C. CLAYTON
BEAUTY SHOP
Expert Service and Advice Pertaining to Branches of Beauty Culture
Coyle & Richardson Store
Phone Cap. 27-151
Branch 13

MORRIS CAFETERIA
S. V. MORRIS, Prop.
Courteous Service—Home Cooking
MODERN EQUIPMENT
Phone Dial 29-209 156 SUMMERS ST.

CLARKSBURG

PARSONS-SOUDERS Co.
One of West Virginia's Great Stores
JANUARY CLEARANCE SALES

STONEWALL JACKSON BEAUTY SALON
MEZZANINE FLOOR
Stonewall Jackson Hotel
PHONE 4036

ANDERSON'S
"The State's Largest Restaurant"
407 W. MAIN STREET
F. H. JOHNSON, Manager

HUNTINGTON

Bradshaw - Diehl - Romer Co.
HUNTINGTON'S MODERN DEPT. STORE

C. L. KIRKPATRICK
"The Office Building Jeweler"
WATCHES DIAMONDS
WATCH REPAIRING
Second Floor Union Bank Bldg.

SHANK'S OIL CO.
Grateful for patronage, delivers free when in distress and out of gas.
We carry Kelly-Springfield Tires.
Phone 23394

Farmers CLEANING & PRESSING
Phone 7171 814 SIXTH AVE.

HENRY SHOE COMPANY
915 FOURTH AVENUE
FASHION SHOES OF QUALITY

WHEELING

"You need no longer be told you have an expensive foot."
$4.40 ENNA JETTICK $5
SHOES FOR WOMEN
WALTER D. GILBERT CO
30 ELEVENTH STREET

● HOMESTEAD INN ●
A Good Place to Eat
HOME COOKING
LUNCHES and DINNERS
Open Sundays 12 to 8:00 P. M.
15th and Eoff Street
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Guarantees Satisfactory Work and Prompt Service
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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS, $2500 to $25,000. The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 23 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated, the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Delward Building, Buffalo, New York.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

ORDERS for Rutile 93-98% Ti O2 promptly filled from own mine. Write to H. LORENZ, Sao Paulo (4) Brasil, Rua Pedro de Toledo 73.

HOUSES TO LET

COCONUT GROVE (Miami), FLA.—2-story Italian home, 3 bedrooms and 3 baths, beautifully furnished, spacious grounds, 2-car garage; desirable residential section; reduced rental. MRS. F. L. CHURCH, 3966 Main Highway.

HOLLYWOOD, FLORIDA (18 miles north of Miami)—Modern 5-room Spanish bungalow, twin beds, fireplace, Kelvinator, gas range; 5 minutes' walk from everything, 8 minutes' drive from ocean; moderately priced. MRS. N. B. THURBER, 1933 Taylor St.

ROOMS TO LET

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Virginia House—Centrally located for tourists; parties accommodated; reasonable rates. 1617 Mass. Ave., N. W.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

"MARY MOORE" hand-made dresses for little girls are wanted by your friends. Have you time to show them by appointment only? Liberal commission. WM. MOORE CO., Box 166, Davenport, Iowa.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

General Classified

Small Hotels and Apartments in Southeastern United States

ATLANTA, GA.—THE ELMS TOURIST HOME
414 PONCE DE LEON AVENUE
Reasonable Rates Mrs. Jas. D. Erwin, Jr., Hostess

MIAMI, FLA.—Residential hotel, heart of city; 30 bright, sunny rooms, private or connecting baths; refined patronage solicited; reasonable rates. VINE VILLA, 201 N. E. Second St.

MIAMI, FLA., Hotel Wellsley, 1303 N. E. 1st Avenue—Continuous hot water, shower and tub bath; reasonable rates. Ph. 2-2022.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA., Hotel Windermere, 221 5th Ave. N.—Cheerful rooms, steam heat, private baths; 3 doors from Christian Science church. Dial 58-115.

THE BIENVILLE HOTEL
Gulfport, Miss. A home hotel overlooking the Gulf of Mexico.

PALM BEACH, FLA., Twin Palms, 226 Australian Ave., Near Ocean—Home for paying guests; suites and single rooms with every comfort; excellent meals. Phone 5000.

WEST PALM BEACH, FLA., Hibiscus Lodge, 1230 South Olive Ave.—Attractive rooms on lake front overlooking Palm Beach; meals if desired; home cooking; permanent, transient guests; reasonable rates.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

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at Coolidge Corner Brookline
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SUITES OF 1 to 5 ROOMS
Furnished or Unfurnished
Delightful in every way are the suites in this modern apartment home.
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BACK BAY
1 TO 3-ROOM SUITES with all modern improvements; convenient locations. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Commonwealth 3212.

1144 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE
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FURNISHED
DELIGHTFUL TWO-ROOM
Apartments Adjacent to The Mother Church, $50 and $55
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
24A Clearway Street, Boston KEN. 0482

NEWTONVILLE, MASS., 6 Clarendon St.—Upper 6 rooms, 3 chambers, sun room, tile bath, kitchen, breakfast nook; garage available. West Newton 0744.

SUBLET—In apartment hotel, privately furnished suite, 4 rooms, high, sunny location, fireproof building; full hotel service optional; available now. Beacon 6480, Extension 165 (Brookline, Mass.).

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

WASHINGTON, D. C., The Wendell, 1858 California St.—Two, three and five rooms, kitchen, bath, porch, free refrigeration; rent reduced. See MANAGER. Call Potomac 3703-J.

CARE FOR CHILDREN

THE PINES—Family home country near Boston where the sub-normal child will be given loving understanding care; trained, experienced person in charge; rates moderate. K-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHURCH NOTICES

CHURCH OF ALL NATIONS
THE MORGAN MEMORIAL GOODWILL CHURCH OF ALL NATIONS
89 Shawmut Avenue, Boston
10:30 a. m., communion service, address Dr. E. J. Helms; 11 a. m., Italian service; 12 noon, church school; 4 p. m., colored vesper service; 5:30 p. m., Syrian service; 5:30 p. m., children's illustrated community service; 7:30 p. m., watch night service, sermon: "The Christian Commonwealth," Dr. E. J. Helms.

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Dead Storage, $3.33 per mo.
JAN. 1ST TO APRIL 1ST
SINGLE MONTH $4, heated, 24-hour service, modern fireproof garage, ramps, no waiting; attendant takes your car at door; battery services and car covered at low rates.
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EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

MISS AHNSEN AGENCY Nurses, governesses, infants nurses, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive. University 4-5242 New York City

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LAY NEW OAK FLOORS NOW
THINK OF IT! Material costs only 3c to 10c per foot. Call and see samples or phone Ken 8030. McCONNELL CO., 91 Huntington Avenue Boston Mass

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1933 CONSOLE Radio used only 6 weeks, moving, sell $15, cost $76. MRS. TAYLOR, University 3375 (Cambridge, Mass.).

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WINCHESTER, MASS.
Apartment, 5 rooms and heated sun porch, steam heat (oil), garage, handsome grounds, $65. 8-room house, perfect condition, 2 baths, hot water heat, fine neighborhood, $78.
For rents or purchases in Winchester, call HERBERT WADSWORTH, Win. 2116, Res. 1523.

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Local Deliveries
CAMBRIDGE GAS LIGHT CO. — Porter 2400

GOOD dry hardwood, $11 a cord; will deliver in Boston and vicinity. Telephone Walpole (Mass.) 344-M.

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EXPERT attention given to all kinds of fur work; Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) coat made to your measure, $200. WINTHROP FURS, INC. (C. H. Anderson), 250 Devonshire St., Boston. Tel. LIBerty 9583.

EXPERT fur repairing, relining and remodeling; lowest prices; estimates cheerfully given. CANTOR BROS., 165 Tremont St., Boston. Liberty 7734.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

ELDERLY lady offers good home, small remuneration, in exchange for service of working housekeeper. Write Box H-33, Room 1504, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Hillcrest
473 Waltham St. West Newton, Mass., for permanent or temporary guests; care if needed; booklets. W. N. 2384.
MRS. AMBER C. DOW

HOUSES TO LET

MIAMI, FLORIDA—6-room house, costly furnished, 3 bedrooms and 2 sleeping porches, 2 baths; within 30 feet of Christian Science church; seasonal rental to June 1st $600; brokers protected. O. J. TANNER, 1617 Brickell Ave., Miami, Fla.

KINDERGARTENS

TO provide companionship for own 3-year-old, mother desires to form pre-school and kindergarten group, ages 2-5 years; $1.50 weekly; transportation possible. MRS. R. W. ST. CLAIR, 93 Henry St., Cambridge, Mass. Univ. 9144.

MOVING AND STORAGE

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I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE E. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2680.

LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, storage; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. N. E. AUTO VAN CO., F. Stacey, Mgr., 165 Huntington Ave., Boston. Ken. 3161; Univ. 7750-W.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

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WOULD like to share my home with others; special attention to elderly people; home cooking; reasonable rates; references. MRS. FLORENCE VAN NESTER, 3117 So. Dixie Highway, West Palm Beach, Fla.

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Graduate of Perkins Institution
43 Central Ave., Newtonville, Mass. New. No. 7878

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A NUMBER of beautiful homes in Miami, Miami Beach and Coral Gables for sale or rent at attractive prices.
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BROOKLINE, MASS.—Private suite on first floor, 2 rooms and bath, large piazza and warm, quiet home with board; also room on second floor. Regent 1333.

FT. LAUDERDALE, FLA.—Private home for select people; excellent meals; reasonable rates; 250 feet to ocean; ideal bathing. MRS. HENRY L. HUNTER, Las Olas Beach. Box 2205.

WASHINGTON, D. C., The Homey Home, 1003 23rd St. N. W. (near Penna. Ave.)—Single and double rooms, running water, table board optional, home cooking. Phone West 2179.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 11 Norway—Pleasant, bright rooms; permanent, transient guests; overlooking church park; kitchen privileges. Com. 7663. MAJOR.

BOSTON, 83 Gainsboro St.—Nicely furnished rooms; transients; 4 minutes from church; use of kitchen. MRS. L. M. FERGUSON, Cir. 8128.

BOSTON—A comfortable room, light and warm; newly decorated; terms reasonable. 104 Gainsboro St., Suite 1.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave., Near Mass. Ave.—Room with large closet. Telephone Circle 9267.

BOSTON, 364 Marlboro St.—Desirable warm single and double rooms. Commonwealth 9109.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Beacon St.—Attractive front room in private apartment at new subway entrance, $5. Tel. Asp. 1579.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 65 Toxteth St., near Aspinwall Ave.—Room available to student or business man. Beacon 2607.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Front room for woman in apartment in quiet neighborhood; very conveniently located; privileges. Porter 3956-M.

HARTFORD, CONN.—Well located, well furnished, twin beds; suitable for 1 or 2 business men. Phone 5-5778. 463 Broadview Terrace.

LARCHMONT, N. Y.—For rent, exceptionally large room adjoining bath, twin beds, also master suite; private; meals optional; suitable home for quiet study. Larchmont 1154.

NEWTON, MASS.—Two steam heated furnished rooms, continuous hot water, in new private home; 3 minutes to train and bus; $4. West Newton 2020-J.

N. Y. C., 255 West 90th (10-N)—Luxurious sunny double, private bath, twin beds, full length mirror, conveniences, refined, harmonious.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1757 Euclid, near 18th and Columbia Road—Desirable rooms, double or single, conveniences, homelike, reasonable.

WEST PALM BEACH, FLA., 606 So. Olive Ave.—Furnished rooms in large pleasant home overlooking lake; quiet and restful; conveniently located; Christian Scientist preferred.

SITUATIONS WANTED – MEN

AMERICAN, 33, 3 children; machinist, steam fitter's helper, garage mechanic, tile presser, laborer. H. TIENKEN, Old Bridge, N. J.

CAPABLE, willing young man desires position in any capacity, experienced chauffeur, houseman, kitchen help; will go anywhere. J-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG man, experienced driver, desires position as chauffeur, handy man; go anywhere. Box H-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED housekeeper, good plain cook; take charge for business people. FRACHET, 115 E. 96th St., N. Y. C. Phone Atwater 9-1504.

POSITION DESIRED—Experienced as designer, decorator, assistent secretary; Fine and Commercial Arts training; references. MISS MASON, Circle 6611 (Boston).

WORKING housekeeper would like position in a Christian Science family. Box K-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TO LET—FURNISHED

COMPLETE 10-room house, 4 bedrooms, 3 baths, double garage; within 6 blocks business section, schools and Christian Science church. For information write Drawer B-13, West Palm Beach, Fla.

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ALL makes typewriters, large and portable, $15 to $65; rental $9 for 4 months; privilege buying. BACK BAY TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 334 Boylston St., Boston. Commonwealth 8390.

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AMERICAN widow has attractive household furniture, owns and drives car, experienced traveler, reader, good cook; could serve as hostess home maker, social secretary; has lived in New York City; will supply for rent, board, and salary; Christian Scientists desired. K-28, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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SEND CLOTHING OF ALL KIND TO SELL ON COMMISSION.
ROSA M. BLODGETTE
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WEATHER STRIPPING

AND SCREENS, rewiring wood, metal and roll. Iontine shades, Norge electric refrigerators. HOME SPECIALTIES CO. Newton Centre 1114 (Mass.)

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Other Than United States and Canada

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HARDWARE Manufacturers' Agents with old-established connection desire sole agencies in British Isles for imported Goods and will act as forwarding Agents for Foreign Buyers. FRANK SHELDON & CO., Daimler House, Paradise Street, Birmingham 1, England.

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Excellent American orchestra consisting of five, playing 14 instruments and singing in 5 languages; will consider engagement any part of the world. particulars IDA OLIVER, Royal Hotel, Gibraltar.

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Englishman desires post as TECHNICAL MANAGER. Capable of taking entire charge of Works producing high-class Toilet and Laundry requisites, etc. Reference from leading Soap Makers. Apply in first instance Box B-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Agents for Coty Toilet Accessories and Palm Olive Soap.

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Boulevard de Grancy 15
Tel. 22.907—22.908
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the High Class Grocery Store
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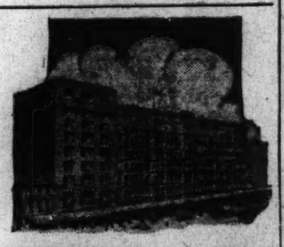

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Telephone FU. 6518 VISITING PHOTOGRAPHER

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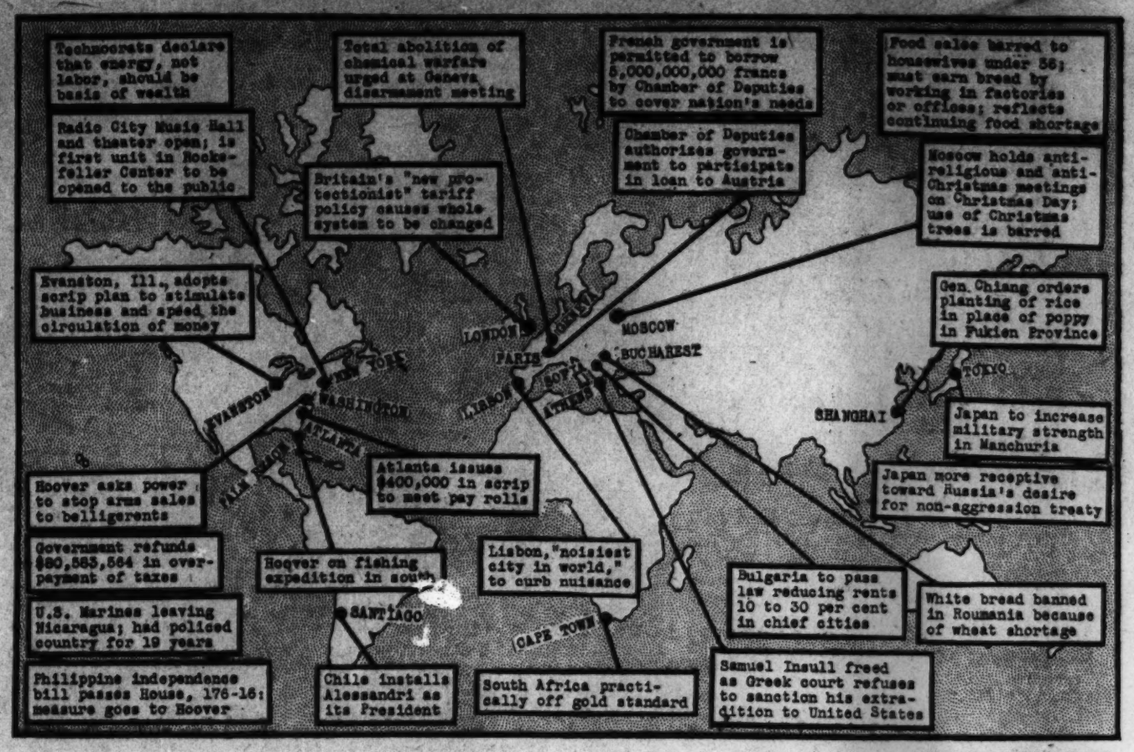
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Technocrats declare that energy, not labor, should be basis of wealth
Total abolition of chemical warfare urged at Geneva disarmament meeting
French government is permitted to borrow 6,000,000,000 francs by Chamber of Deputies to cover nation's needs
Food sales barred to housewives under 56; must earn bread by working in factories or offices; reflects continuing food shortage
Radio City Music Hall and theater open; is first unit in Rockefeller Center to be opened to the public
Britain's "new protectionist" tariff policy causes whole system to be changed
Chamber of Deputies authorizes government to participate in loan to Austria
Moscow holds anti-religious and anti-Christmas meetings on Christmas Day; use of Christmas trees is barred
Evanston, Ill., adopts scrip plan to stimulate business and speed the circulation of money
Gen. Chiang orders planting of rice in place of poppy in Fukien Province
Japan to increase military strength in Manchuria
Japan more receptive toward Russia's desire for non-aggression treaty
Hoover asks power to stop arms sales to belligerents
Atlanta issues $400,000 in scrip to meet pay rolls
Government refunds $80,563,564 in overpayment of taxes
Hoover on fishing expedition in south
Lisbon, "noisiest city in world," to curb nuisance
Bulgaria to pass law reducing rents 10 to 30 per cent in chief cities
White bread banned in Roumania because of wheat shortage
U.S. Marines leaving Nicaragua; had policed country for 19 years
Philippine independence bill passes House, 176-16; measure goes to Hoover
Chile installs Alessandri as its President
South Africa practically off gold standard
Samuel Insull freed as Greek court refuses to sanction his extradition to United States
LONDON
PARIS
MOSCOW
BUCHAREST
SOFIA
ATHENS
LISBON
EVANSTON
WASHINGTON
ATLANTA
SANTIAGO
CAPE TOWN
SHANGHAI
TOKIO

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Royal Benefactor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sofia, Bulg.

A GROUP of Bulgarian district judges, returning from a provincial county seat to the capital in an automobile, found themselves stranded five miles from Sofia because of the lack of gasoline. The chauffeur hailed several passing cars, hoping to get enough gas to enable him to go on into town, but in vain.

At last a large car drew up beside the stranded automobile and stopped of its own accord, and when its driver, wearing goggles, a leather cap, and fur-collared coat, learned from the importunate chauffeur what the difficulty was, he gave him a four-gallon can of gasoline.

One of the judges suddenly recognised their benefactor as Boris I, King of the Bulgarians, and profusely thanked him for his aid, whereupon His Majesty, starting his machine, wished the judges *bon voyage* and told them where to return the can.

There are scores of humble travelers throughout all parts of Bulgaria who have been helped in one way or another by King Boris.

Brevities

Humerist: An ancient door, which automatically fell and imprisoned the person who knocked on it, is exhibited in a museum. Our own theory is that it belonged to a medieval dentist.

Arkansas Gazette: One of the fastest things about modern battleships seems to be the speed with which they become obsolete.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

THOSE who are quite satisfied sit still and do nothing; those who are not quite satisfied are the sole benefactors of the world.
—W. S. LANDOR

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Sacramentum — When a Latin word appears in English context, the "English" pronunciation, rather than the "Roman," is preferred by the publishers of Webster's. This word, accordingly, is sounded *sakra-men'-tum* (first *a* as in hat, second as in *sofa*, *e* as in *end*, *u* as in *circus*; secondary stress on first syllable).

Manna — This word in the Old Testament translates the Hebrew *man*, "what." The Authorized Version renders Exodus 16: 15 as follows:

> And when the children of Israel saw it, they said one to another, It is manna: for they wist not what it was. . . .

Scholars insist that this first reference to the bread divinely provided as "manna" should have been translated differently to avoid the implied contradiction (if the Israelites did not know what it was, how could they identify it?). The Revised Version has it:

> When the children of Israel saw it, they said to one another, What is it? for they knew not what it was.

The first exclamation of the grateful people, however, clung to the word, and the substance was called "manna"; that is, "a whatness," so to speak.

The manna was treated like grain: reduced to meal, made into dough, and baked into cakes tasting like fresh oil (Numbers 11: 8) or like honey (Exodus 16: 31).

Omer—Five and a fraction (5.1) pints, dry measure. Note that 3.3 omers made 1 seah (presumably referred to in Matthew 13: 33), and that 3 seahs made 1 ephah (Ezekiel 45: 11).

"Let your soul delight itself in fatness" (Isaiah 55: 2) — The word rendered "fatness" is the Hebrew *deshen*, denoting "abundance."

Immanuel — This is the familiar rendering of the Hebrew *'Immanu'el*; literally, "with us (is) God." The "el" in Hebrew names generally stands for "God"; for example: *Elijah*, "God is Jah" or "God Himself"; *Elisha*, "God is savior" or "God the deliverer"; *Elihu*, "My God is He"; *Samuel*, "heard of God"; *Peniel*, "face of God."

Sound "Immanuel" as *Ih-man'-u-el*.

Shekinah — This word, taken directly from the Hebrew *shekinah*, "the dwelling (of God)," is employed in the sense of "the majesty and glory of the divine presence." The word, while it does not appear in the Bible, goes back to the root *shakan*, "to dwell," which is much used in the Scriptures. It is, for example, emphatically employed in speaking of the cloud of divine glory dwelling on Mount Sinai.

The writers of the Targums (translations or paraphrases of portions of the Old Testament) wrote in the early years of the Christian era, and used great care to mitigate the anthropomorphic expressions applied to God. Thus, when a local action of God was indicated in the Hebrew text (such as dwelling in a certain place, or being seen), the Targumists were careful to substitute some expression involving *shekinah*. For instance, Exodus 29: 45 is rendered in the Targum of Onkelos: "And I will cause my Shekinah to dwell among the children of Israel . . ."; and Isaiah 33: 17: "Thine eyes shall see the Shekinah of the king in his beauty." They endeavored to prove that it was not the infinite God that moved about from place to place and was observed, but a cloud of glory, a visible effulgence symbolic of God's immanence.

According to the early writers, the Shekinah took abode in the tabernacle from the day of its erection until the completion of Solomon's temple, where it remained until the exile. Then, according to some, it went with the deported Jews; others, however, averred that it returned on high to make its reappearance with the Messiah.

"The sure mercies of David" (Isaiah 55: 3) — Some scholars (e. g., Brown, Driver, Briggs: "Hebrew Lexicon") translate "to David" rather than "of David," since the word rendered "mercies" (more exactly "loving-kindnesses"; cf. Isaiah 63: 7, Psalms 40: 10, 11, etc.) is regularly used of God's love toward His people. The Septuagint reads, *to hosia David*, "the holy things (of or to) David," which has been rendered, "the holy things (of God promised to) David" (Thayer: "Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament," page 456) as a guarantee of the covenant mentioned earlier in the verse.

"At the hour of prayer, being the ninth hour" (Acts 3: 1)—At 3 p. m., the hour of the offering of the evening sacrifice in the temple. It was customary for the Jews to observe three hours of prayer (compare Daniel 6: 10). The day was regarded as beginning at 6 a. m., and the hours of prayer were at 9 a. m., noon, and 3 p. m., or at the third (see Acts 2: 15), the sixth (Acts 10: 9), and the ninth (Acts 3: 1) hours, respectively.

"To do good and to communicate, forget not" (Hebrew 13: 16) — The Greek word *koinonia* (koinonia) rendered "to communicate" means literally "a contribution or joint benefaction"; hence, Weymouth's rendering, "Do not forget to be kind and liberal," and Moffatt's, "Do not forget beneficence and charity."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

One of the best things about the Christmas holidays is having the Boss home for a whole week—
There have been skating parties—
Snowball battles
Coasting parties—
And no end of lively frolics at home!

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

All Nature

Myrrh Balsam

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

MYRRH is a fragrant, gumlike resin that exudes from several Arabian and Abyssinian trees, the most important being the myrrh balsam tree, belonging to the family Amyridaceæ. The tree is really a stunted bush, seldom growing over 10 feet high and having a thick trunk bearing numerous gnarled branches. Smaller branchlets spread nearly at right angles and end in woody spines.

The smooth bark is thin and flakes off in small patches. It has a pale orange-brown color which changes to ashy-gray when cut. The leaves are small and attached at the ends of the short wartlike branchlets. The leaflets are in fours: the two larger ones are readily seen, but the two small ones are minute and often overlooked.

Were it not for the Bible, few of us would probably be acquainted with myrrh. Frequent references in the Old Testament especially, give us clues as to its uses. According to Exodus, 30:23, 24, myrrh was one of the main components of temple anointing oil.

Perhaps the best known reference to the resin is in the New Testament in that lovable story of the wise men who included it as a present of value and rarity in their gifts of "gold, and frankincense, and myrrh" to the baby Jesus.

In Lighter Vein

Free Advertising

A well-known artist was painting a beautiful thatched farmhouse.

The farmer was an interested onlooker.

Presently he said:

"I say, sir, what are you going to do with that picture of my cottage when you've finished it?"

"I shall send it to an exhibition, I expect," replied the artist.

The farmer was silent for a moment, then he said:

"Will many people see it?"

"Thousands, I hope," said the artist.

"Then," said the farmer, "would you mind putting on it: 'To be let during the summer months'?"—*Answers.*

A Good Crop!

A young man was showing his mother around the college, and he said, "Over there are our famous polo fields."

His mother, trying to make her son believe she understood everything, said, "Is there anything finer than those waving fields of polo?"—*American Girl.*

Obtained Results

At a dinner one of the speakers was exceptionally long-winded. At the end of half an hour the irascible chairman could stand the flow no longer. He clanged his bell violently and the speaker was so surprised that he sat down without completing his last sentence.

A guest sitting next to the chairman whispered with a sigh, "I wish I had a bell like that at home."—*Tit-Bits.*

All Along the Line

Clothier: "Were you pleased with the overcoat which I sold you?"

Customer: "Oh, yes: all my boys have worn it."

Clothier: "Well, think of that."

Customer: "I do; every time after a rain the next smaller one has to take it."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1932 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Reorganization in Washington

FROM Albany the word has gone out that Governor Roosevelt, President-Elect, has a plan for reorganization of the Federal Government services in the interests of economy and is willing to allow the Democratic leaders in Congress to place the responsibility for the task on his shoulders. The incoming head of the Government asserts what President Hoover has insisted for years, namely, that reorganization can best be initiated by the Chief Executive, and now, for a time at least, Democratic congressional spokesmen agree.

Meanwhile a series of reorganizations affecting fifty-eight executive agencies with total appropriations this year of $700,000,000 has been ordered by President Hoover under the Economy Act of last spring and will take effect early in February unless Congress interposes a resolution of disapproval. Such resolutions, however, are not wanting. Senator William H. King of Utah and Representative T. C. Cochran of Missouri, Democrats, are sponsors of moves to annul the whole Hoover program rather than take time in the short session to sift what is good from what may be not so good in it.

Mr. Roosevelt may find it easier to obtain coöperation from members of his own party in this matter of economy, but experience reminds that patronage is thicker than party loyalty and that any President will find foes in his own congressional household when he essays to trim the plum tree. If the Roosevelt Administration does succeed in bringing about a real simplification and consolidation of departments by executive authority, it will merit the enduring gratitude of the nation. But the road to reorganization is not one to be traversed in a day. Like the revenues anticipated from repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, these economies are highly problematical in amount, uncertain of being realized at all, and at least considerably removed in point of time.

Such savings, laudable as they may be, will hardly help the current budget, and in view of Mr. Roosevelt's rejection of the sales tax the Democrats certainly will not be able to blame the Republican Administration, as they have done in the past, for its prospective lack of balance.

Indeed, if the leaders of the House of Representatives are genuinely interested in retrenchment and a balanced budget, it would seem logical that they should accept at least a major portion of the reorganizations outlined by President Hoover. While these may not all be along the lines eventually desired, they can later be changed and should offer no worse a starting point for future economies than does the present hodge-podge.

Adoption of a substantial part of the present program, moreover, would obtain considerable savings within the next few months applicable to the current budget before the new Administration could possibly put its plans into operation. Is the object of the congressional leadership really governmental economy, or will it disregard these possible savings in a petty political contest over who shall get the popular credit for departmental reorganization?

A Free State Social Revolution

AMID the turmoil of bigger things, the world is apt to forget that something suspiciously like a social revolution is gradually taking shape in the Irish Free State.

It is now six months since Mr. Eamon de Valera trailed the coat of unpaid Irish land annuities for Great Britain to tread on. Since then both countries have been busy with a tariff war. But whereas Great Britain has been concerned merely to wield an economic bludgeon in an effort to compel payment of the protested land annuities, Mr. de Valera and his supporters have been deliberately using the tariff to transform the whole basis of Irish life.

Hitherto Ireland has been content to use its natural resources to build up an abundance of the foodstuffs it is so well fitted to produce and to export them to its neighbor, England, in return for manufactured articles. The Free State has been, and to a decreasing extent still is, an exporter of cattle, pigs, poultry and butter, and an importer of boots, clothing, coal, machinery and so forth. It was the aim of Mr. William Cosgrave's party to develop and improve Irish productivity along these traditional lines—to raise more and better bacon, eggs, cattle and horses—with a view to bigger and better exports—and imports—thus bringing about a higher standard of living.

Mr. Eamon de Valera's political philosophy has an entirely different focus. Everything that the Free State has been buying abroad Mr. de Valera would have it produce at home. Wheat, for instance, which the Irish farmer has been in the habit of importing because he thought it paid better to leave his land under grass, is to be grown on a large enough scale to provide all the bread the country needs—always supposing the climate will oblige. Similarly, Irish citizens will be tariffed into wearing Irish clothes, eating Irish sugar and eschewing foreign goods in every possible direction.

The transformation of the country from a mainly pastoral state into a partly industrialized one naturally arouses intense opposition among those who see their means, as well as their methods, of comfortable living being taken away from them. But it has aroused considerable enthusiasm among the poorer classes in the community. Indeed, it appears probable that Mr. de Valera is politically stronger today than when he took office last spring. At all events, his opponents have not thought fit to exercise their right to initiate elections to fill two vacant seats in the Dail which were formerly held by their own supporters.

Mr. de Valera has capitalized the ancient feud with England very skillfully in promoting his policy. And in the latest phase, when he found it necessary for constitutional reasons to appoint a new Governor-General, the appointment was made in a way that undoubtedly tends to decrease the authority of the British Crown, and so furthers Mr. de Valera's ultimate aim of an Irish Republic. The change-over from Mr. James MacNeill living in the comparative pomp of the old Vice-Regal Lodge to Mr. Donal Buckley, who lives modestly in a suburb where he retired after giving up his business as a grocer, is even more striking than dropping the title of Governor-General in favor of Seneschal. For that reason, the appointment has apparently gone well with all but the extreme element of Irish Republicans.

Nevertheless, the cards are not all in favor of Mr. de Valera. He is still dependent in the Dail on the rather frayed forbearance of the seven Labor members, without whose support he would be in a minority of the House. He is not likely to beat England to her knees in the matter of the land annuities. And he is bound to find, as indeed the world is finding, that in the long run economic nationalism does not pay—that in fact it is better to be on good terms with your neighbor and freely exchange the things you are best fitted to produce for the things he is best able to supply, than to waste time and energy trying to become self-sufficient.

Rolling Down to Rio

THOSE who know Rio de Janeiro will undoubtedly feel many "saudades" for it as they read of the Pan-American Historical and Geographical Congress which opened there on December 26. Dr. Wallace W. Atwood, president of Clark University, the American delegate, and many historians and geographers from Spanish-speaking countries will learn in person what "saudade" means and why Rio de Janeiro should evoke the emotion the word describes.

"Saudade" is an untranslatable Portuguese word which, like the English word "home," has no exact counterpart in other languages. The dictionary will give homesickness, nostalgia and other near synonyms as the meaning of "saudade." But it is much more than these; it is warmer, more embracing and has shades and nuances that cannot be described. One feels "saudades" for loved ones, for home, for songs, for palm trees, for places and events and for things that have passed into memory.

It is impossible to think of Rio without feeling "saudades." What an admirable place for a conference of historians and geographers! It is a city of wonder and magic which, like the word "saudade," defies description. Its harbor, at once one of the most beautiful of the world and one of the largest, is guarded at its narrow entrance by the famed Sugar Loaf. Towering above is Corcovado—the Hunchback—on whose peak has just been erected a statue of Jesus in heroic proportions. There are beaches of white sand lined by homes, palaces and boulevards done so artistically as to blend them harmoniously with the waters of the Atlantic and with the mountains behind, covered with green tropical forests. City, mountain and sea meet and glisten under the tropical sun. Man and nature shook hands and worked together when they made Rio.

Historically, Rio is one of the oldest of American cities. Its site was first discovered by French Protestants who sought a haven from persecutions in the home land. In 1567, after the Portuguese had expelled the French, they founded the city. Following the discovery of gold in Minas Geraes, Rio became the seat of the vice-royalty and later the capital of the Portuguese Empire. Rio is the only American city where European-born and American-born emperors long held sway. Today, as the federalized capital of the Republic of the United States of Brazil, it is a live, modern city. Disappointment never awaits those who follow Kipling and roll down to Rio, "its wonders to behold."

Billboards in Prussia

AS A recent order of the Prussian Ministry for Science, Art and Education becomes effective, it will no doubt surprise many an American tourist in that country to find himself in a land where his pleasure in rural scenery is uninterrupted by billboards.

In the modern world this will be a surprising experience.

"Were his eyes open? Yes, and his mouth, too;—
Surprise has this effect, to make one dumb,
Yet leave the gate, which eloquence slips through,
As wide as if a long speech were to come."

Since the initial appearance, about 1890, of billboards along the line of an English railway, these additions to the landscape have become prevalent the world over. In the beginning a railway line offered the most advantageous locations, but as automobiles came into use and made all highways akin to railways, the combination of rural scenery and billboard advertising became more and more noticeable.

In the United States an industry concerned with erecting billboards rapidly developed and was well organized and financed to continue the process before public opinion began to realize its inevitable result. This was happening also in other countries, with the result that there is now an almost world-wide "billboard problem." Prussia is the first country that has actually debarred the billboard from its rural roads.

Behind this Prussian decision appears the conviction of those in authority that "the awakening enthusiasm of German youth for the fatherland will not tolerate the hideous signs which disfigure every historic spot." Americans traveling in Prussia will be likely to come home in favor of a billboardless landscape, even if they had hitherto accepted billboards as a normal expression of civilization in the United States.

The abolition of billboards in Prussia should also interest advertisers the world over for the light it may throw on the disputed question of commercial value. Is or is not this form of advertising worth its cost to those who use it? There are important advertisers in the United States who have of late elected to discontinue it. Forbidden to use roadside billboards, it will be interesting to see whether the former users in Prussia get on just as well without them.

Much Ado About—What?

"THE year 1932," wrote a historian in 2000 A.D., "was remarkable for two phenomena in the United States. One was the effulgence of the solar corona during the eclipse on August 31; the other was the dazzling white light which burst over Rockefeller Center in New York City on December 27, when the Radio City Music Hall flung wide its expansive and expensive portals.

"The newspapers of the period," he continues, "record that twelve times as many people as the auditorium with its capacity of 6200 could contain struggled vainly for admission. Preceding a *potpourri* entertainment in which figured dancing groups, an opera singer, monologuists and vaudeville artists, a corps of ushers, heralded by trumpeters in red satin and introduced by a favorite comedian, marched upon the stage, where in the flood of spotlights they executed the drill of their craft as the vast audience applauded.

"It is curious to note that this phenomenon which, unlike the solar corona, cost many millions of dollars to set in motion, occurred simultaneously with an almost country-wide movement for the reduction of school-teachers' salaries and the abandonment of one of the country's two great opera houses, due to the economic conditions reigning at the time.

"This 'glorified Hippodrome,' as a spectator described it, was the momentary wonder of the epoch. Tons of newsprint and oceans of ink were consumed in recording its material opulence; the vastness of the foyers, the decorations of its many lounges, its mural paintings and gold-mirrored walls.

"Strangely enough, however, a few malcontents here and there raised their voices in protest. 'Millions for decoration,' they cried, 'and nothing for art.' Could not a tithe of this munificence have been devoted to something akin to a national theater where histrionic art might blossom unwithered by the blast of the box office? But their voices were as those who 'cry in the wilderness.'"

Politics as a Profession

PRESIDENT MARION EDWARDS PARK of Bryn Mawr College recently offered some suggestions about a higher level for political life which did not receive the attention they merited, due to the din and dust of the political campaign. She submits that public office should be a dignified profession like law or medicine.

Addressing the Bryn Mawr students, she counseled them to "think out honestly and carefully, as no recent college generation has done, the responsibility which you can and must take as a citizen of the United States."

She continued that, as she sees it, the first step toward better public administration "must necessarily be along the line of a return to an expert, free-agent idea in the national legislatures and executive government offices. Perhaps a profession can again be built upon a foundation which will attract men and women as the law or medicine does."

The suggestion may seem impractical, yet this is just what must come to pass, in the opinion of many observers, if American politics is ever to be purified and governing return to standards of taste, decency and soundness of an earlier day.

The stench which exudes from so much of municipal politics in the larger cities arises not only from corruption, knavery and outworn charters, but from ignorance and lack of training for responsible officeholding. Ignorance plus power is a dangerous and expensive combination. Enlightenment of citizens and officials alike is a paramount need in a democracy, and it is heartening to see a women's college interested in the problem. If the public service in the United States could offer more "career positions," as it does in England, to attract men and women of light and leading, training for such positions would come into demand. And, conversely, the entrance of more trained people of character would elevate the service to a point of greater appeal and attractiveness, as well as opportunity for usefulness.

The dominating aim for many who enter politics today seems only to get into office in the quickest possible time. Superficiality often seems to be at a premium over thorough knowledge of public questions and issues. If politics ever rises to a higher plane, it will be when and because more of its participants are as eager to get right on issues as to get in, to understand the science of government as well as to gather votes, to render service instead of merely collect salaries.

There are many difficulties in the way of realizing President Park's dream, especially how "good people" could get elected in the hurly-burly, rough-and-tumble of an average competitive campaign. But it is a salutary sign on the horizon, an ideal at which to aim, a vision to keep in view.

Editorial Notes

Roberta Abelson, a child of 10 years in Cumberland, R. I., won a Sunday school prize by memorizing four complete Psalms, totaling 100 verses, from the Bible. Many grown-ups would find it profitable to duplicate her accomplishment.

Twelve monographs on Oriental culture are being published by the New Orient Society of America in a two-year program to help East meet West, and one hopes these monographs will prove mightier than munitions.

The Argentine ship of state, with its national floating debt reduced more than one-fourth in 1932, enters the new year with apparently smoother sailing ahead.

Revised Impressions of Russia

By J. Roscoe Drummond

This is the last of three articles on this subject

UNQUESTIONABLY the present régime is strongly intrenched and, as far as human vision justifies a conclusion, it does not seem to me that there is much probability of any important change either in government or in fundamental policy for some time to come. I would list the following as the principal reasons for the present security of the dictatorship:

1. At the outset of the Revolution the Communists won the hearty support of the peasants by breaking up the feudal system of landlordism and inviting the peasants to take over the farms, which they eagerly did. While today enforced collectivization and the ruthless annihilation of the kulaks are alienating the peasants, the peasants will be slow to revolt against a system which gave them the land, and they are unlikely to oppose the Soviets if left sufficiently alone.

2. Compared with prerevolution conditions the lot of quite a large number of industrial workers, men and women alike, has been improved. More workers work fewer hours and have more recreational and educational facilities than under the Tsarist régime. Advanced social legislation, equality of opportunity between man and woman and a greater social fluidity add to its support.

3. The policies of the Communist Government are in the main undoubtedly aimed to serve the best interests of the larger number of industrial workers, and while many may be starting to feel that the Utopia is not coming off, a sufficient number of them are convinced that the reins of government are at least in their hands and they will continue to accept sacrifices in the belief that they are building a better society for themselves in the future.

4. The party strength of the Communists has increased from approximately 300,000 Communists in 1917 to approximately 3,000,000 members today, members who either believe or accept for their own interests Communist doctrine. In addition, five to six millions of Russian youth are being educated and trained exclusively on Communist and anti-religious principles.

5. The twin weapons of repression and propaganda which the Communists wield to great effect give the dictatorship a security which at least today cannot be even mildly challenged. Every facility for promoting its viewpoint is rigorously utilized by the dictatorship. Every opportunity for expressing a counter viewpoint is rigorously denied to any potential opposition.

* * *

American Recognition. It will be seen that I do not come to this question with any bias in behalf of Communism. And therefore I can, perhaps, present my own judgment on this controversial issue without being accused of being pro-Soviet. For I feel very deeply that it is the sound and intelligent course for the United States to recognize Russia. I use the term recognition in its strictly diplomatic sense; meaning, the normalizing of relations between countries. It should be appreciated that, as history fully demonstrates, diplomatic recognition has no relation whatsoever to approving the methods or policies of the country with which a nation exchanges ambassadors.

Circumstances have considerably changed since the famous three conditions of Secretary Hughes precluding recognition, and it seems to me important that American policy should take account of the present-day facts. The reasons which make this conclusion seem right to me are as follows:

1. The traditional arguments against recognition are no longer sufficiently valid to be conclusive. These arguments were (a) nonpayment of war debts, (b) confiscation of American property in Russia, (c) fear of propaganda by the Third Internationale.

But on these three points what is the actual situation today?

(a) Payment of war debts is today a relatively academic question and it is probable that Americans can get as much from Russia as from any other debtor country. Many informed observers in Moscow believe that a more satisfactory settlement would be forthcoming after recognition.

(b) Already numerous American firms, including the General Electric, have been able to come to independent arrangements with the Soviet Union with respect to their property in Russia which was nationalized after the Revolution. On this point, also, recognition could not hamper and might very easily facilitate further agreements.

(c) I do not believe that the establishment of diplomatic relations between Russia and the United States would considerably enhance the facilities of Soviet propaganda. And I don't think, if I may hazard an opinion from a distance, that America or any country need worry about Soviet propaganda when it is earnestly and energetically engaged in setting its own house in order.

2. The prospects are that the regularization of relations would increase, though probably only slightly, American trade with Russia. While I believe that the tendency is to exaggerate the prospects of increased trade with Russia, I am sure that the effect of recognition would be to increase what prospects there are.

3. Russia is a factor and is going to continue to be a factor in the international diplomatic situation. I do not think it desirable to ignore her diplomatic existence when we cannot ignore her diplomatic influence. Undoubtedly the absence of diplomatic relations between Russia and the United States seriously handicaps American policy in the Far East.

4. The present régime in Russia is no transient affair and what is going on in Russia today has significance for the rest of the world. I believe that it is vitally important that the United States Government should have an intimate, informed, first-hand authoritative knowledge of Russian conditions. And certainly the best way, if not the only way, is to have an American representative on the scene. You simply cannot sit in Washington and expect to obtain an adequate insight into Russian policy and Russian conditions. It seems to me that America's international interests are too great to neglect to have them represented in the Soviet Union.

* * *

Challenge or Menace? It is a frequent custom of commentators on Russia to describe Communism as either a challenge or a menace, and in the past I have myself ventured this interpretation.

But my conclusion, based on new facts and new experiences, is that Communism is neither a challenge nor a menace. It is not a challenge because, as compared with American and European countries, it is not sufficiently succeeding, and because it is based upon a repudiation of all religion, a class hatred and an annihilation of individualism that will not appeal to Western peoples.

And it will not be a menace, it seems to me, unless we permit it to be. I am convinced that the Communist ideal of a world revolution will never be accomplished by force. It can come about only if individualist or capitalist society fails to apply itself constantly and faithfully to right its own wrongs and to improve its own conditions. Communism's significance, it seems to me, is its warning of the likely alternative in the event that the great industrial nations do not accept the lessons of the last few years and pursue international and industrial policies which will preclude their recurrence.

To this extent I think Communism may operate as an instrument, however negative, of social progress, and in appraising the Soviet experiment I think we need to differentiate between what we believe to be its philosophical fallacies and certain of its economic policies which, if carried out with different means and in different circumstances, might be applicable in other countries. I refer, of course, to the much discussed need of at least a more carefully planned social economy. And the only observation which I would like to make on this point is that a planned economy which a Democratic nation adopts as desirable and necessary need not be coercive, as in Russia, since voluntarily to give up a certain measure of individualism is one of the highest expressions of individualism.

In its main features it seems to me that Communism has thrown Russia at least 100 years into the past. If we accept its warning it may impel us to demonstrate at once a progress which might otherwise be deferred a number of years.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

To Safeguard Elections

To The Christian Science Monitor:

On election day, Nov. 8, 1932, it was my privilege to serve as a special deputy marshal in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Most of the men in this special detail were stationed for the day at some one particular polling place. A few, however, myself included, were held in reserve at the marshal's office to answer calls that came in from watchers reporting illegal practices at their respective polling places. As a result of this it was possible for me personally to observe the practices used in several of our polls, practices which were in some instances questionable and in others boldly illegal.

The difficulty in this city, and I presume the same condition arises in any section where one party exercises dominant control, is to have each poll manned by an equal representation from each party.

The result of a situation of this kind is that the party which can put the most man power in a particular poll can run that particular one pretty much as it pleases.

This was true of some of the branches of the election board which I visited. At one of them, I recall, there were at least a dozen men actively working for the Democratic Party, or just loafing around ready to give their physical support if necessary to prevent any interference with the operation of the Tammany machine. Due to this condition, the few Republican representatives dare not offer any objection to high-handed methods.

As proof of this, I saw the young man placed there as a Republican watcher severely pummeled and thrown out bodily by about four of these "henchmen" because he objected to the Democratic ward boss raising the curtain of the voting machine when it was in use in order to ascertain how the occupant was voting. The policeman in this poll gave this man no assistance or protection during this performance. I heard the "boss" tell him to keep his hands off, and the officer did as he was told.

Another incident was that of a "floater" who attempted to vote on another man's name. He was questioned by the Republican inspector and his guilt unquestionably established. This inspector ordered his arrest. The policeman, however, made no move to hold the man, and he walked out free to try for better success at some other poll.

The question raised by a number of the special deputy marshals that day and one on which we could get no satisfactory answer was this: The regular United States marshal and all of his regular deputies (and I understand there are a group of them) were not in evidence the entire day. Why were not these men, experienced in this type of work, on the job to give assistance and make arrests when the special deputies called up for assistance?

It is quite evident from this that the men, and women, too, who gave their services in a sincere effort to obtain an honest ballot did not receive the support from the members of the police department present, nor from the federal agencies, which was due them.

I could cite many other reasons for my belief that the forces of law and order in this city did not wish to see our work *too* effective.

Would it not be a good idea, during elections, to call into action our standing army and place two or three of these men, with the necessary implements to enforce order, in each polling place? The trouble is that too many people are given access to these places during elections who have no business there. If a detail of soldiers were placed in each poll with the required inspectors of election to handle the registry books, and were given orders to let no one in but actual voters, it would eliminate the need of "watchers" and go far toward cleaning up an unsavory condition.

I realize that a move of this kind is quite radical and would probably call forth a great deal of opposition, but the objection would no doubt come mainly from political machines such as we have here in New York City.

This idea as I have presented it is very rough, and no doubt there are many details that would require threshing out, but I think the theory is sound. R. A. S.

New York.

Paying the Debts With Disarmament

To The Christian Science Monitor:

In hope of bringing about a constructive discussion, I am submitting the following question:

Would it be possible to effect a disarmament agreement and a solution of the war debt situation on the basis of this country agreeing to cancel these debts in amounts equal to the saving this country would realize by a satisfactory disarmament agreement?

If a debt and disarmament agreement could be arrived at on this basis there would be advantages too numerous to mention at this time beyond the savings in debt payments and armament outlays to the nations involved. One of the advantages would be the establishment of a feeling of cooperation which would restore normal international trade relations.

Of course, there are many sides to the plan which a discussion on the subject is certain to bring out. The fact that an armament agreement would be desirable between some nations that are not large debtors to this country should not make the plan unworkable, because, theoretically at least, these other nations would benefit more than this country. We would be canceling tremendous debt obligations in view of savings made possible by limiting our armaments. Nondebtor nations would realize the saving in armament cost without the necessity of large debt cancellations. Hugh M. Rockwell.

Freeport, N. Y.